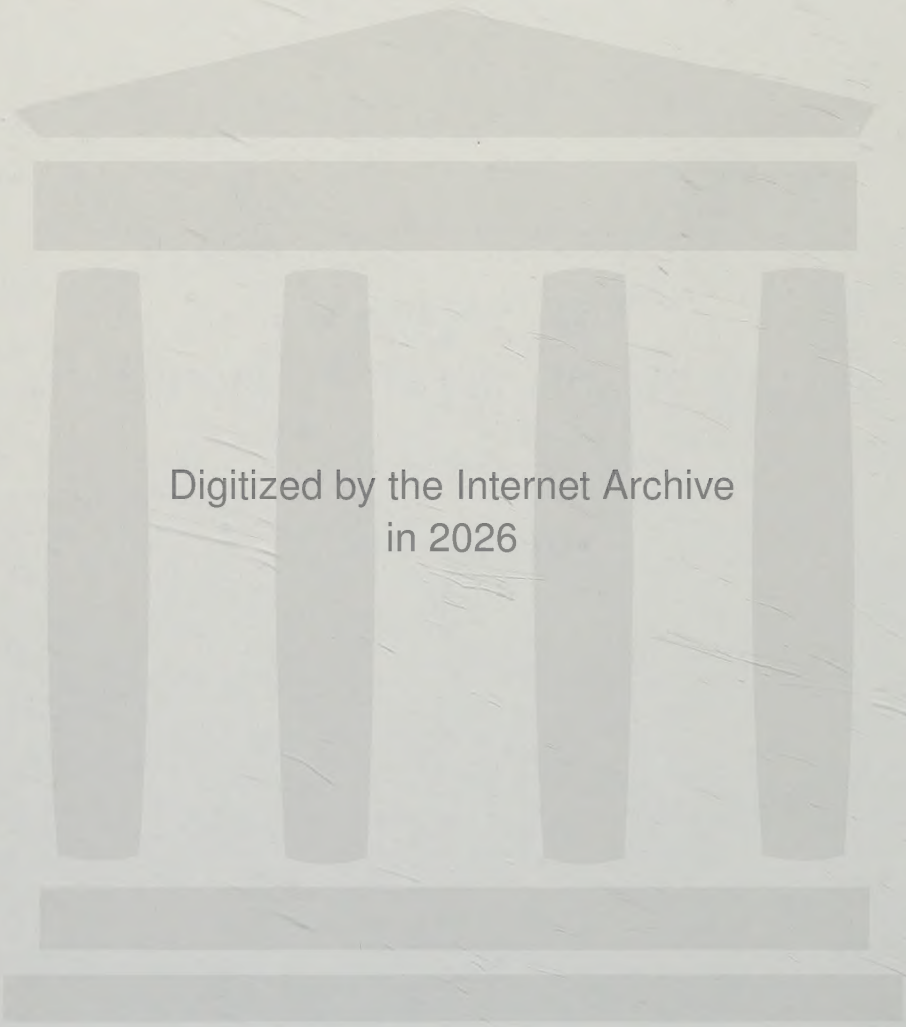
MILLS COLLEGE
LIBRARY

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME XIX.


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/nationalcycloped0000vari_q0c7

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

DISTINGUISHED BIOGRAPHERS, SELECTED FROM EACH STATE
REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME XIX.

NEW YORK
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
1926

COPYRIGHT, 1926,
BY JAMES T. WHITE & CO.
[*All rights reserved*]

This reprint published with permission of
James T. White & Co., Publishers, New York
by
University Microfilms, A Xerox Company,
Ann Arbor, Michigan
1967

Manufactured in the United States of America

920.073
8 N277
v. 19

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

WILSON, [Thomas] Woodrow, twenty-eighth president of the United States, was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, son of Rev. Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Woodrow) Wilson. His grandfather, James Wilson, who was a native of County Down, Ireland, came to America in 1808, obtained employment on a Philadelphia newspaper and within a year was married to Anna Adams, a fellow passenger on the ship that brought him from Ireland. Settling finally in Steubenville, O., James Wilson founded the "Western Herald" in that city and the "Pennsylvania Advocate" in Pittsburgh, Pa., conducting both papers until his death. He had a family of ten children, of whom the youngest was Joseph R. Wilson, the president's father, who was professor of rhetoric at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, professor of natural sciences at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, and for forty years was stated clerk of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly. He was a profound scholar and thinker and a keen observer of world events. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Woodrow, a graduate of Glasgow University and a Scotch Presbyterian minister. The childhood of young Woodrow Wilson thus was spent in the refining atmosphere of a home in which religious training, education and culture were the paramount influences. His father was his intellectual companion and guide and accompanied him on frequent excursions through the woods and fields where they studied the works of nature together. He attended private schools in Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., and entered Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1874, but was forced by ill health to leave before the end of his freshman year. In 1875 he matriculated at Princeton College, where his culture, democratic spirit and companionable personality made him one of the most respected and popular members of the student body. In his senior year he was president of the athletic committee, president of the baseball association, managing editor of the "Princetonian" and member of its board of editors. The chance reading of an article in the "Gentlemen's Magazine" on the customs and procedure of the British parliament, soon after entering college, directed his serious attention to the field of politics. It led him to take a deep interest in the political life of his own country, and apparently determined his future career. He became a profound student of government, almost to the exclusion of other college subjects, specializing in the political history of the United States and England. He engaged in extemporaneous speaking to perfect himself in the use of clear, forceful language, joined the Princeton debating society and later organized the Liberal Debating Club, modeling it after the British parliament. During his senior year he wrote an article entitled "Cabinet Government in the United States," contrasting the American and British systems of government, which was published in the "International Review" of August, 1879, and attracted much attention. He was graduated A.B. at Princeton in 1879, and in the fall of that year entered the University of Virginia to study law. He became one of the ablest debaters at the university and as a representative of the Jefferson Society won the prize for oratory. But his health again failed, and he completed his law studies at his father's home in Wilmington, N. C., receiving from the university the degree of LL.B. in 1881. He began the practice of law in Atlanta, Ga., in 1882, in partnership with Edward Ireland Renick, but clients were few and his leisure time was spent in outlining a comprehensive dissertation on "Congressional Government." He virtually abandoned the law when, in 1883, he began a post-graduate course in history and political science at Johns Hopkins University. Here, with his thesis on "Congressional Government," he won a fellowship in history, and in 1886 the degree of Ph. D. He was associate professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College during 1885–88, and in 1887 he also delivered weekly lectures on political economy at Johns Hopkins. In 1888 he became professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan University, and two years later he was called to the chair of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton College, his alma mater, to spend the next twenty years of his life. At Princeton he took an active interest in everything which pertained to student life, at once winning the confidence and esteem of the entire student body, and becoming one of the most prominent members of the faculty. His course was one of the most popular in the curriculum and the Wilson home was a favorite social resort for both students and professors. When the department of jurisprudence and political economy was divided in 1895, he was assigned to the chair of jurisprudence; and in 1897 he was advanced to the McCormick professorship of jurisprudence and politics. Upon the resignation of President Francis L. Patton in 1902, Woodrow Wilson was appointed to succeed him, being the first layman to serve as president of Princeton. With his induction into office, a new era in the history of the

MILLS COLLEGE

university began. Believing that the four years of college life should more adequately prepare a young man for a life of service, he revised the curricula and methods of instruction, introduced the preceptorial system, reformed the student honor system, raised the standards of scholarship of the university, and made it one of the foremost institutions of learning in the United States. He advocated greater freedom and democracy in college life, but in two notable instances when he undertook to put into practice this principle, he was defeated. The first controversy grew out of his attempt to abolish the rich, exclusive college clubs and in their place establish the quadrangle system, consisting of dormitories, with resident instructors, for each college class, where rich and poor students might mingle on terms of equality and where caste would be less likely to enter. His plan was approved by the faculty and most of the trustees, but when it was about to be put into effect the vigorous opposition of the alumni and student body forced the trustees to ask Mr. Wilson to abandon it. The second involved the establishment of a graduate school. William C. Procter of Cincinnati, O., had offered $500,000 for such a school upon conditions which, Mr. Wilson contended, would not give the officers and trustees of the university control of the school. When he sought to have the terms of the gift modified a storm of indignation from trustees and alumni broke upon him, and just when the discussion was at its height a bequest of $3,000,000, made by Isaac C. Wyman of Massachusetts, for the same purpose and upon terms very similar to those of Mr. Procter, was announced. The trustees insisted upon the acceptance of these gifts and Mr. Wilson was forced to acquiesce. Soon after these defeats he was asked by the Democratic leaders of New Jersey to accept the nomination for governor. His qualities of leadership, his advocacy of reform in politics, his profound grasp of political science, his persuasive oratory, his supreme devotion to the cause of democracy and his readiness to defy the power of established wealth and influence, all shown during his administration at Princeton, had won for him the admiration of the Democratic party and the entire country. Col. George Harvey had proposed Mr. Wilson for the presidency as early as 1906, but in 1908 William J. Bryan secured the nomination for the third time and Col. Harvey's efforts in behalf of Mr. Wilson were postponed. In 1910 many signs of dissension in the Republican party made the Democratic leaders believe that the right Democratic candidate for president could carry the country in 1912. It was also believed that Wilson's chances would be greatly increased if he could be elected governor of New Jersey before the national campaign. In New Jersey the time seemed opportune for Mr. Wilson's election to the gubernatorial chair. The state had been dominated by corporate interests for years and strong factions in both parties were determined to overthrow that domination. The Democratic leaders, including Sen. James Smith and James R. Nugent, realized the new moral force in politics which was threatening "machine rule" and they hoped to control this reform movement by a judicious selection of the head of the state ticket. In view of Mr. Wilson's inexperience in practical politics, his sponsors believed that he would readily yield to their control. Accordingly, in the midst of his struggle over the graduate school at Princeton in the spring of 1910, Sen. Smith asked him to accept the nomination for governor of the state. As the offer came from the Democratic "boss," Mr. Wilson was disposed at first to decline, but when it was subsequently repeated at a dinner in the home of Col. Harvey, he consented upon condition that, if elected, he would be absolutely free from all "boss" dictation. He frankly warned Sen. Smith that if the latter should again be a candidate for the U. S. senate, he would oppose him. Messrs. Smith and Nugent organized the pre-convention campaign, Mr. Wilson was permitted to write the platform for the state convention, and Sen. Smith made the speech of nomination. Although the "progressive" delegates were opposed to him, because of his "old guard" sponsorship, he received the nomination for governor. In his speech of acceptance he won the support of the progressive element in the party, and in a subsequent statement he repudiated the Democratic "bosses," declaring that, if elected, he would recognize no authority but that of the voters. He resigned from the presidency of Princeton Oct. 20, 1910, and after one of the most notable campaigns in the history of American state politics, was elected by a majority of 49,000. As governor he applied himself with energy to the task of carrying out the reforms promised in his platform, and through his personal efforts an extraordinary program of progressive economic and social legislation was enacted. During the first year of his term the Republicans had a majority in the senate but in his second year the voters expressed approval of his efforts by electing a legislature that was overwhelmingly Democratic. His most notable political reform was in the regulation of trusts. The leniency of New Jersey's corporation laws had led many of the largest companies in the country to incorporate in that state, which was frequently called the "home of trusts." Shortly before the close of his term Mr. Wilson secured the passage of seven bills, known as the "Seven Sisters' Acts," which declared illegal all monopolies, holding corporations and agreements to fix prices, limit production, or prevent free competition in making, transporting or dealing in merchandise. His other reform measures adopted were the direct primary, limitation of campaign expenditures, commission form of government for cities and towns, regulation of public utilities, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, safety and sanitation for women and children in industry and regulation of their hours of labor. Mr. Wilson's struggle for popular government in New Jersey, his successive victories over corporate interests and "machine rule," and his extraordinary grasp of political problems convinced Democratic leaders throughout the country that he was destined to become a formidable force in American political life. Among his supporters was an able and experienced campaign manager, Edward M. House (q.v.), who with consummate skill began quietly to organize the supporters of Mr. Wilson throughout the country, procuring from William J. Bryan the promise that he would not oppose the New Jersey governor. Mr. Wilson spoke in various parts of the country in the spring of 1912, when the states were choosing their delegates to the national convention, and the rapid growth of sentiment favorable to his nomination was reflected in the instructions given to a large number of the delegates to support him. His principal opponents for the nomination at the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., were Champ Clark of Missouri, Oscar Underwood of

Alabama and Judson Harmon of Ohio. Clark had a majority of the instructed delegates and during the early balloting he was the leading candidate, but on the fourteenth ballot, William J. Bryan made a bitter speech denouncing boss-controlled delegates and openly threw his influence to Wilson. Clark's strength at once began to decline and on the forty-sixth ballot Wilson was nominated. In the campaign which followed a split in the Republican party, resulting in the formation of the Progressive party, led by Theodore Roosevelt, its presidential candidate, worked to the advantage of Wilson and in the November election he was elected, receiving four hundred and thirty-five electoral votes to eighty-eight for Roosevelt, and eight for Mr. Taft, the Republican nominee. His popular vote, however, was only 6,293,019, while that of Roosevelt and Taft combined was 7,604,463. His inauguration ushered in a critical period in American history. Elected during a crisis in domestic conditions, he was soon called upon to deal with foreign problems of unexampled complexity and importance. In his writings and public addresses, he had insisted that the president should not only be the leader of his party but the responsible agent in carrying out its pledges to the country. The members of his cabinet with the successive changes, during his two terms were: Secretary of state, (1) William J. Bryan, (2) Robert Lansing and (3) Bainbridge Colby; secretary of the treasury, (1) William G. McAdoo, (2) Carter Glass and (3) David F. Houston; secretary of war, (1) Lindley M. Garrison and (2) Newton D. Baker; secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels; secretary of the interior, (1) Franklin K. Lane and (2) John Barton Payne; postmaster general, Albert S. Burleson; attorney general, (1) James C. McReynolds, (2) Thomas W. Gregory and (3) A. Mitchell Palmer; secretary of agriculture, (1) David F. Houston and (2) Edwin T. Meredith; secretary of commerce, (1) William C. Redfield and (2) Joshua W. Alexander; secretary of labor, William B. Wilson. Within a month after his inauguration, the president called congress into extra session and advocated, as the first step in his program, a revision of the tariff. Following the precedent of Washington and Adams, which was broken by Jefferson and not resumed again, he read his message to congress in person. During consideration of the tariff bill lobby activities so incensed the president that he issued a public denunciation and called for a congressional investigation that would throw the light of "pitiless publicity" upon the lobbyists and their work. The investigation was made, startling facts relating to the expenditure of funds to promote or defeat legislation were revealed, and organized opposition to the tariff bill disappeared. The Underwood-Simmons law, enacted Oct. 3, 1913, reduced the tariff from a general level of 45 per cent. to 25 per cent., greatly enlarged the free list, established the lowest average of duties in seventy-five years, placed wool, hides, sugar and meats on the free list, and established a permanent bi-partisan tariff commission. It also framed an income tax, the first one levied under the authority of the sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution.The subject of banking and currency reform was next taken up. During Mr. Taft's administration the national monetary commission, headed by Sen. Aldrich (q.v.), drew up a plan for a central reserve bank, which had the approval of a majority of the bankers of America. But the Democratic platform had denounced the Aldrich plan and Mr. Wilson himself opposed it on the ground that it would give to a few private bankers control of the country's banking resources. He insisted upon a measure that would prevent concentration of the nation's monetary wealth and when the Glass-Owen bill, providing for a federal reserve system, was framed in accord with this view, he led a prolonged and bitter but successful fight for its adoption, overcoming stubborn opposition from most of the leading financiers of the country. The bill became a law on Dec. 23, 1913, and was regarded as the most important piece of domestic legislation passed in the entire Wilson administration. (See Glass, Carter.) By the end of 1913 the president was firmly established as the dictator of national legislation and had the undivided support of his party in Congress. The next step in his program of domestic reform was the regulation of trusts and elimination of unfair methods of competition in business. In response to a personal appeal of the president before congress Jan. 20, 1914, the Clayton anti-trust law was enacted, prohibiting price discriminations and interlocking directorates and exempting farmers' combinations and labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Subsequently a companion bill was passed creating a federal trade commission charged with the duty of preventing unfair business practices. While these domestic measures were under discussion, difficult foreign problems engaged Mr. Wilson's attention. In the first month of his administration he reversed the policy of the Taft administration when he announced that the United States government would not support the proposed loan of $125,000,000 to China by a consortium of bankers representing six powers, including the United States, because of the possibility that some contingency might precipitate forcible interference by foreign powers in the fiscal and political life of China. Presently the relations between the United States and Japan reached a critical stage through the attempt of California to limit the rights of Japanese alien residents within the state. In April, 1913, the Webb bill, prohibiting Japanese ownership of land, which had been introduced into the California legislature, was brought to the attention of the state department by the Japanese government. The latter maintained that the California measure conflicted with a prior treaty which, as a federal document, should take precedence over the exercise of police power by a state. The president dispatched Sec. Bryan to California to intercede with the state authorities, and a compromise measure was passed which satisfied neither the Californians nor the Japanese, but which did provide a temporary solution. (See Johnson, Hiram W., governor of California.) Early in his administration Mr. Wilson found prevalent in Latin America a growing resentment towards what was considered the patronizing attitude of the U. S. government, and the exploitation of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States as a pretext for assuming a position of superiority in Latin American affairs. His conciliatory policy was shown in his speech at the Southern Commercial Congress, Oct. 27, 1913, when he declared that the United States would "never seek one additional foot of territory by conquest" and that there would be no exploitation of Latin America under cover of the Monroe Doctrine. At the same time he invited Central and South America to unite with the United States in an association for the advancement of

democracy in world affairs. In harmony with this conciliatory policy, he sought to make amends to Colombia for what she conceived to be an injury inflicted by American intervention in Panama during the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Wilson had a treaty drawn up between the two countries which was signed Apr. 7, 1914, in which the United States agreed to pay Colombia $25,000,000 in full satisfaction of all her claims and in which both countries expressed "sincere regret for anything that may have happened to disturb the relations" between them. This suggestion of an apology for Mr. Roosevelt's action aroused such hostility among Republicans and Progressives that the senate refused to ratify the treaty. It was confirmed, however, under the administration of Mr. Harding with the expression of regret omitted. The Mexican problem was one of the most complex and difficult which arose during Mr. Wilson's first administration, and the early statement of his Latin American policy was prophetic of his attitude toward Mexico. A few days before Wilson's inauguration Pres. Madero of Mexico was deposed and murdered and Victoriano Huerta, who had seized the reins of power, wired to Pres. Taft for recognition, but without success. Pres. Wilson in turn refused to recognize him and in a public address declared that "the unspeakable Huerta must go." He also announced the new policy that the United States would recognize no government founded on revolution and violations of its own constitution. The Huerta coup was followed by a counter revolution led by Venustiano Carranza, a Madero adherent. In the disorders which followed several Americans were killed, considerable American property was stolen or confiscated and Pres. Wilson ordered all American citizens to leave the country. There was an insistent and powerful demand by many leading newspapers and members of congress for intervention in Mexico, but the president maintained that Mexico must be permitted to settle her internal troubles without foreign interference. Under his steadfast refusal of recognition and the continued pressure of the American government to bring about the isolation of Huerta, the power and prestige of the usurper steadily waned. In August, 1913, the president dispatched to Mexico as diplomatic mediator John Lind (q.v.), who proposed a truce in Mexico, an orderly election at which Huerta would not be a candidate, and recognition by the United States of the successful candidate. This proposal was indignantly rejected by Mexico and in the same month Ambassador Henry L. Wilson, who favored the recognition of Huerta, resigned in protest against the president's policy. The next eight months were spent in "watchful waiting" as the president expressed it. During the interim other foreign problems engaged his attention. Up to this time he had encountered little opposition to his measures among leaders of his own party, but his strength and influence were tested to the utmost in his struggle to repeal the clause in the Panama canal act of 1912, which exempted American coastwise shipping from the payment of canal tolls. In America there was general approval of the 1912 provision as it had been passed by a Democratic house and Republican senate, and the platforms of both parties had endorsed it. However, Great Britain protested to the Taft administration that it was clearly a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty under which the canal was constructed, and which provided that the waterway should be open for the use of ships of all nations upon equal terms. Mr. Taft having failed to adjust the dispute, Pres. Wilson went before congress Mar. 5, 1914, and asked for the repeal of the clause at issue upon the ground that it violated the treaty and should be repealed as a point of honor. Party lines were obliterated in the contest that followed. Such well known Democrats as Speaker Clark of the house and the majority leader Underwood opposed the president, while such Republicans as Sens. Root and Lodge supported him. The high moral plane upon which he urged his request, his personal influence over congress and the country, and the assistance given him by the leaders of liberal and high-minded opinion combined to make his position impregnable, and after weeks of discussion the tolls exemption clause was repealed in June, 1914. The immediate effect was a perceptible increase of respect for the United States by foreign powers. In April, 1914, public attention was focused once more upon Mexico by the Tampico incident and the occupation of Vera Cruz by American forces. (See Daniels, Josephus.) When war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent Argentine, Brazil and Chile, the "A. B. C." powers, tested the sincerity of the president's professions of friendship for Latin America by proposing to mediate the difference between the two countries. Mr. Wilson promptly accepted and Huerta did likewise, and in June, 1914, the "A. B. C." mediation conference convened in Niagara Falls, Canada. Before a settlement could be reached, however, Huerta's government collapsed and he fled to Spain, never again to return to Mexico. In November Mr. Wilson withdrew the American forces from Vera Cruz and turned over the city to representatives of the newly formed Carranza government. However, the revolts of Villa and Zapata made the year 1915 one of continuous civil war in Mexico and he held aloof, hoping that the opposing factions might come to terms without interference by the United States. In September, 1915, after conferring with the six ranking representatives of Latin-American countries at Washington, he extended recognition to Carranza, the nations whose envoys he had consulted doing likewise. This action so enraged Villa that on Jan. 12, 1916, his followers murdered nineteen American citizens at Santa Ysabel, Mexico, and the interventionists in the United States demanded drastic action. The president's natural aversion to warlike measures was strengthened by the imminent danger of the United States becoming involved in the European war and he refused to act hastily. Emboldened by the president's attitude, Villa led a raid of 1,500 Mexicans against the town of Columbus, N. M., on the night of Mar. 9, 1916, when twenty Americans were assassinated. Convinced that it was futile to expect order and restitution from Carranza, who had shown only insolence and indifference to American protests against the aggressions of Villa, Mr. Wilson sent a strong force under Gen. John J. Pershing (q.v.) into Mexico, Mar. 15, 1916, to capture Villa dead or alive. The expedition pushed some 300 miles into Mexico, scattered several small parties of Villistas, and wounded Villa, but did not capture him. Carranza demanded Pershing's withdrawal and gave notice that should the American forces move in any direction except toward the American line they would meet with armed resistance. The embarrassing situation culminated in the fight be-

tween Americans and Mexicans at Carrizal on June 21, 1916, when sixteen Americans were killed or wounded and twenty-four captured, the latter being later released upon demand of the United States. Carranza proposed a joint commission to find a basis for a peaceful adjustment of the situation and Mr. Wilson agreed, naming as the U. S. commissioners, Franklin K. Lane, Judge George Gray of Delaware and John R. Mott, international secretary of the Y.M.C.A. The joint commission sat at New London, Conn., and Atlantic City, N. J., in the fall of 1916, and formulated a tentative agreement, but it was unacceptable to Carranza and never became effective. Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy was more severely criticized than any other acts of his administration. There was no other problem more perplexing and, whatever his mistakes, his one steadfast and consistent aim was to avoid an armed conflict with our southern neighbor at any cost. Following Pershing's withdrawal, attention was diverted to the swiftly moving events in Europe as war with Germany now appeared to be inevitable. This contingency Mr. Wilson had long feared if not foreseen. As early as April, 1911, when governor of New Jersey, he said to his secretary: "I do not know that I would care to be president during the next four years, for the next president will have a war on his hands, and I am not sure that I would make a good war president." After becoming chief executive he sensed so strongly the danger of a catastrophe in Europe that in May, 1914, he sent Col. House to Europe to consult the statesmen and military leaders with the hope that some way might be found to avert the disaster. When the break finally came in August, 1914, the president issued a formal proclamation of neutrality, and on Aug. 5, from the bedside of his dying wife, sent an offer of mediation to each of the countries at war, receiving in response only an acknowledgment of the receipt of his message. On Aug. 18, he issued an address to the American people, warning them against partisan sympathies and asking them to be "impartial in thought as well as in action." Congress coöperated with the president by passing various emergency measures. It authorized an issue of treasury notes; admitted foreign-built ships to American registry when purchased by Americans; created a bureau of war risk insurance for American shipping, and appropriated funds for the relief of Americans in the war zone. In a very short time it became evident that the rôle of the United States as neutral was to be most difficult because of conflicting interests between the United States and the belligerent groups, and also because of German duplicity and brutality. The ruthless sinking of neutral and belligerent merchant ships by German submarines, the activities of German sympathizers in the United States and the seizure of American ships by Great Britain in the enforcement of her blockade, presented problems which taxed to the utmost the statesmanship of the president. Despite his neutrality appeal to the American public his personal sympathies were with the allied belligerents. "England," he told his secretary, "is fighting our fight and I shall not place obstacles in her way." But with infinite patience, tact and skill he endeavored to enforce American rights on the high seas against all aggressors equally. In the interest of neutral trade, he suggested to both sides that they agree to observe the declaration of London (1909), which codified the rules of war at sea. Germany and Austria consented, but the entente powers refused, as acceptance would have prevented them from taking advantage of their supremacy at sea. The president then announced that the United States must rely on the accepted rules of international law for the maintenance of its neutral rights. From the outset he clearly differentiated between belligerent violations of neutral property rights and belligerent acts that caused death or injury to the citizens or subjects of neutral countries. "Property rights," he said, "can be vindicated by claims for damages but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages." It was the application of this principle which made such a notable difference in the character of his notes to Great Britain and Germany. When the war began, American manufacturers were flooded with orders for munitions from Europe, inaugurating a period of unexampled industrial activity. As Germany could not import such supplies directly, owing to her naval inferiority, her agents and sympathizers in America attempted to check the flow of war materials to the allies by crippling American munition plants. On the other hand the British navy, in the application of contraband and blockade measures, abandoned the rule of visit and search, and seized American cargo ships, taking them into British ports to be examined for contraband. Pres. Wilson sharply protested but Great Britain replied that the large increase in American trade with countries contiguous to Germany was substantial proof that those countries were reëxporting goods into the enemy country. On Feb. 4, 1915, Germany proclaimed the waters about the British Isles a war zone and warned neutral countries that after Feb. 18 their ships would navigate those waters at their peril. The president's answer to this challenge was the declaration that the United States would hold the German government to "a strict accountability" for illegal acts, and would "take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property, and to assure American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." On Feb. 20 he submitted to the belligerent nations a modus vivendi of naval warfare, which provided that submarines should not be used against merchant vessels, except in accord with the rule of visit and search. Great Britain was asked to permit foodstuffs to enter Germany for purely civilian uses and Germany was asked to consign all importations of foodstuffs from the United States to designated German agencies which must guarantee their use by the civil population only. To this Germany consented but Great Britain refused, characterizing the proposed German methods of warfare as unprecedented and illegal, and declaring its intention to prevent commodities of any kind from entering or leaving Germany. During the spring of 1915 German submarines sank enemy and neutral vessels indiscriminately, resulting in the killing of many Americans and the exchange of additional notes between the United States and Germany. The situation reached a crisis in the premeditated sinking by a German submarine of the Cunard liner "Lusitania" off the coast of Ireland May 7, 1915, when 1,152 passengers and members of the crew were lost, including 114 Americans. Germany attempted to justify this wholesale murder as a retaliatory measure against the allies for their blockade of German ports.

and alleged that the ship was secretly armed and carried contraband of war. In the United States there was a widespread demand for a declaration of war against Germany. Before the president gave any indication of his future course, he made an address May 10, 1915, in Philadelphia, Pa., in which he said: "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight; there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right." His critics seized upon the phrase "too proud to fight" as typical of his attitude toward the European conflict and exploited it in their attacks upon his policies. Three days later he sent to Berlin his first "Lusitania" note in which he again notified Germany that the United States would protect the rights of its citizens upon the high seas, and that "it must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement upon these rights, intentional or accidental." He called upon Germany to disavow the act and to make reparation "as far as is possible for injuries which are without measure," and declared that the United States would not "omit any word or act" necessary to the maintenance of American rights. For weeks the relations between the two countries were strained almost to the breaking point. Secretary of State Bryan (q.v.) urged that Americans should not be allowed to involve their country in the danger of war by traveling on belligerent ships, and that the "Lusitania" controversy should be referred to an international commission. His and the president's positions were incompatible, and asserting that the Wilson policy meant war, Mr. Bryan resigned June 9, Robert Lansing (q.v.) succeeding him. The crisis was aggravated by the sinking of another British steamer, the "Arabic," when two more Americans perished. On Oct. 5, 1915, Germany gave assurance that her submarines would sink no more passenger ships without warning and without making provision for the safety of those on board. The torpedoing of the British channel steamer "Sussex" without warning and in direct violation of Germany's pledge, Mar. 24, 1916, when three Americans were injured, brought forth an ultimatum from Mr. Wilson that unless Germany immediately abandoned her present methods of warfare, "this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German Empire altogether." In reply Germany renewed her pledge, and friction between the two nations abated. Meantime some of the acts of sabotage against American industries were traced to the Austro-Hungarian embassy, and Mr. Wilson, in September, 1915, demanded the recall of Ambassador Dumba. Two months later von Papen and Boy-Ed, the military and naval attachés of the German embassy, followed Dr. Dumba for a similar reason. The danger of war having revealed the inadequacy of our military organization, the president went before congress in December, 1915, to urge a program of military preparation. Congress seemed reluctant to accept his advice and in January and February, 1916, he made an extended tour of the country appealing to the people to support his preparedness program. Thereupon several measures were adopted providing for a substantial increase in military and naval strength, and for the creation of a council of national defense and a U. S. shipping board. Differences between the president and Mr. Garrison, secretary of war, relative to military policy led to the resignation of the latter in February, 1916. While approving the measures suggested by Secretary Garrison, the president was not willing to attempt to force their acceptance upon congress. With the twofold purpose of strengthening the United States in its dealings with the European powers and promoting Pan-American solidarity should the war spread to the western hemisphere, Mr. Wilson made a notable address before the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington, D. C., in January, 1916, in which he proposed a league of nations for the western hemisphere to be united by a solemn compact guaranteeing the political independence and territorial integrity of each, the peaceful settlement of boundary disputes and other stipulations designed to prevent armed conflicts between member states. Early in 1916 the most pressing question was the right of merchant ships of belligerent nations to carry defensive armament. In February, Germany announced that her submarines would attack armed merchantmen without warning. Mr. Wilson notified Germany that the United States maintained the right of merchant ships to arm for defensive purposes and that the belligerent intent of such vessels must be established before warships could legally attack them. About the same time Congressman McLemore of Texas and Sen. Gore of Oklahoma introduced resolutions into the house and senate respectively, which, in effect, warned American citizens that they would travel on armed ships at their peril. They proposed the abandonment of the very principles for which Mr. Wilson had been contending. He demanded a vote upon the resolutions and they were defeated. Meantime, the close of his first administration was approaching. His record received the enthusiastic endorsement of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, June, 1916, and he was renominated for a second term with but one opposing vote. Charles E. Hughes was the Republican candidate. The president's position as a candidate was strengthened by an unusual record of legislation, including the Underwood tariff law, providing for a bi-partisan tariff commission which was to investigate tariff rates yearly; an income tax; the federal reserve banking system; the Clayton anti-trust law; federal trade commission; the federal farm loan system; good road legislation; workmen's compensation; seamen's war risk insurance; limitation of child labor, and Alaska railroad laws. The council of national defense had been created, the Virgin islands in the West Indies acquired from Denmark for $25,000,000, the ties of friendship between the United States and Latin America strengthened and war with Mexico averted. "He kept us out of war" was another argument, used very effectively by his supporters, particularly in the West. His courageous defense of the principles of international justice in his relations with the belligerent powers had given the United States the position of moral leadership in the world, and the power and dignity of his utterances had created a profound respect for him in Europe. In the midst of the campaign, railroad labor injected a dangerous crisis by threatening a nation-wide strike unless the railroads granted its demand for an eight-hour day. Such an eventuality, in addition to causing incalculable distress in the United States, would have stopped the shipment of foodstuffs and war supplies to the allies, and would quickly have given Germany a great military advantage. The railroads refused to arbitrate with their employees, and

the president went before congress Aug. 29, 1916, to demand a law establishing the eight-hour day on railroads. As a result the Adamson law was passed. His course was denounced by his political foes as a surrender of the government to labor, and defended by his friends as necessary to avert the catastrophe that would have followed a strike at that juncture. The political effect of his course was to unite labor almost solidly behind him at the election. The contest of November, 1916, was nevertheless the closest but one in American history. Mr. Hughes swept the East, but the West rallied strongly to the support of Mr. Wilson. A single state, California, by giving him a margin of 3,773 votes, won him the victory, although his total plurality was nearly 569,000 votes. Being assured of another term, he undertook the formulation of a policy which he hoped would keep the United States out of the war and bring peace to the world. As chief executive of the leading neutral nation, he occupied a position of marked advantage with reference to peace. Neither group of belligerents dared suggest peace deliberations lest they be construed as a sign of weakening. Toward the close of 1916 the position of Germany was strengthened by the defeat of Roumania and the practical cessation of fighting in Russia, while the German military party began to fret under the submarine pledges given to Mr. Wilson. These circumstances convinced the president that if the United States was to escape being dragged into the war, the time had come for him to take definite action toward peace. On Dec. 12, 1916, while considering the problem of mediation, he received from the German chancellor a note declaring that it was useless for the allies longer to hope for the defeat of Germany, and asking the president to arrange a conference at which Germany could lay down her terms. While he dared not transmit such an offer to the allied powers, it furnished him a basis for action and, on Dec. 18, 1916, he dispatched a note to all belligerent powers asking them to state their terms of peace. The reply of Germany (Dec. 26) merely stated that she was willing to meet her adversaries to discuss peace and gave no intimation of her terms. The allies declared no peace was possible until Germany withdrew from Belgium and northern France and agreed to make reparation for the damage which she had wrought. On Jan. 22, 1917, Mr. Wilson addressed the senate upon the necessity of a league of nations to enforce the final peace settlement and prevent further wars. This was his first official proposal of the League of Nations, although in an address to the League to Enforce Peace, May 27, 1916, he advocated an international association for the prevention of war. He also declared in his speech to the senate that the peace which should end this war must be a "peace without victory," for a peace with victory would mean the enforcement of terms upon the defeated power, and such a peace could not endure. The address was not well received either in America, where proally sentiment was growing rapidly, nor in Europe, where "peace without victory" was not a pleasant thought to either group of belligerents. Germany, moreover, had decided to renew unrestricted submarine warfare and Mr. Wilson's appeal was vain. The repudiation by Germany of her pledge was communicated by Ambassador von Bernstoff to Secretary of State Lansing, Jan. 31, 1917, in his announcement that "from Feb. 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice," excepting United States vessels in a restricted "safety zone," through which one American passenger vessel would be allowed each week, provided it carried no contraband. Pres. Wilson thereupon severed diplomatic relations with Germany Feb. 3, 1917, and handed Ambassador von Bernstoff his passports. Upon his departure the German ambassador asked that the United States take no irrevocable step before he could reach Berlin and make a final appeal to the Emperor. If he ever made such an appeal it was ineffective, for German submarines destroyed a number of ships, including two flying the United States flag, and more American lives were lost. On Feb. 26, six days before congress was to adjourn, the president asked for authority to arm American merchant vessels. The house promptly passed such a bill and seventy-five members of the senate supported it, but a dozen senators whom the president denounced as "a little group of willful men" defeated it by a filibuster in the last hours of the session. The country was further aroused by the publication of a note intercepted by U. S. secret service agents, written by the German foreign minister Zimmerman to the German minister in Mexico, proposing an alliance of Mexico, Japan and Germany against the United States, and the annexation of United States territory by Mexico. With the entire country inflamed by German ruthlessness and duplicity and a large number of citizens clamoring for war, Woodrow Wilson entered upon his second term Mar. 4, 1917. After his inauguration he invoked an act of congress of 1819 which gave merchant vessels the right to arm against pirates, and ordered armed guards upon American merchant men traversing the war zone. German submarines, however, continued to attack neutral ships and on Mar. 20 the president called an extra session of congress to convene Apr. 2. On the evening of that day he appeared before a joint session of the two houses and delivered his historic message calling for a declaration of war against Germany. "The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against all mankind," he said. "There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life. With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragic character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war. . . . The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensations, for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions

of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when these rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them. . . . It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. . . . It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other." His address moved the country to the profoundest depths and the senate on Apr. 4, 1917, and the house two days later, adopted the joint resolution declaring a state of war against Germany. Thus it was that Pres. Wilson, who more than any other American president hated war, was called upon to strike the deciding blow in the most terrible war of all time. The great decision almost entirely ended factionalism and partisanship in the country, which now supported the president with greater unanimity than would have been possible at an earlier stage of the war. Prompt action followed the president's signature of the war resolution. The U. S. navy was instantly mobilized and on May 4, a squadron of American destroyers left for European waters; ninety-one German merchant ships lying in United States waters were seized; the national guard was impressed into the federal service, and on May 14 the first Liberty loan bonds were offered to the public. Congressional legislation invested the president with dictatorial power and provided funds unstintingly to raise and equip the necessary military forces. It was decided that conscription was necessary to raise the gigantic army the United States would need, and a measure known as the selective service act was passed and approved May 18, 1917, the nation at the outset accepting a principle alien to its traditional policy of voluntary military service.The president was empowered by congress to render immediate assistance to the allies by extending to them large financial credits for the purchase of munitions of war in this country. Executive departments were expanded and new administrative bodies were created by the president to meet the special needs that developed. Through emergency agencies such as the food, fuel and railroad administrations, the war labor, war industries, and war trade boards, the committee on public information and the alien property custodian, he took full control over the material resources of the country. As executive head of the American Red Cross, he created a war council which reorganized the entire administrative machinery of the Red Cross. (See Davison, Henry P.) Great Britain France, Belgium and Italy sent official missions to discuss means of coöperation with the United States, and Mr. Wilson sent a commission under Elihu Root to Russia to extend to the revolutionary government assurances of American support. The president appointed as commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces Gen. John J. Pershing (q.v.), who proceeded overseas with a large staff in May, 1917, to be followed a month later by the 1st division of the regular army, whose first unit arrived in France on July 1, 1917. In the construction of cantonments, in the shipbuilding yards and in varied fields of industry created or developed by the war, the patriotic coöperation of labor was accorded to the president, who now reaped the benefit of his conciliatory labor policy. Mr. Wilson's extraordinary prestige and power at home were equaled by his moral authority abroad. The fact that fifteen nations declared war against Germany or severed diplomatic relations, after Apr. 6, 1917, was largely traceable to his influence and policies. From the rôle of accepted spokesman of the neutral nations, he became the interpreter of the ideals of the allies. If the forbearance of the president towards Germany for over two years had been criticized by the allies, they now accepted him as the exponent and defender of their war purposes, and in August, 1917, when the pope at Rome issued his celebrated appeal for peace, Mr. Wilson, replying for all the allied and associated powers in one of his greatest state papers, declined to entertain any proposals from the existing German government, declaring that "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure." He formulated definite military as well as international diplomatic policies. He was among the first to suggest the selection of a supreme commander for all allied forces on the western front, and the laying of a mine barrier from Scotland to Norway to prevent the escape of German U-boats from the North sea. He even advocated the audacious policy of sending allied naval forces into German harbors if the German fleet would not venture upon the open sea. In his address to congress Dec. 3, 1917, the president asked that war be declared against Austria-Hungary, and this was done the next day. The fall and winter of 1917–18 were full of discouragement for the allies. Italy suffered a crushing defeat by Austria, Russia set up a communistic government and withdrew from the war, and the United States seemed tardy in making her assistance felt upon the firing line. Nine months after the declaration of war, only 150,000 American troops were in France, and the extensive shipbuilding and airplane programs, upon which huge sums had been expended, had not begun to show results. Dissatisfaction with the progress of war preparations took definite form in a concerted attack upon the president by his critics. In a speech in New York, Sen. Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, declared that "the military establishment of the United States has broken down; it has almost stopped functioning," and the next day he introduced bills providing for a director of munitions and a "war cabinet," measures which would have taken out of the president's hands control of America's part in the war. He resolutely opposed the war cabinet plan and it was defeated. When almost complete collapse of the transportation facilities of the country seemed imminent as a result of war conditions, the government took over the control and operation of the railroads on Dec. 26, 1917, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo being appointed director-general of rail-

roads. Early in January, 1918, Germany sent out an indirect suggestion that the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations between Germany and Soviet Russia be extended into a general conference to discuss peace terms. Her spokesmen sought to give Germany's war aims and challenged her adversaries to state their purposes. In reply the president delivered before congress, Jan. 8, 1918, the address containing his famous "fourteen points," which later became the basis of the peace settlement. In substance the "fourteen points" declared for open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, removal of economic barriers between nations, reduction of national armaments, "self-determination," evacuation of all Russian territory and assistance to the Russian people, evacuation and restoration of Belgium, evacuation of French territory and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, readjustment of the frontiers of Italy, autonomy for the nations composing the Austro-Hungarian empire, evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, adequate guarantees for non-Turkish peoples under Turkish rule, independence for Poland and the establishment of a league of nations. In his efforts to hasten American war activities, he authorized, in March, 1918, the seizure of 980,000 tons of Dutch shipping lying idle in United States ports to be pressed into service for the transportation of troops. In a speech at Baltimore, Md., Apr. 6, 1918, on the anniversary of the declaration of war, the president expressed his determination to push the war to a decisive conclusion, stating that the rulers of Germany had answered his own proposal for a "fair and just and honest peace" by forcing oppressive terms upon prostrate Russia in the Brest-Litovsk treaty. "There is, therefore, but one response possible for us," he declared, "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit!" On Sept. 15, Austria proposed a conference for a "preliminary and non-binding" discussion of war aims and Mr. Wilson's brief reply stated that the United States would "entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and its purpose so plain." That there might be no misunderstanding by European statesmen of the position he had taken or the terms he would propose, he again set forth in a speech in New York on Sept. 27 the essential bases of the peace settlement and declared that the indispensable instrument for attaining a just and lasting peace was a league of nations organized by the peace conference itself and not by a subsequent general conference. An interchange of notes then ensued, in which the president acted as intermediary between the entente allies and the central powers. On Sept. 27, Bulgaria requested an armistice. The day following a crisis was precipitated in Germany by riots in Berlin and the resignation of the German chancellor and foreign minister. On Oct. 6, Prince Maximilian, the new chancellor, appealed through the Swiss government to Pres. Wilson for an immediate peace on the basis of the "fourteen points," and on the following day Austria made a similar request. In all his public addresses and diplomatic notes referring to Germany, the president had carefully drawn a distinction between the German people and their rulers. The military leaders of Germany, he said on many occasions, were not to be trusted and the United States would have no dealings with them. In his note of Oct. 23 to Germany Mr. Wilson declared that "the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender." With the assurance of the German foreign minister that his government was a "people's government," authorized to represent the country, and with the understanding that radical structural changes actually had been made in the German constitution, Mr. Wilson transmitted the German proposal to the allies. On Nov. 5, the allied governments consented to the negotiation of an armistice and the supreme war council at Paris was directed to prepare the terms. On the same day the sailors of the German grand fleet at Kiel mutinied and began a revolution which spread to other parts of the empire. On Nov. 9, from the balcony of the emperor's palace in Berlin, Karl Liebknecht proclaimed a republic and the next day Emperor William abdicated and fled to Holland. On the morning of Nov. 11, 1918, the German delegates signed the peace terms which Marshal Foch presented to them, and six hours later firing ceased. But while playing the leading part in bringing the war to a close the president suffered an ominous political defeat at home. On Oct. 24, 1918, just before the congressional election, he made an appeal to the American people to support the Democratic candidates on the ground that "the return of a Republican majority to either house of congress would be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership." But his appeal went for naught, for the congressional election gave to the Republicans a majority of thirty-nine in the lower house and two in the senate. Mr. Wilson, however, continued to conduct the peace negotiations and to arrange for the peace conference as if he were still the representative of an undivided constituency. Believing that the principles for which he had contended might be ignored if he were not present in person to defend them—that his responsibility was one which he could not delegate to others—he decided to attend the peace conference in Paris, a decision which was frowned upon by leaders of both parties. Moreover the leaders of the allied governments had asked that he attend in order to assist in interpreting and applying his "fourteen points." As his associates on the peace commission he selected Edward M. House, Robert Lansing, secretary of state; Henry White, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. In addition to the official staff there were a hundred or more experts in history, government, international law, geography and economics, comprising members of both political parties. He sailed for France Dec. 4, 1918, on the U. S. S. "George Washington," being the first American president to visit a foreign country. Upon his arrival he was accorded a triumphal reception, receiving overwhelming demonstrations of honor and numerous tributes in the principal cities of France, England and Italy. The peace conference sat from Jan. 18 to June 28, 1919, with the representatives of twenty-seven nations participating. As a member of the council of ten, later the council of four, and finally the council of three, the last consisting of Premier Clemenceau of France, Prime Minister Lloyd George of England, and himself, Pres. Wilson participated

in all major decisions. As the deliberations progressed old ambitions, suspicions and prejudices came to the surface and he soon found himself standing almost alone against the ablest diplomatists of the old world, all striving to advance not the cause of international justice but the separate interests and aspirations of their respective governments. On behalf of the United States, Mr. Wilson asked only a just peace and a world federation to abolish war. Some principles contained in his "fourteen points" were viewed as too general, though others were specific, and their application offered great scope for the play of subtle forces. To add to the overwhelming difficulty of his progress, a network of secret treaties and understandings previously unknown to him blocked his path. At the plenary session of Jan. 25, he persuaded the conference to accept the League of Nations as an integral part of the treaty with Germany and he was made head of the commission to draft its constitution. The first draft of the document was completed and tentatively adopted Feb. 14, 1919, and on the following day Mr. Wilson left for home in order to be in Washington when congress adjourned. In discussing the covenant with members of the foreign relations committee of the two houses of congress, he encountered formidable opposition on the part of the Republicans who were to control the incoming congress. A number of Republican senators, hoping to force the calling of an extra session immediately after Mar. 4, which would enable them to thwart the president's policies at Paris, conducted a filibuster against the important annual appropriation bills, defeating a number of them. Senator Lodge (q.v.) of Massachusetts led a group of thirty-seven Republican senators who signed a "round robin" declaring their opposition to the league covenant in its existing form and protesting against its inclusion in the treaty of peace. Immediately after congress adjourned Mr. Wilson returned to Paris and found that in his absence the allied premiers had passed a resolution that would have resulted in the separation of the league covenant from the treaty, to which course he was stoutly opposed. Mr. Wilson at once issued a statement to the effect that the decision of the conference (Jan. 25, 1919) to include the covenant in the treaty of peace "is of final force and effect, and there is no basis whatever for the reports that a change in this decision was contemplated." Premier Clemenceau for France yielded the point upon condition that that country received the left bank of the Rhine and that a defensive alliance be effected between France, Great Britain and the United States. The concession of the former demand, the president believed, would result in the creation of another Alsace-Lorraine, and he opposed it. The direct conflict between the two leading figures in the conference threatened to disrupt it. At this juncture (Apr. 1, 1919), Mr. Wilson became ill, and was confined to his room for a week. On Apr. 7, without explanations, he ordered the U. S. S. "George Washington," on which he had made his voyage and which was then at New York, to sail immediately for Brest. His action was construed, as he intended it should be, as a threat of withdrawal from the negotiations by the United States unless concessions were speedily arranged. Premier Clemenceau withdrew his demand for the left bank of the Rhine, and Pres. Wilson consented to a defensive agreement with France, which later was negotiated and presented to the senate but never ratified. The president secured the adoption of several amendments to the League of Nations covenant, suggested by Messrs. Taft and Root, including the exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine and "other regional understandings" from its jurisdiction, and the right of member states to withdraw. Then arose the problem of Fiume. Italy insisted upon the fulfillment of the "pact of London," a secret agreement Great Britain, France and Russia made with Italy in 1915 to secure her aid in the war, promising Italy the Adriatic portion of Austria-Hungary in the event of allied victory. From the operation of this agreement, however, was excluded the port of Fiume, which was assigned to Croatia. Upon the defeat of the central powers, the Italian nationalists demanded that Fiume, with its large Italian population, be given to Italy. He opposed the Italian claim, and after several unsuccessful attempts to reach an agreement he went over the heads of the government and issued an appeal, on Apr. 23, to the Italian people themselves. In his address, which had the approval of Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and which was one of the ablest of his state papers, he emphasized the ethical obligation of the greater powers to safeguard the small independent states which had sprung up, and to guarantee Fiume to the Jugo-Slavs as their port of access to the Mediterranean. The French and British premiers agreed to support Mr. Wilson's stand by making similar public statements, but did not do so, doubtless restrained by the unfavorable effect of the president's action. The appeal caused a great outcry, and despite the great popularity he had formerly enjoyed in Italy, aroused violent hostility to Mr. Wilson there. Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino withdrew from the conference and returned to Rome, where the Italian parliament gave them a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority. Later a new delegation returned to Paris and the peace conference finally agreed to make the city of Fiume a free state. Then arose the problem of two claims presented by Japan, recognition of race equality in the covenant of the league and the granting to Japan of Germany's concessions in Shantung. Again the conference was threatened with disruption. The first claim was opposed by Canada and Australia and the Japanese delegates finally agreed to drop it, but their second claim was vigorously maintained, and in its support they cited a secret agreement made in 1917 between Japan, England and France, containing such a provision, and a treaty made in 1915 between Japan and China by which Germany's concessions in Shantung were transferred to Japan. The Japanese delegates announced that unless this claim was conceded they would withdraw from the peace conference and Japan would pursue her own course in China. Overwhelmed by these complications Mr. Wilson was helpless. If he induced Clemenceau and Lloyd George to repudiate the agreement with Japan, the Tokio delegation would withdraw immediately. Italy had temporarily left the conference and Belgium was threatening to do so. Should Italy, Japan and Belgium all leave, Germany might refuse to sign the treaty, a new and dangerous alliance of powers might ensue and the war be renewed. Concession to the second demand of Japan was agreed upon, but as a preliminary condition, Mr. Wilson obtained the written promise of Japan to the United States, Great Britain and France that at "the earliest possible time" Japan would restore

Shantung to China, retaining only a residential district at Tsingtao and railway and mining concessions, similar to those held by the other powers. Japan was pacified, Italy again joined the conference and the treaty was completed and submitted on May 7, 1919, to the representatives of the German government. Seven weeks elapsed before the signature, the interval being spent in negotiations respecting changes demanded by Germany and by efforts of that country to organize a government which would agree to sign the treaty. It was signed in the palace of Versailles June 28, 1919, and on the same day Mr. Wilson left Paris for home to seek the approval of a senate dominated by his bitterest political adversaries. On July 10, he laid the treaty before the senate and in one of the most eloquent speeches of his career, made an impassioned appeal for its ratification. In conclusion he said: "Our participation in the war established our position among the nations and nothing but our own mistaken action can alter it. It is not an accident or a matter of sudden choice that we are no longer isolated and devoted to a policy which has only our own interest and advantage for its object. We answered the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood or treasure, so effective, so worthy of the admiration of true men everywhere, so wrought out of the stuff of all that was heroic, that the whole world saw at last in the flesh, in noble action, a great ideal asserted and vindicated by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be compact of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage. It is thus that a new rôle and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we will all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement. The stage is set; the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this way. We cannot turn back, we can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else." The treaty was referred to the committee on foreign relations, composed of antagonistic Republican senators, and a long series of hearings began. As the weeks lengthened into months it became evident that energetic action on Mr. Wilson's part was necessary to save the treaty from defeat or from radical changes by reservations and amendments which he believed would nullify it. Although his health had been undermined by his labors at Paris in his efforts to reconcile and satisfy the conflicting hopes which his own utterances had raised up, and although warned by his physician against making a speaking tour, he determined to make a final appeal to the people. He left Washington Sept. 3, 1919, on the journey from which he was to return a broken man. He went to the Pacific coast, speaking en route in behalf of the treaty and urging the people to demand ratification by the senate. He pointed out in his addresses that it was one of the great charters of human liberty, that it embodied the first world settlement, the only one ever negotiated for the happiness of all mankind and that it provided for a readjustment of "all those great injustices that underlie the whole structure of European and Asiatic society." It authorized no annexations of territory; it provided for an international court of justice, which not only many notable Americans had advocated but for which congress itself had declared; it established the machinery for an international adjustment of labor conditions; it put an end to secret treaties; it proposed a plan for disarmament; and finally, it afforded a forum to which the causes of injustice and the claims of minorities in every part of the world might be brought for a fair and equitable hearing. He objected to the United States making reservations or amendments to the treaty because to do so would put this country in the position of seeking privileges not granted to other nations and of disclaiming responsibilities which no other government sought to evade. His exertions on the trip had the disastrous effect upon him which his physician had feared. While traveling through Kansas he suffered a nervous collapse; the remainder of his speaking engagements were canceled, and his special train hurried to Washington. Following a paralytic stroke affecting his left side, he was confined to his bed for weeks, and transacted only the most pressing official business. He was powerless to influence the course of the senate, which first adopted a series of reservations to the treaty, Nov. 15, 1919, and four days later rejected it entirely by a vote of fifty-three to thirty-eight. Ill though he was, he still would not accept defeat. He determined to take the issue to the voters themselves and in a letter read at the Jackson day dinner in Washington, Jan. 8, 1920, he proposed that the next election should assume the character of a "great and solemn referendum" concerning ratification of the treaty. At this juncture the lack of accord between the president and Secretary Lansing, which had begun to manifest itself in Paris, resulted in the resignation of the latter from the cabinet in February, 1920. The treaty discussion was continued in the regular session of congress and, yielding to the advice of Democratic senators, the president consented to the interpretative reservations offered by Sen. Hitchcock, his chief supporter. These, however, did not satisfy the Republicans and on Mar. 19 the peace treaty again failed of passage and was returned to the White House. The Democratic national convention, which met at San Francisco, Calif., in June, 1920, adopted a platform plank urging the voters to endorse the treaty in the form approved by Mr. Wilson; the Democratic nominee, James M. Cox, of Ohio, endorsed it without reservation and made its acceptance his chief campaign issue. The treaty as signed in Paris was denounced by the Republican platform and by Sen. Harding, the Republican candidate for president. Mr. Wilson did not participate in the campaign. At the election, Nov. 2, 1920, Mr. Harding was swept into office by the greatest pluralities the country had ever known. The "solemn referendum" had resulted in an adverse verdict for the president. An analysis of the vote showed little or no evidence that the overturn represented any general disapproval of the League of Nations. The Republicans insisted that the election result upheld their opposition to the league covenant as advocated by Mr. Wilson, but the virtual disappearance of their huge majority two years later strengthened the Democratic contention that the country had not declared against the League of Nations. Pursuant to an agreement made in Paris in 1919, Pres. Wilson issued the call to the first session of the league of nations council to meet Jan. 16, 1920, at Geneva, Switzerland, the seat of the league. Later, by invitation of the league assembly, he acted with

the prime minister of Spain and the foreign minister of Brazil in establishing the boundary line between Turkey and Armenia but by the time the decision was announced late in November, 1920, the Turks had overrun Armenia and the question had lost its significance. Upon retiring from the White House he resided in Washington, D. C., where he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court with a view to engaging in the practice of international law, for which purpose he formed a partnership with his former secretary of state, Bainbridge Colby, under the firm name of Wilson & Colby. Owing to his continued illness, however, he was unable to participate actively in the business of the firm, and it was dissolved in January, 1923. Mr. Wilson's public career was in some respects one of the most notable in history. His record was one of sublime achievement. For a time he occupied a position of greater prestige and influence in world affairs than had ever before been accorded to an American president. Probably no other mortal during his own lifetime ever received so great a measure of adulation and praise. During the war his public utterances kindled the fires of hope for universal peace and a better world in the minds of men in every quarter of the globe. In Europe, particularly, outside the central powers, institutions of learning, cities and societies heaped distinctions upon him. At the zenith of his power he went to Paris the herald of a new age, the recognized and universally acclaimed champion of international justice and morality, and sought to write into the treaty of peace the principles he had proclaimed. But the enthusiasm which his speeches and his diplomatic papers had aroused began to wane soon after the peace conference convened, when conflicting interests and ambitions, and international jealousies made their appearance, accompanied by numerous secret treaties and understandings. Thus, facing a formidable opposition at home and a loss in prestige and popular support abroad, he was seriously handicapped in his struggle to satisfy the hopes and desires he had aroused. Criticism and praise of the results of his labors at Paris were almost equally divided. He was ridiculed, vilified and abused by many who claimed he had been tricked and outwitted by old-world diplomatists and that he had bartered away his "fourteen points," while his defenders asserted that he had been faithful and true to every principle, that no treaty had ever before wiped out so many ancient causes of grievance and, finally, that his achievement in creating the league of nations more than compensated for any defects which the treaty itself contained. While no American president save Lincoln was more bitterly assailed, his intellectual strength, his lofty idealism, his noble, steadfast courage, his devotion to principle, and the purity of his purposes were never questioned. He was accused of tactlessness, of being "autocratic" in his methods, of holding in contempt the views of men of lesser minds, of egoism, of intolerance of opposition, and of "aloofness," although his most intimate friends asserted that on each count the reverse was true. Notwithstanding the fact that the years of his maturity had been spent in the seclusion of scholastic life, he entered the White House equipped with a more profound knowledge of the processes and history of government than any other president, save, perhaps, James Madison. Tauntingly referred to by his critics as "the schoolmaster in politics," he nevertheless gained a tremendous power over congress, secured the passage of a large amount of important legislation, raised the standards of international honor and justice to an exalted plane, and became not only an eminent statesman but the leader of the moral forces of the world. Although deeply religious and by nature a pacifist, he led the United States through the greatest war in history with a vigor and boldness that astonished friend and foe alike. While ordinarily slow in making decisions, he knew how to act quickly when the need arose. He jealously guarded the prerogatives of the chief executive and resented any attempt to encroach upon them. In his relations with congress he sought to work in harmony with its leaders, but he did not hesitate to resort to the veto. During his two administrations he vetoed directly thirty-two bills, the most notable being the Volstead act, and defeated eleven by the "pocket veto." As a man of letters Mr. Wilson achieved much and his writings alone were enough to crown his life with distinction. He was the author of "Congressional Government" (1885); "The State; Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" (1889); "Division and Reunion" (1893); "An Old Master and Other Political Essays" (1893); "Mere Literature and Other Essays" (1893); "George Washington" (1896); "A History of the American People" (1902); "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908); "Free Life" (1913); "The New Freedom" (1913); "When a Man Comes to Himself" (1915); "On Being Human" (1916), and many published papers and addresses. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; the American Philological Society; the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France, and the Royal Academy of Science of Italy. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wake Forest in 1887, Tulane in 1898, Johns Hopkins and Rutgers in 1902, University of Pennsylvania and Brown in 1903, Harvard in 1907, Williams in 1908, and Dartmouth in 1909; and Litt.D. by Yale in 1901. He also received honorary degrees from many European institutions of learning, including the universities of Paris, Louvain, Prague, Geneva, Athens, Cracow, Bologna and Turin. The Nobel peace prize was awarded to him in December, 1920. Mr. Wilson was married (1) June 24, 1885, to Ellen Louise, daughter of Dr. Samuel Edward Axson, of Savannah, Ga., of which union were three daughters: Margaret Woodrow; Jessie Woodrow, wife of Francis B. Sayre; and Eleanor Randolph Wilson, wife of William G. McAdoo; and (2) Dec. 18, 1915, to Mrs. Edith (Bolling) Galt, daughter of Judge William H. Bolling, of Wytheville, Va. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1924.

WILSON, Ellen Louise Axson, wife of Woodrow Wilson, was born in Savannah, Ga., May 15, 1860, daughter of Samuel Edward and Margaret Jane (Hoyt) Axson. Her father was a Presbyterian clergyman of the same church in Savannah which her grandfather, Dr. Isaac Stockton Axson, had served for a number of years. She attended private schools and the Rome (Ga.) Female Seminary and having developed a talent for art, was sent to the Art Students' League in New York city, of which she was president for a time. In the following summer (1885) she was married to Mr. Wilson at the home of her grandfather in Savannah, and began her married life at Bryn Mawr College, where her husband had just been made professor of political science. While her duties as a home-maker took prece-

dence over all other interests, her work in art was not abandoned, and throughout the years of motherhood and diverse home duties, she found time to continue her painting. The Wilson home at Princeton, N. J., an attractive half-timbered structure, was erected according to her own plans and she attended to every detail of its decoration and furnishing. For several years she joined the summer art colony at Lyme, Conn., to study landscape painting under Frank Du Mond and Alexander Van Lear. Her paintings in oil showed talent for landscape portrayal and received favorable commendation of art critics in America. Her landscapes depicting scenes near her New Jersey home and in Connecticut were exhibited in the National Academy of Arts, New York Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and the Art Institute of Chicago. After her removal to the White House Mrs. Wilson took personal interest in improving the living conditions of the poor in the capital city. She personally investigated the districts where housing conditions were most unsanitary and congested, and was deeply impressed with the necessity of legislation to improve these conditions. Upon her insistence a bill providing for the elimination of alley dwellings after a period of years, was passed by congress, becoming law largely out of respect for her wishes. Mrs. Wilson was deeply interested in the extension of educational opportunity to all groups, and at the time of her death was president of the Southern Independent Educational Association, which was organized to promote educational reforms among the Southern mountaineers. After her death, a group of Southern women founded, as a memorial to her, "The Ellen Wilson Fund for the Christian Education of Mountain Youth," under which substantial assistance is provided for the education of young people of the mountain regions in the South. She was deeply in sympathy with legislative reforms designed to improve the condition of working women and children. Conscious of the responsibility of her example, she established a standard of simple, unostentatious living for the women of America, and refrained from assuming the rôle of a social dictator. She died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1914.

PAGE, Walter Hines, editor and ambassador, was born at Cary, near Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 15, 1855, son of Allison Francis and Catherine (Raboteau) Page, grandson of Anderson Page and great-grandson of Lewis Page. He was prepared for college at the Bingham Academy, North Carolina, was graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1876, and having won a fellowship in Greek was selected as one of the twenty fellows composing the first student body at Johns Hopkins University, where he spent nearly two years in post-graduate study under Dr. Basil Gildersleeve. After teaching English in the Boys' High School at Louisville, Ky., for a year, he became editor of the "Age," a new literary magazine at Louisville, but soon went to the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Daily Gazette," succeeding Eugene Field as editor and held this position until October, 1881. His next venture was as a student of sociological and economic problems throughout the southern states. His observations took the form of syndicated articles in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago newspapers; these writings made so favorable an impression on the New York "World"—at that time a newspaper of high literary quality—that Page was assigned to represent it at the Atlanta cotton exposition. He then became its literary editor. When the "World" was sold to Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. Page and practically all the old staff left the paper. He next founded the "State Chronicle" of Raleigh, N. C., and wrote for "Harper's Weekly," the New York "Evening Post" and the Brooklyn "Union." In his journalistic work he was interested in the economic upbuilding of country, in the eradication of ignorance and disease, and in expounding the principles of a true, vigorous Americanism. Born in the South, his interest in that section never waned. While publishing the "State Chronicle" he advocated better methods of farming, rotation of crops, improved roads, good schools, and the development of manufactures. In 1906 he contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," "The Autobiography of a Southerner" under the pseudonym "Nicholas Worth," which contained an illuminating analysis of the prejudices and forces at work below Mason and Dixon's line, and attracted wide attention. The spectacle of a Southerner himself pointing out the weak points of the South was a new one, but Mr. Page's work was patriotic in the highest sense, and his strictures have been justified by time, for most of the reforms and changes introduced in the development of the new South have been along the lines which he advocated. Newspaper work was not congenial to him, and he found his real field in 1887, when he became manager of the "Forum," and three years later its editor. The success of the "Forum" under his control was one of the magazine achievements of the time. In 1895 he went to Boston as literary adviser of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; from 1895 to 1898 he was associate editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" and in 1898 became its editor. In 1899 he joined with Frank N. Doubleday in establishing the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., and a year later founded and became editor of the "World's Work." In this medium his views and personality found adequate expression, and he made the new magazine one of the most catholic and discriminating records of human effort in the English language. He used its influence not only to bring to public notice the discoveries, inventions and activities of workers in every field of endeavor, but also to concentrate and guide American opinion on a wide range of public questions. His constant labors as one of the administrators of the Peabody Fund, as a member of the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board were fruitful. He was an active leader in the cooperative farm demonstration movement. He was a member of Pres. Roosevelt's country life commission, and was a whole-hearted supporter of the Hampton Institute and the Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Page was one of the first to recognize in Woodrow Wilson a new and unusual figure on the political horizon. He worked hard for Wilson's election with no thought of political preferment, but Wilson recognized his worth and his suitableness for the ambassadorship at the court of St. James, and the appointment was made in March, 1913. English literature and English history had been life-long enthusiasms of Mr. Page and for years he had been looking forward to the active coöperation of the English-speaking nations in promoting their common ideals of justice and general enlightenment. His literary attainments, his capacity for friendship, the freshness of his outlook, and his remarkable interest in men and affairs at once brought him into close fellowship with the leading men of Great Britain in politics, art, letters and public movements, and

he quickly won his way at the English court. Possessing good humor in rare degree, patience, matured philosophy, ripened experience, and a vivid sense of all that unites the British and American peoples, no interest of his country ever suffered in his hands. He tactfully handled the problem of the Panama canal tolls when the United States passed a law which exempted American coast traffic from the payment tolls, contrary to the stipulation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He exerted a great influence in reversing the policy of the Taft administration and in shaping the new policy of Pres. Wilson, which resulted in a new law withdrawing the exemp tion. He was quick to see in the outbreak of the European war a menace to the principles of freedom and justice, and exerted his influence to convince the American government of the seriousness of the German peril. When the embassy was overrun by Americans panic-stricken to return home, he appointed a financial advisory committee of prominent Americans in England, which raised a large fund for the relief of American travelers and he served on the commission for the Relief of Belgium. In addition to his ambassadorial duties and his relief work he was charged with caring for the interests of Germany, Austria and Turkey, which involved the supervision of prisoners of war and the exchange of civilians who had been detained in enemy countries. With vigor and often with severity he upheld the rights of America as a neutral, but his intimacy with Sir Edward Grey enabled the two men to work for common ends under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, without suspicion and with a sympathetic understanding of each other's methods and motives. Page sent to the state department at Washington hundreds of reports on the progress of events, and to Pres. Wilson a comprehensive and analytical review of developments, accompanied by invaluable comments thereon. Though his behavior as an American ambassador was always diplomatically correct, his real sympathies were strongly with the Allies, and the United States' declaration of war on Germany brought him great relief. In the fall of 1916 he felt compelled to resign his position, but at the president's request he continued his duties throughout 1917 and the greater part of 1918. In his letters to Pres. Wilson he suggested that American banks be prohibited from transferring to Germany funds or credits belonging to that country; that controllers of shipping, of radio, and of censorship be appointed; that man power be conscripted; that an embargo be declared on goods shipped to neutral ports but of enemy destination; and that a broad shipbuilding program and a plan for the unified buying of foodstuffs, munitions, and other supplies for the Allied nations be immediately framed. Even before the declaration of war he suggested that an admiral be sent to London as naval attaché and a general as military attaché in order that the Americans should be represented by the same rank as the other countries not merely for the form's sake but in order to do the task better. He impressed upon the United States the fact that the Allies needed America's help far more than they were willing to admit and as one means of demonstrating America's intention to come quickly to their rescue, he advocated that a unit of U. S. regular troops be sent to England and then to France at the earliest possible moment. From first to last he worked to bring about unity of purposes, policies and methods among the Allies as the surest and quickest way to win the war. There was nothing in all his years of service so near to his heart as the creation of perfect sympathy and coöperation between Great Britain and the United States. In August, 1918, Mr. Page's health gave way and he was forced to return to the United States. His labors for his country and for mankind had so wrecked his physical system that he lived only a few weeks. He possessed an enthusiasm for literature and learning, a love for the beautiful in nature and art, and a gentleness of manner and temperament truly great. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1880, to Willia Alice, daughter of Dr. William Wilson of Michigan, and had four children: Ralph W., Arthur W., Frank C., and Katharine A., wife of Charles G. Loring of Boston, Mass. He died at Pinehurst, N. C., Dec. 22, 1918.

WALLACE, Henry Cantwell, secretary of agriculture, was born at Rock Island, Ill., May 11, 1866, son of Henry and Nannie (Cantwell) Wallace. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, but when his son was a boy, gave up the ministry because of ill health and went to Iowa, becoming a farmer and later editor of "Wallace's Farmer." Upon attaining his majority Henry C. Wallace began the management of a 320-acre farm in Adair county, Ia. He plowed the ground, did his own sowing, and looked after the stock. Farming then as now was a difficult occupation and prices were low, corn selling one year for as little as fifteen cents a bushel. He soon learned that conditions can become critical for a farmer. Realizing that a scientific education would help him and better equip him to serve his fellow farmers, he sold his farm machinery and entered Iowa State College of Agriculture, where he was graduated B.S.A. in 1892. At college he specialized in stock breeding and dairying and when he was graduated he became assistant professor of agriculture in charge of dairying at the college, serving for three years under James Wilson, who later was secretary of agriculture. During 1893–95 he was editor of the "Creamery Gazette" and "Farm and Dairy." In 1895 his father and his brother, John P. Wallace, joined him and "Farm and Dairy" became "Wallaces' Farmer," which was moved to Des Moines, Ia. His father was editor-in-chief, Henry C., associate editor and general manager, while John P. Wallace was advertising manager. With his ability as a writer, combined with his intimate knowledge of practical and scientific farming, he soon helped to make "Wallaces' Farmer" one of the foremost authentic farm journals in the country. From the beginning it was a success. With prosperity Mr. Wallace became the owner of five of the best stock and dairy farms in Iowa and adjoining states. A jovial, sociable man, with the best interest of the American farmer at heart, he found it easy to know farmers and to keep himself posted on the most successful and advanced methods of farming. Upon the death of his father in 1916 he became editor-in-chief of "Wallaces' Farmer." When post-war conditions rendered the farmers' lot most distressing, he took up the battle for farm relief. A tariff protected American manufacturers, but the farmer could sell his surplus of products, greatly enlarged by war stimulation, for no higher price than Europe was able to pay. Western farmers, forced to pay high freight rates, and from 50 to 150 per cent. more than pre-war prices for everything they had to buy, were getting less than pre-war prices for their products when they were able to sell them

at all. They were going bankrupt in large numbers when Pres. Harding appointed Mr. Wallace secretary of agriculture in 1921. Immediately upon taking office he turned his attention to securing farm relief. Various measures were adopted, largely through Mr. Wallace's efforts, including the agricultural credits act of 1923, which created federal credit banks in the twelve federal land-bank districts, where farmers could obtain personal and collateral credit for periods intermediate between the usual short-time commercial loans and the long-time obligations secured by farm lands. Another important farm bill supported by him legalized and regulated cooperative marketing associations. He also advocated the law providing for the addition of a farmer member to the federal reserve board. Other measures were framed to enable the farmer to obtain a higher price for his products and assure him the economic protection that the tariff gave manufacturers, but failed to pass congress. In his administration of the department of agriculture he continued the policy of conservation of natural resources begun by Pres. Roosevelt for safeguarding the public domain, and was mainly responsible for preventing the transfer of the forestry bureau from his department to that of the interior at a time when the conduct of the latter by Sec. Albert B. Fall (q.v.) was under question. Mr. Wallace accompanied Pres. Harding to Alaska in 1923 and studied means of developing and conserving the natural resources of that territory. Under him the department of agriculture was reorganized and the statistical work extended, especially the scope of the data gathered on foreign production and marketing to help farmers in readjusting their operations. Mr. Wallace's practical knowledge of farming, together with his devotion to duty and executive capacity, enabled him to render an enduring service to American agriculture. He was a member of the U. S. live stock industrial commission, federal board for vocational education, federal power commission, War Finance Corporation, Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, national shippers' conference, executive committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association and of the international committee of the Y.M.C.A.; also of the Delta Tau Delta, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta and Sigma Delta Chi fraternities, the Prairie, Des Moines, Grant, Golf and Country clubs of Des Moines, and the Cosmos, Chevy Chase and University clubs in Washington. During 1914–20 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Y.M.C.A. in Iowa. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Iowa State University (1922), and that of D. Agr. from the universities of Maryland (1922) and of Arizona (1923). He was married in Muscatine, Ia., Nov. 24, 1887, to Carrie May Brodhead, and had six children: Henry A.; Annabelle J., wife of Angus D. McLay; John B.; James W.; Mary A., wife of Charles Bruggmann of the Swiss diplomatic service; and Ruth E. Wallace. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1924.

FISH, Stuyvesant, railroad president, was born in New York city, June 24, 1851, son of Hamilton Fish (q.v.) and Julia Kean Fish, and a descendant of Jonathan Fish, a native of England, who was one of the first settlers of Cape Cod, Mass. He was graduated A.B. at Columbia College in 1871. His business career was begun in the Illinois Central railroad in October of the same year, and he was soon made secretary to the president of the road. He was employed by the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York, and the firm of Morton, Rose & Co., in London, during 1872–77, being managing clerk for the former during the years 1876–77. He was also a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1876–79. Having become interested, through his banking connections, in the management of the Illinois Central railroad, he was elected a director of the company in May, 1876, and was appointed treasurer and agent of the purchasing committee of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern railroad, which later was merged into the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad, which now constitutes that part of the main line of the Illinois Central system, running south from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La. In 1877 he was elected secretary of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Co., and in 1882 vice-president. He was elected second vice-president of the Illinois Central in 1883, first vice-president in 1884, and president in 1887, holding the last position nearly twenty years. During his presidency of the Illinois Central railroad its mileage was increased from 2,149 to 5,584; the gross receipts from $12,529,493 to $58,178,895; the dividends from $2,030,000 to $6,652,000; the capital stock from $29,000,000 to $95,040,000; the freight tonnage increased nine times and passenger traffic sixfold, and tracks, bridges, stations, etc., were brought to a high state of improvement. By 1906 the road had acquired the reputation of being one of the best equipped, best managed and best financed railroads in the country. Mr. Fish's withdrawal as president of the company, Nov. 7, 1906, was the climax of one of the longest and most bitterly fought contests in American railroad history. It had its inception in 1905 when Mr. Fish, who was a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and a member of a committee of trustees appointed to investigate the affairs of the insurance company, had refused to sign a report which, he declared, "whitewashed" its officers, and not only resigned from the investigating committee but from the board of trustees of the Mutual Life. His course aroused the antagonism of Charles A. Peabody, president of the insurance company, and Edward H. Harriman, a trustee, both of whom were also directors of the Illinois Central railroad. Mr. Harriman (q.v.) was also president of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. and was anxious to obtain control of the Illinois Central in order to procure an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico for the Union Pacific. After the insurance episode, which was soon followed by a victory for Mr. Fish in the defeat of Mr. Henry W. De Forest, Harriman's candidate for a vacancy on the board of directors of the Illinois Central, Mr. Harriman, acting for the Union Pacific railroad, quietly began to purchase stock in the Illinois Central and succeeded in obtaining control of approximately thirty per cent. of its shares, or enough to make him the dominant factor in the organization. At the annual stockholders meeting in 1906, Mr. Harriman controlled enough votes to elect a new president and James T. Harahan (q.v.), second vice-president, was chosen. Mr. Fish then obtained a preliminary injunction prohibiting the voting of the Union Pacific stock in the election of officers of the Illinois Central, on the ground that such ownership was illegal, but after many months of litigation the injunction was dissolved, Feb. 20, 1908. Thereafter Mr. Fish was active for a time in the management of the Missouri Pacific railroad, of which he was a director, but he

soon withdrew from railroad affairs, and devoted the remainder of his life to his other business interests and to the management of his two large estates in Putnam county, N. Y. He was a member of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission in 1897, chairman of the International Railway Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1905 and president of the American Railway Association during 1904–06. He was vice-president of the National Park Bank, director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., the Park Union Foreign Banking Corp., and the Union Bank of Canada. He was strongly opposed to the prohibition law and made numerous speeches for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, being treasurer of the New York Division. He was also deeply interested in history and was vice-president of the New York Historical Society. Mr. Fish was a man of strong character, resourceful and tireless in his activities, and also possessed attractive personal traits which won for him the respect of his associates and the trust and loyalty of his subordinates. He was a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York city. He was married June 1, 1876, to Marian Graves, daughter of William Henry Anthon, a lawyer, of New York, and had four children: Livingston; Marian Anthon, wife of Albert Zabriskie Gray, of Westbury, L. I., Stuyvesaut and Sidney Webster Fish. He died in New York city, Apr. 10, 1923.

McANDREW, James William, soldier, was born at Hawley, Pa., June 29, 1862, son of John Richard and Eliza (Cain) McAndrew. His father emigrated from Ireland in 1851. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier College, New York, and the U. S. military academy, being graduated at the latter in 1888. He was at once commissioned second lieutenant in the 21st infantry and in 1890–91 participated in the Sioux Indian campaign. As quartermaster of the 3rd infantry he served in the Spanish-American war, and was present at the battle of El Caney, the siege of Santiago, the engagement at Caloocan, P. I., the advance on Malolos, and the actions about Baliuag, in 1899. In 1901 he was detailed paymaster and served in that corps for four years. He was on duty at the school of the line, army staff college, and instructor in the army service schools during 1909–12; was an honor graduate at the school of the line in 1910, army staff college in 1911, and army war college in 1913. He was an instructor at the army war college during 1912–14 and at the naval war college in the summer of 1913. After the declaration of war against Germany he was assigned to the command of the 18th infantry, for duty with the 1st division, which was the first American combat unit to go to France. For a short time he was in command of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, and during August - October, 1917, organized the 1st corps schools, A.E.F. He was detailed as commandant of the general staff college and army schools and sent to Langres, France, to organize, equip and institute them. Under his direction there sprang up around Langres, a system of schools for the training of young and inexperienced officers and candidates for commissions. In May, 1918, he was appointed chief of staff of the A.E.F. to succeed Gen. James G. Harbord (q.v.), and from that time until the end was constantly at Gen. Pershing's side, helping him to determine important questions of strategy and movement of troops and to formulate and execute military policies. But he proved equal to every task. He possessed almost tireless energy, sound military judgment, a coolness and courage in emergency that nothing could disturb and above all, the utmost faith in and loyalty to his chief. He was acquainted with the details of every situation, knew the points of weakness and danger or of strength, and serene and confident of the final result pursued his way until success crowned the efforts of the allied arms. He gave so lavishly of the best that was in him that, as expressed by the secretary of war, "There can be no question but that years of his life were part of the contribution he made to victory." He returned to the United States in June, 1919, and became commandant of the army war college, where he imparted to its students many valuable lessons garnered from his forty years of varied experience in military life. He was awarded the European war victory medal and the Distinguished Service Medal, the latter being accompanied by the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as chief of staff of the American expeditionary forces. The development of the army schools in France is largely due to his marked ability as an organizer and his brilliant professional attainments. As chief of staff of the American expeditionary forces, during the period of active operations he has met every demand of his important position; by his advice and decisions he has materially contributed to the success of these forces; and he has, at all times, enjoyed in full the confidence of the commander in chief." In addition Gen. McAndrew received the following foreign decorations: knight commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George (Great Britain); commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy); Grand Officer of the Crown (Belgium); commander of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with two palms (France); Prince Danilo I de Montenegro (Montenegro); medal of La Solidaridad (Panama). Fordham University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1918. He was a member of the Society of Santiago, Society of the Carabao, Society of Indian Wars, and the Army and Navy Club (Washington). He was married at Scranton, Pa., Nov. 26, 1889, to Nellie Elizabeth, daughter of John C. Roche and they had one child, Mary Aloysia McAndrew. Gen. McAndrew died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 30, 1922.

GREEN, Bennett Wood, surgeon and philologist, was born in Warwick county, Va., 1835. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1855 and four years later was commissioned assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, Sept. 15, 1859, and assigned to the U. S. S. Saranac. At the outbreak of the civil war he was dismissed from the service on account of disloyalty to the government, and was put ashore at Panama without pay and without equipment. Making his way to Richmond, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the confederate states navy, and served most creditably throughout the war, being stationed at the naval hospital in Richmond during 1862–63, and at sea until the end of the war. The demand of Northern sympathizers that all Confederate naval officers taken prisoners should be hanged as "pirates" was to some extent instrumental in Green's going direct to Liverpool; however, he was a man of strong feeling, occasionally blunt and outspoken, and declared that he "would not live in the same country with the Yankees." In December, 1865, accompanied by a friend, William H. Murdaugh, he sailed for South America

and settled in Cordoba, Argentina, where Murdaugh set up as a sheep-farmer and Green practiced his profession, acting at the same time as a partner to Murdaugh. From the outset they throve and prospered, but, more significant than any material successes, especially endeared themselves to the people of Argentina through their conduct in combating the "black death," a violent epidemic of cholera scourging in Buenos Ayres. The Virginians volunteered their assistance, and toiled fearlessly and incessantly until the disease was stamped out—a result, it was said at that time, due chiefly to the sanitary measures of Dr. Green. Time and a change of sky having somewhat softened his animosity against the United States, he was persuaded by friends to accept the vice consulship at Cordoba, and was appointed to that office, Feb. 13, 1874. He was subsequently (Aug. 15, 1876) made consul, and retained that post until December, 1880, when he resigned preparatory to his return to his native state. Having amassed a fair-sized fortune, he returned to Richmond, and gave himself up to the study of English philology, out of which came his "Word-Book of Virginia Folk-Speech" (1899). Though he was not a philologian in the strict sense of the word, this volume has considerable value and interest; it contains a number of specimens that are not distinctively Virginian, but it also contains many words and colloquialisms that are indigenous to the state and lists others which have gone out of general usage within the past fifty years. In this book he helped to preserve the dialect and distinctive words of the lower Virginian peninsula, though he included few words from the mountain region of the state. His only other published work is "How Newport's News Got Its Name" (1907). The last years of his life were spent at the University of Virginia, where, in addition to the company of his beloved books, he was thrown into contact with students and professors and followed what was for him an ideal existence. His reading was wide and varied; his own personal experience and travels interesting, and he made a ready and delightful conversationalist. He was for many years a member of the Virginia Historical Society and a contributor to its journal, but his paramount interest was in the University of Virginia, to which he gave his entire fortune and his valuable collection of books. A man of strict devotion to duty; conscientious, prudent, retiring and modest, he was "a Virginian of Virginians"; noble, brave and lovable. He was full of "most delightful prejudices and not a few eccentricities, which made him irresistibly attractive to his intimates." He died at the University Hospital, University, Va., July 31, 1913.

HUNT, Robert Woolston, metallurgist, was born at Fallsington, Bucks co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1838, son of Robert A. and Martha Lancaster (Woolston) Hunt. The founder of the family in America was John Hunt, who came over from Devonshire, England in 1712 and settled at Hopedale, N. J. From John and his wife Margaret Moor, the line of descent is through their son Wilson and the latter's wife Susan Price; their son Abraham and his wife ————; and their son Pearson and his wife Rachel Higbee, grandparents of Robert W. Hunt. The death of his father when Robert was a child prevented him from acquiring an academic education. He continued his father's drug business for two years and then entered the iron rolling-mill of John Burnish & Co. of Pottsville, Pa., where he acquired practical knowledge of the iron business. After taking a course of analytical chemistry in the laboratory of Booth, Garret & Reese, he was employed by the Cambria Iron Co. of Johnstown, Pa., as a chemist and the same year established at their works, the first chemical laboratory connected with an iron or steel company in America. He served throughout the civil war and on his return to the Cambria Iron Co., was placed in charge of the company's experimental Bessemer steel works at Wyandotte, Mich. Subsequently he had charge of the rolling of the first steel rails made in America on a commercial order and the first Bessemer steel rails in the world. They were made for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in 1886 from ingots produced by the Pennsylvania Steel Co.'s works at Steelton, Pa. He became superintendent of the Bessemer works of John A. Griswold & Co., Troy, N. Y., in 1873, and general superintendent of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron & Steel Co., formed by the consolidation of John A. Griswold & Co. and Erastus Corning & Co., in 1875. The Albany & Rensselaer Iron & Steel Co. later became the Troy Steel & Iron Co. During those years he almost completely remodeled the various works of the company and greatly increased the tonnage and the variety of products. He made many grades of steel in the Bessemer converter which had not been produced previously in America, notably soft steel adapted for drop forging purposes, and he was a pioneer in the production of steel for gun barrels, carriage axles, and drill and spring steels. With August Wendell he developed several special processes which were patented and in March, 1884, he introduced a feed table into the Troy plant which proved so successful it was later improved and patented and eventually came into universal use. Another notable improvement patented by him was in the handling of wire rod blooms and rolling them from an 8x8 section to a 1⅛-inch bullet. Mr. Hunt resigned in 1888, and removing to Chicago, Ill., established the bureau of inspection, tests and consultation of Robert W. Hunt & Co., which achieved an international reputation. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (president, 1883, 1906); American Society of Mechanical Engineers (president, 1891); the Western Society of Engineers (president, 1893); the American Society for Testing Materials (president, 1912); American Society of Civil Engineers, the council of the International Association for Testing Materials, the United States Iron and Steel Institute, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and the Iron and Steel Institute of England. He was a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and served three years as commander of John A. Griswold Post, No. 338, of Troy. The John Fritz medal was awarded to him in 1912 for his contributions to the early development of the Bessemer process. He was married Dec. 5, 1866, to Eleanor, daughter of George Clark of Ecorse, Mich. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1923.

TWINING, Alexander Catlin, scientist and inventor, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 5, 1801, the son of Stephen and Elmira (Catlin) Twining. Graduating at Yale College in 1820, he entered Andover Theological Seminary to prepare for the ministry but after one year abandoned all idea of becoming a minister and went to West Point, N. Y., to prepare to become a civil engi-

neer. He was first employed as a civil engineer by the state of Pennsylvania and his first independent work was during 1835–37 when he was chief surveyor of the Hartford and New Haven railroad. He subsequently served either as chief or as consulting engineer for several New England and western railroads, his most notable work being on the Lake Shore line. From 1839 to 1849 he filled the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Middlebury College, Vermont, resigning to devote all his time to his profession and to perfecting his invention for the manufacture of artificial ice. His invention, which was the first for the manufacture of artificial ice on a commercial basis, was patented in England in 1850 and in America in 1853. Moving to New Haven from Middlebury, Vt., in 1852, he set up laboratories where he experimented with his invention and made valuable investigations in mathematics, astronomy and physics. Never able to completely dissociate himself from the calling he originally intended to follow, he took an active part in the theological discussions of his time and closely identified himself with the First Church (Presbyterian) of New Haven. He was one of the first to establish the cosmical theory of meteors, basing his conclusions on observations made during the famous star shower of November, 1833. Though he lived to see the manufacture of artificial ice on a large scale, he himself never profited by his invention. Devoted to his family and an industrious student he continued his scientific and philosophical researches until the end of his life, spending most of his time at his home in New Haven. He was married to Harriet Amelia Kingsley of West Point, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1829, and had three sons and four daughters. He died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1884.

NELSON, Knute, U. S. senator was born in Voss, Norway, Feb. 2, 1843. His father died when he was a child, and his widowed mother brought him to the United States in 1849, following a brother who had gone before her. She went to Chicago, Ill., where the son earned his first money selling newspapers. In 1850 they settled on a little sandy farm in Dane county, Wis. As a boy of eighteen he joined the Union army in the civil war, serving as a private and non-commissioned officer in the 4th Wis. volunteer regiment, afterwards the 4th Wis. cavalry. He was in Gen. Butler's Gulf expedition and took part in the capture of Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip and New Orleans, as well as in the river campaign against Vicksburg and in the engagements at Baton Rouge, Camp Bisland, Franklin and Opelousas. He was wounded at the siege of Port Hudson, La. (1863), and lay disabled under the enemy's breastwork. A Confederate picket carried him into the fort, where he remained in the hospital until the place was taken by Union forces three weeks later. The rest of his war service was spent in contests with guerrillas and bushwhackers. Upon the expiration of his three-year term of enlistment, he returned to Wisconsin, where he completed his interrupted course at Albion Academy in 1865. After studying law in the office of Col. William F. Vilas of Madison, he opened a practice in that city following his admission to the bar in 1867. For two years thereafter he was a member of the Wisconsin state assembly. Removing to Minnesota in 1871, he took up a homestead adjoining the townsite of Alexandria, in Douglas county, and there established a farm. In 1872 he opened a law office in Alexandria and the same year became attorney for the county, serving until 1874. His public life began with his election to the state senate in 1875 as a Republican. He held office till 1878, was a presidential elector in 1880, and became a member of the board of regents of the State University in 1882. In the latter year he was elected to the 48th congress, beginning a service in the national legislature that lasted nearly forty years. He was reëlected and served in the 49th and 50th congresses. As a member of the committee on Indian affairs he formulated the measure, known as the "Nelson law," for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. The act effected the cession to them of most of their lands and adjusted difficulties in the authorities' relations with them. In the house he also took an active part in the passage of the original interstate commerce law, and, though a Republican, supported the Morrison and Mills tariff measures because of his conviction that schedules then in operation ought to be reduced. He refused a renomination for congress when his third term expired in 1888, and returned to his farm and law practice. Much of his law business related to land claims by settlers against the railroads, these claims being sustained by the interior department, before which he presented them. In 1892 he was elected governor of Minnesota on the Republican ticket by a plurality of 14,620 votes, and reëlected in 1894 by a plurality of 60,000. As governor he initiated and effected the passage of laws beneficial to the marketing and storage of grain and remedying evils incident to mining operations in the state's noted iron region. Agriculture was aided by the policy he pursued in furthering the drainage of swampy tracts in the Red River valley and other parts of the state. In 1895 he became a member of the U. S. senate in succession to Sen. William D. Washburn, and was reëlected to that body in 1901, 1907, 1913 and 1918. He was the first Scandinavian to enter the senate, as he was the first in the house of representatives. Due to Sen. Nelson was the creation of the department of commerce and labor to relieve the treasury and interior departments, which were overburdened in handling matters relating to the country's expanding manufactures and commerce. Bankruptcy reform also enlisted his interest, and he sponsored and carried through the celebrated bankruptcy act of 1898, which vindicated its purpose in the face of many attacks. The currency and coinage law of 1900 contained an important provision, inspired by him, which permitted the establishment of national banks with a capital of only $25,000, reducing the minimum capital to that sum from $50,000. This change gave a real impetus to national banking, especially in conjunction with the placing of issues of circulation on a more liberal basis. The law giving the government the right to appeal in criminal cases was due to his initiative. He also succeeded in increasing the standing annual appropriation in agricultural bills for state agricultural colleges from $25,000 to $50,000, thereby doubling the efficiency of these land-grant institutions. In legislation emanating from the committee on commerce, of which he was a member, he was instrumental in obtaining the passage of useful laws relating to shipping, the merchant marine, and the revenue cutter service. His reëlection to the senate in 1918 was marked by the support of both parties, due in part to his vigorous approval of the cause to which America committed itself in entering the World war. Pres. Wilson, though a Democrat,

heartily recommended Sen. Nelson for reëlection, and he was returned by a majority of nearly 70,000. In his last term he was chairman of the senate judiciary committee and a member of the committees on commerce, printing and rules. He favored American entrance into the League of Nations, but was dubious regarding the utility of the World Court. He strongly opposed the proposed bonus for men who fought in the World war, believing that American soldiers and sailors, like the civil war participants, fought for what they thought was right, not for dollars. He was of sturdy build, thick set and broad shouldered, and in manner was simple, blunt and human. Independent in mind and conduct, he was fearless in his utterances, both public and private, as well as in his political course, refusing to be bound when, in his judgment, party ties should be disregarded; but his independence never antagonized others. His honesty and indifference to personal interests in his public life earned for him a popularity that endured throughout his long career. He was married in Madison, Wis., in 1868, to Nicoline, daughter of Ole Jacobson of Christiania, Wis. Of their six children, two grew to maturity, Henry Knute Nelson and Ida G. Nelson. He died on a railway train while returning from Washington to his home in Alexandria, Minn., Apr. 28, 1923.

STUTESMAN, James Flynn, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Peru, Ind., July 19, 1860, son of James Madison and Elizabeth (Shields) Stutesman. His first paternal American ancestor was Abram Stutesman, a native of Germany, who with his wife Mary came to this country and settled in Maryland in the early part of the seventeenth century; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Daniel and the latter's wife Anne Nesbitt; and their son Nathaniel, a soldier in the war of 1812, and his wife Sarah Flynn, who were the grandparents of Mr. Stutesman. He received his preparatory education in the Peru High School, and was graduated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1884, with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1893. He studied law in Peru and was admitted to the Miami county bar in 1895, being admitted later to practice in the supreme court. During 1891–93 he was examiner in the department of justice, and from 1894–1904 was a member of the Indiana legislature. In 1908 he was appointed minister to Bolivia, S. A., and so continued until 1910, when in October of that year he resumed the practice of law in Washington, D. C. In 1913, under appointment of William J. Bryan, the secretary of state, he served as commissioner-general to Central America and the West Indies for the Panama-Pacific international exposition. In politics he was a Republican, and in the campaign of 1916 was connected with the Chicago headquarters of the Republican national organization. He was a fluent orator and convincing public speaker. He delivered a number of Chautauqua addresses, and up to the time of his death was making speeches for the food conservation commission in behalf of the government. He was a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He was married June 30, 1910, to Jessie, daughter of William P. Herron, banker of Crawfordsville, Ind., and an officer in the civil war. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1917.

VAN HISE, Charles Richard, educator, was born at Fulton, Wis., May 29, 1857, son of William Henry and Mary Harvey (Goodrich) Van Hise, grandson of Richard and Ruth (Dean) Van Hise, and great-grandson of Abraham Van Hise, who came to America from Holland, settling at Van Hiseville, N. Y., and whose wife was Margerie Steppie. He was graduated B.M.E. at the University of Wisconsin in 1879 and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1892. Immediately after graduation he entered the faculty of the university and was continuously connected therewith until his death. He was made professor of mineralogy in 1886 and professor of geology in 1890, holding the latter position until 1903, when he was appointed president of the university. From 1892 until 1903 he was also non-resident professor of structural geology in the University of Chicago. In addition to his work as an instructor Prof. Van Hise made wide researches in his science. In 1881–82 he was assistant in the Wisconsin geological survey and became consulting geologist to the Wisconsin state survey in 1897. He became a member of the staff of the U. S. geological survey in 1883; in 1888 he had charge of the Lake Superior district and in 1900 was made geologist-in-charge of the archean and metamorphic rocks of the United States. From 1903 until the close of his life, he was consulting geologist of the U. S. geological survey. He served upon several state commissions and was chairman of the following: Wisconsin state conservation commission, state geological and natural history survey, and the forestry board; he was also chairman of the board of arbitration in the controversy of 1912 between the eastern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. From its foundation in 1893 he was one of the editors of the "Journal of Geology." Numerous scientific papers were published by him in various journals, his earliest being on the secondary enlargement of minerals in rocks, including quartz, feldspar and hornblende. Many of the details of the genesis of quartzites, schists, and gneisses were worked out. These papers led to a general consideration of the phenomena of the metamorphism of rocks and rock-flowage. The principles of metamorphism were reduced to order under chemical and physical laws and rock-flowage was shown to be granulation or to be continuous solution and redisposition of the rock material by underground water or the two combined. The chemical and physical laws controlling metamorphism were also found to explain ore deposits. These principles were applied in detail to the vast iron ore deposits of the Lake Superior region. The third line of his work was stratigraphy and historical geology. Besides various papers on these subjects, he took the leading part in the publication of three monographs of the U. S. geological survey: No. XIX, the "Penokee Iron-bearing District"; No. XXVIII, the "Marquette Iron-bearing District," and No. XXXVI, the "Crystal Falls Iron-bearing District," all of Michigan. As Bulletin No. 86 of the U. S. geological survey, he published a correlation paper on the archean and algonkian rocks of North America, which is recognized as a masterly work on a most difficult subject in historical geology. His paper in the sixteenth annual report of the U. S. geological survey, on "Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology," marks a distinct advance on the theoretical side of stratigraphy. He was also the author of the two volumes "Conservation of

Natural Resources in the United States" (1910) and "Concentration and Control" (1912). Prof. Van Hise was a persistent student and possessed the rare equipment both of knowledge and good sense necessary to read the story of the ancient and much altered rocks. He could grasp the educational aspect of geology and present it, neither narrowing it into detail nor broadening it into platitudes. He awakened thought and stimulated investigation, and made his department in every sense a branch of higher education. In his capacity as president of the University of Wisconsin he carried forward the work of the institution efficiently and justified his selection to the high office which he filled so well. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Chicago University in 1903, by Yale in 1904, by Harvard in 1908, by Williams in 1908 and by Dartmouth in 1909. Pres. Van Hise was a member of many scientific societies both at home and abroad, among which may be mentioned the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (president 1893–96), Geological Society of America (president 1907), American Philosophical Society, and National Academy of Sciences. He was also a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the University Club of Milwaukee and the University Club of Madison. He was married Dec. 22, 1881, to Alice May, daughter of John Ring of Evansville, Wis., and had three children: Mary Janet, Hilda Alice and Alice Ring Van Hise. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19, 1918.

CARPENTER, Henry Alden, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 7, 1867, son of Alva and Mary E. (Allen) Carpenter, and a descendant of William Carpenter, who came from England to Weymouth, Mass., in 1638, and settled in Rehoboth, Mass. From him and his wife Abigail the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Readaway; their son Zachariah and his wife Martha Ide; their son Zachariah and his wife Margaret Child; their son Zachariah and his wife Hannah Carpenter; their son Benjamin and his wife Zeruiah Carpenter, and their son Jonathan and his wife Leafy Bourn, who were the grandparents of Mr. Carpenter. After a public school education he began his business career in the office of the National Providence Worsted Mills, where he remained four years. In 1889 he joined his father and brother, William H., in the foundry business under the firm name of A. Carpenter & Sons Foundry Co., of which he became secretary and treasurer in 1896. In 1905 the foundry company was taken over by the General Fire Extinguisher Co., and Mr. Carpenter became foundry manager. This was the beginning of an era of prosperity for the General Fire Extinguisher Co., whose business is the manufacture and installation of the Grinnell automatic sprinkler in factories and office buildings as a protection against fire. It introduced its sprinkling device in all parts of the United States, and was probably the largest firm of its kind in the world, maintaining offices in the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and factories and warehouses in Providence and Auburn, R. I.; Chicago, Ill.; Warren, O.; North Charlotte, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Carpenter was made manager of the largest of these factories which was at Auburn, R. I., and he was also head of the department of publicity and promotion. In 1913 he was made a director of the General Fire Extinguisher Co. and, also, during the last years of his life, he supervised the construction of new plants at Warren, O., and Toronto, Can. He was a member of the Providence city council, a director of the Rhode Island Insurance Co., the Union Trust Co. and the Homeopathic Hospital, vice-president of the American Foundrymen's Association, president of New England Foundrymen's Association and a member of the Masonic order, Providence Chamber of Commerce (president), and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was one of the city's most popular business men, a loyal companion and a business executive of rare ability whose sound judgment and ready thought brought quick solution to many a difficult problem. He was married Sept. 2, 1891, to Fannie May, daughter of Irving A. Wheeler of Providence, R. I., and had four children: Earl Wheeler; Sarah Adeline, wife of E. Linton Jordan; Doris May and Raymond Allen Carpenter. He died in Providence, R. I., Jan. 29, 1922.

MOORE, David Hastings, M. E. bishop and educator, was born at Athens, O., Sept. 4, 1838, son of Eliakim Hastings and Amy (Barker) Moore. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Moore, who came probably from England, and settled at Sudbury, Mass., prior to 1642; his wife was Elizabeth Whale, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Dorothy Wright; their son Uriah and his wife Abigail Haynes; their son David, a captain in John Nixon's regiment, Massachusetts militia, in 1775, and his wife Hannah Parker; their son William and his wife Abigail Wheeler, and their son David and his second wife Dolly Hastings, who were the grandparents of David Hastings Moore. His father, Eliakim Hastings Moore, was a banker, and a member of the 41st congress. David H. Moore was graduated A.B. at Ohio University in 1860, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution three years later. Ohio Wesleyan gave him the degree of D.D. in 1875, and he received the degree of LL.D. from Mount Union College in 1896 and from Denver University in 1899. In 1860 he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1862 he aided in recruiting the 63rd and 77th regiments, O. volunteer infantry, for the civil war, and was commissioned captain of Co. A, 87th regiment, which was later consolidated with the 125th regiment, dubbed by Gen. Thomas at Chickamauga the "Ohio Tigers." Of this regiment he became successively major and lieutenant colonel. He served in eastern Tennessee and during the Atlanta campaign commanded his regiment. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dandridge, and the engagements at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, being wounded at Rocky Face Ridge. Upon the fall of Atlanta he returned to civil life, broken in health. He was pastor of the Second Street Church, Zanesville, O., during 1865–68; St. Paul's Church, Delaware, O., 1868–70; Wesley Chapel, Columbus, 1870–72, and Trinity Church, Cincinnati, 1872–75. In the latter year he became president of Cincinnati Wesleyan Female Seminary, continuing five years in that capacity. In 1880 he removed to Denver, Colo., and became the first chancellor of the University of Denver, in which office he remained until 1889, when he returned to Cincinnati, and for eleven years was editor of the "Western Christian Advocate." In 1900 he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and assigned to a district which included

China, Japan and Korea. For four years his episcopal residence was in Shanghai; he was stationed in Portland, Ore., during 1904–08, and in Cincinnati during the ensuing four years. While on his mission in the East he witnessed the first fight between Japan and Russia, and wrote a description of it. He was retired from active duties as bishop in 1912, but continued religious welfare work, and until the last was full of energy and zeal. Just before his death he attended a meeting of the foreign mission board at Oakland, Calif. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Masonic lodge and chapter, and of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Bishop Moore had a keen analytic and synthetic mind, and was endowed with a vivid imagination and an exceptionally rich and copious vocabulary. His character was one of unusual strength which manifested itself in almost perfect self-reliance. The memory of his wise counsel, earnest leadership, kindly sympathy and generosity is enshrined in the heart of his church. He was married June 21, 1860, to Julia Sophia, daughter of Cephas Carpenter of Athens, O.; she died in 1911, leaving six children: Eliakim Hastings; William A.; Alfred T.; Amy, wife of Robert J. Pitkin; Julian Hawkes, and Marion Moore. Bishop Moore died in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23, 1915.

HOSMER, George Stedman, jurist, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 13, 1855, son of John and Lucy Jane (Buttrick) Hosmer. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1875 and, three years later, after having studied law at Detroit under the tutelage of Levi T. Griffin and Don M. Dickinson, he was admitted to the bar. In 1880 he was made a member of the firm of his preceptors, which then became Griffin, Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer. In 1883, upon Mr. Griffin's withdrawal from the firm, the name was changed to Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer and so remained until 1888. In that year Mr. Hosmer was nominated for the circuit court bench of Wayne county and, although running on the Democratic ticket in a Republican stronghold, he was elected by a large majority. By continuous reëlection every six years he served until his death, or for the almost unprecedented period of more than thirty-three years. On every occasion, the lawyers of Wayne county endorsed Judge Hosmer and strove for his reëlection, without paying the slightest heed to party distinctions. For years, when important legal questions affecting the public welfare came before the Wayne county circuit bench, Judge Hosmer always was selected to participate in the deliberations and hearings. Although the personnel of the court on such occasions varied, Judge Hosmer always participated. His knowledge of the law was so thorough, his decisions so carefully wrought that, for years, the Michigan supreme court did not reverse a single decision made by him. Years of service on the bench broadened his sympathies toward the suffering and he was especially noted for his helpfulness in the smaller cases as well as for the ability with which he presided over some of the more important ones. In 1910, the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. For several years he was dean of the law school of the University of Detroit. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Unitarian church, Sons of the American Revolution, the Detroit and Michigan State Bar associations and of the Lawyers', Green Bag, Detroit, Prismatic, Old, Yondotega, Detroit Country, Witenagemote and the University clubs, all of Detroit. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 30, 1889, to Margaret S., daughter of Gov. John J. Bagley. She died in 1892, leaving a daughter Margaret, and he was married (2) in 1908, to Mrs. Frances (Bagley) Brown, sister of his first wife. Judge Hosmer died in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 2, 1921.

GATHRIGHT, Josiah Baker, merchant, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Oldham county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1838, son of John Redford and Zarilda Ingleton (Baker) Gathright. His earliest American ancestor was Ephraim Garthwaite, who emigrated to Jamestown, Va., in 1624, and from him and his wife, who was Dorothy De Janey, the line of descent is traced through their son Michael (Garthwright) and his wife Amy ———; their son Samuel and his wife Frances Porter; their son Samuel (Gathright) and his wife Agnes Trueman; their son William and his wife Jane Anna Gathright, and their son John and his wife Martha Redford, who were the grandparents of Josiah Baker Gathright. He was graduated at Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University in 1860 with first honors, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1862. He was studying law at the outbreak of the civil war, and enlisting in the Confederate army, became first lieutenant, Co. H, 8th Ky. cavalry. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga and the siege of Knoxville. He was afterward assigned to duty as acting brigade quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Adam R. Johnson, and it was in this connection that he obtained first knowledge of manufacturing saddles. At the close of the war he began the manufacture of the Mexican style of saddletrees and saddles, so popular with the Southern cavalry. The forks and pommels of these trees were at first all carved from the solid natural forks cut from growing elm trees. Later he devised a method of constructing these trees from sawed and seasoned lumber, of which he could secure an ample supply. In 1867 John T. Gathright, a cousin, became a partner, under the style of Gathright & Co. He purchased his partner's interest in 1869 and soon afterward associated himself in the business with John J. Harbison, and the firm of Harbison & Gathright, which continued after his death, was the largest wholesale saddlery and harness house south of the Ohio river. The firm also did a large jobbing business in leather, robes, blankets, automobile accessories and tires. It was incorporated in 1900, and Mr. Gathright was its president from July 1, 1906, until his death. Born and bred a Henry Clay Whig, he kept thoroughly informed on all public matters, but held entirely aloof from active participation therein, employing much of his leisure time in reading and study, particularly of political economy. Possessing an aptitude for mechanics, he made many improvements in the manufacturing department of his own saddlery business, and invented an electric tramway street sprinkler, and a tabulating apparatus for typewriters, which he sold to the Underwood Typewriter Co. for $2,000. He was twice married: (1) in 1869, to Mary V., daughter of Evan Henton of Shelby county, Ky., who died in 1870, and (2) Apr. 21, 1873, to Emma, daughter of George C. McGrath, a merchant of Shelbyville, Ky. He died in Louisville, Ky., Apr. 20, 1919.

JONES, Richard Watson, college president, was born in Greenville county, Va., May 16, 1837, son of Mordecai and Martha Randolph (Grigg) Jones. He was graduated at Randolph Macon College with honors in 1856, receiving the degree of A.B.

and, after teaching a short time, he entered the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of A.M. in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the military service of the Confederacy, and served as private in a Virginia company. Subsequently he raised a company which became a unit in the army of northern Virginia and he was made its captain. On the field of the crater near Petersburg, he was promoted to the rank of major for conspicuous gallantry in leading the regiment in that charge and, after commanding his regiment in the important battles during the latter part of the war, he surrendered it at Appomattox court house. From 1866 until his death he taught continuously, without the loss of a month except the usual summer vacations. During 1866–68 he was professor of mathematics in Randolph Macon College, but resigned to accept the presidency of Petersburg (Va.) Female College, where he remained three years. He was elected president of Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va., in 1871, resigning five years later to accept the professorship of chemistry, his favorite study, in the University of Mississippi at Oxford. In 1885 he accepted the presidency of the Industrial Institute and College of the State of Mississippi at Columbus, a newly created institution for the higher education of young women (white) in the arts and sciences. His successful administration as president, during the critical period of the first three years of its history, was due to his clear mind, good judgment, executive ability and high standards of education. The college became known for its high grade of scholarship and well-balanced curriculum. In 1888 he became president of Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., and also lecturer on chemistry, mineralogy and geology, returning to the University of Mississippi in 1899 as professor of chemistry. He continued in this capacity and that of vice-chancellor of the university until his death. He was known by his colleagues and students for his cordial and sincere personality, constructive foresight and executive ability. Prof. Jones was the author of a number of papers and addresses upon subjects of educational and scientific interest. He had been editorial writer for the Petersburg (Va.) "Courier" (1866–68); literary editor of the "Rural Messenger" (1870); associate editor of "People's Encyclopedia" (1881–88) and associate editor of U. S. bulletins on the cotton army worm, cotton ball weevil and other subjects. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society and the American Chemical Society. He was president of the Mississippi Historical Society, and trustee of the Mississippi State Department of Archives and History. He was director of the Mississippi Orphans' Home and head of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mississippi, from its establishment. Prof. Jones was one of the most prominent laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Mississippi. He was class leader, steward, church trustee, Sunday school teacher and superintendent, delegate to district conference, district steward, delegate to all annual conferences for twenty years, and to all general conferences, save two, from 1874 and to the ecumenical conference, London, 1881, and a member of the joint commission of federation of the two branches of Episcopal Methodism in Washington, D. C., 1898. In his educational, scientific and religious affiliations, he enjoyed the complete confidence of his fellow citizens throughout the state. He was married at Pleasant Shade, Va., Jan. 6, 1864, to Elizabeth S. Spratley, and had seven children: Richard Watson, Henry Spratley, Garland M., Stewart M., C. R., Arthur H., and Elizabeth Virginia Jones. He died at Laurel, Miss., Dec. 19, 1914.

WATTS, George Washington, manufacturer and financier, was born in Cumberland, Md., Aug. 18, 1851, son of Gerard Snowden and Ann Elizabeth (Wolvington) Watts. George W. Watts was educated in private schools of Baltimore and at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in the civil engineering course in 1871. He began his business career in his father's company, G. S. Watts & Co., tobacco commission merchants of Baltimore, Md. During the next seven years he acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the details of the business. In 1878 he became identified with Messrs. Duke Sons & Co. at Durham, N. C., and subsequently aided in organizing and incorporating W. Duke Sons & Co., in which he became a stockholder and secretary and treasurer. When the American Tobacco Co. was established in 1890 he was one of the incorporators. In 1892 the Erwin Cotton Mills Co. was established at West Durham, with Mr. Watts as its vice-president. Beginning with a unit of 25,000 spindles and 900 looms, the company acquired additional mills; namely, at Duke, N. C., with 35,000 spindles and 1,024 looms: a factory at Cooleemee, N. C., with 50,000 spindles and 1,296 looms, and at West Durham, with 50,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The Erwin Cotton Mills Co. has one of the largest plants of the textile industry in the South; it employs 3,000 hands, and consumes 70,000 bales of cotton annually, the goods manufactured being principally denims, tickings, canton flannels and sheetings. Mr. Watts took a deep interest in the physical welfare and social uplift of the employes, and by the inauguration of welfare clubs, libraries, parks, and playgrounds, established a spirit of general good fellowship between the operatives and the management. The hospital at West Durham which bears his name, was built and endowed by him at a cost of $600,000. He was president of the Pearl Cotton Mill at Durham, N. C., the Home Savings Bank of Durham; vice-president of the Locke Cotton Mills at Concord, N. C., and a director of the Seaboard Air Line, the Durham & Southern Railway Co., the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., the Southern Cotton Oil Co., the Republic Iron & Steel Co., the Fidelity Bank and the Durham Loan & Trust Co.; president of the board of trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; and vice-president of the board of trustees of Davidson College, North Carolina, and of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga. In 1884, when the Commonwealth Club of Durham was organized, he was elected its first president. This club under his presidency collected the capital and furnished the faith and enthusiasm which brought about the building of the Lynchburg & Durham, the Oxford & Durham and the Durham & Northern railroads. These railroads furnished Durham with what was most required, adequate transportation facilities, and insured the substantial prosperity of the city as a commercial center. Mr. Watts erected the Loan & Trust building of Durham and was interested in practically every development enterprise of the city during a period of about thirty-five years. He made large contributions to the orphans' asylum at Barium and to Elizabeth College, to Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Va., and to Davidson College. He was

an elder in the Presbyterian church, and had been superintendent of its Sunday school continuously since 1885. Mr. Watts was a modest man, who made no parade of what he was doing and giving. He gave not only liberally, but with cheerfulness and even with joy. Mr. Watts was twice married: (1) Oct. 19, 1875, to Laura V., daughter of William R. Beall, merchant of Cumberland, Md.; there is one child of this union, Annie Louise, wife of John S. Hill, banker, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Watts died in April, 1915, and he was married (2) Oct. 25, 1917, to Sara Virginia Ecker of Syracuse, N. Y. He died in Durham, N. C., Mar. 7, 1921.

GOULD, James, jurist and author, was born at Branford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1770, the son of Dr. William Gould whose wife was a Miss Guy. His grandfather, Richard Gould, an English gentleman and physician, was a native of Devonshire, England, and the first member of the family to come to America, settling in Branford early in the eighteenth century. James Gould received his early education at home, both his parents being people of exceptional education and culture. As a student at Yale College, he distinguished himself by taking the highest honors in his class, and excelled in sports and as an actor. Shortly after his graduation in 1791 he won Noah Webster's prize for the best treatise on ethics, moral philosophy or belles lettres, with an essay "On the Origin and Progress of History, and the Utility of Historic Knowledge," an achievement regarded in those days as a sort of moral guarantee, which did much to facilitate his early successes. He taught school for a year but abandoned his position to become assistant to Judge Tappan Reeve who opened in Litchfield, Conn., the first law school in America, as well as the first school of its kind in the English speaking world. With this school Mr. Gould was identified throughout the remainder of his life, and he was the first American lawyer to devote himself exclusively to the teaching of law. Though Judge Reeve was the founder of the Litchfield law school, its growth and fame were largely due to the superior intelligence and force of Mr. Gould. When Judge Reeve was elected to the supreme court of Connecticut in 1798, the management of the law school was left entirely to Mr. Gould, who remained at the head of it during the remainder of its career. He formulated the first courses for the study of law, a study which, until the founding of the Litchfield school, had consisted in reading in a law office and serving an apprenticeship under a competent lawyer. His lectures on municipal law, bailments, contracts, private wrongs and system of pleading were published and used as text books for many years. In 1816 he was elected to the supreme court of Connecticut, which held its sessions during vacation time at the law school, but after three years he resigned in order to devote all his time to teaching law. After the founding of the Harvard law school in 1817 and the Yale law school in 1824 the prestige of the Litchfield law school began to wane; its decline after 1826 was rapid and in 1833 it closed its doors. But its passing in no way dimmed the glory of Mr. Gould, whose fame as a teacher of law and as the real founder of American law schools, has increased with time. Most of America's foremost lawyers of the first half of the eighteenth century either studied under Mr. Gould personally or gained their legal training through the use of his books. Among his most famous students were John C. Calhoun and Horace Mann, both of whom, more than once, paid high tribute to their beloved teacher. Cultured, courteous, affable in manner, broad-minded, well-read and of uncommonly handsome appearance, he impressed all with whom he came in contact. He was the first man to be honored with the degree of doctor of laws in Yale College and by his election to the Connecticut supreme court, the people of the state gave testimony of their high esteem for a man who never sought public office or favor. He was married to Sally Tracy of Litchfield in 1798, and died at his home in Litchfield, Conn., May 11, 1838.

BALL, William Charles, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born near Greensburg, Trumbull, co., O., Aug. 13, 1852, son of Lucius Styles and Maria P. (Bingham) Ball. His first American ancestor was Edward Ball, who came from England in 1640, settled first at Branford, Conn., and subsequently at Newark, N. J. From him and his wife Abigail Blatchley, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Davis; their son Moses and his wife Lucretia Dalgleish; their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah Styles, and their son William Ball and his wife Marcy Harvey, who were the grandparents of William C. Ball. He attended the public schools and completed his education at the academy at Canandaigua, N. Y., where his family removed when he was fifteen years old. In 1877 Mr. Ball and his brothers, Lucius Lorenzo Ball, Frank C. Ball, Edmund Burke Ball, and George Alexander Ball, formed a partnership under the name of Ball Bros. and established a small factory for the manufacture of tin oil cans in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1884 glass oil cans and glass fruit jars were added to their product. When natural gas was discovered in Indiana in 1887, the brothers built a factory at Muncie, Ind., for the manufacture of glass jars, incorporating the business as the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. Ball was secretary; Frank C. Ball, president; Edmund B. Ball, vice-president, and George A. Ball, treasurer. With the increasing demand for glass preserving jars the business expanded until at the time of his death the factory in Muncie covered seventy acres, employed 1,500 hands, and included a branch factory at Wichita Falls, Tex., the combined daily output of the two plants approximating 600,000 jars. The company also produces jar trimmings and the boxes in which they are packed as well as the sheet zinc from which the jar caps are stamped. Mr. Ball and his brothers were ever alert to improve their products and the processes and machinery for their manufacture, installing every new device in the manufacture of glass which could be utilized. Their jars, known as the "Ball-Mason," are sold throughout the world. They hold numerous patents relating to the design and manufacture of their products and the machinery therefor. Their interests extend to other lines of industry, including the steamship companies operated by G. A. Tomlinson on the Great Lakes, the manufacture of automobiles at Muncie, and large holdings in the Muncie & Western Railroad Co.; Indianapolis, New Castle & Muncie Traction Co.; Muncie & Portland Traction Co.; Indiana Union Traction Co.; Warner Gear Co., Muncie, and in other corporations. In 1918 the Ball brothers purchased the property of the Muncie Normal School, consisting of school buildings and 600 city lots, and presented it to the state for use as the eastern branch of the Indiana State Normal School. Shortly before Mr. Ball's death he

and his brothers set apart a fund of $1,000,000, to be devoted chiefly to religious, educational and philanthropic purposes in Muncie. The gift also made provision for a memorial to James Whitcomb Riley, the Indiana poet, and a donation of $100,000 to Hillsdale College, Mich., of which Mr. Ball was a trustee. He was a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32nd degree, a Knight Templar, director of the Merchants' National Bank and Merchants' Trust Co. of Muncie; and a member of the Exchange Club and the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Politically he was a Republican. As a communicant of the Universalist church he retained a firm belief in the scriptures and exercised a great influence in imparting religious truths to children as superintendent of the Sunday school of St. John's Church. In his benefactions given on an increasing scale as he prospered, it was his rule, like that of his brothers, to share his wealth with the community, and while living, measuring success in business, not by a rising personal income, but by the extent of the outgo he could make for the welfare of society. He utilized his business merely as a medium by which to confer the greatest good, but his modesty kept much of his generosity unknown. He had an active faith in the universal brotherhood of man and every worthy cause had an irresistible appeal to him. More than that, he had gifts of intellect and aesthetic tastes which made him a lover of the arts and sciences and endowed him with a wide culture derived from the classic authors of prose and poetry, with which his mind was richly stored. He was married Dec. 22, 1890, to Emma, daughter of John D. Wood of New York city, and had one son, William H. Ball. He died in Muncie, Ind., Apr. 30, 1921.

CHASE, Robert Howland, psychiatrist, was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 30, 1845, son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Howland) Chase. He was graduated A.B. at Haverford College in 1865, receiving the honorary degree A.M. from that institution in 1885. After a period of European travel and study he entered the college of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and received his medical degree in 1869. He was an interne at Blockley Hospital (now the Philadelphia General Hospital) and the old Philadelphia Dispensary, and began the practice of his profession at Auburn, N. Y. Specializing in insanity cases, he was appointed assistant physician at St. Elizabeth's Hospital (government hospital for the insane), Washington, D. C., in 1872. Eight years later he went to the new Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown, Pa., as medical superintendent of the male department, and in 1893 he became medical superintendent of the Friends' Hospital, Frankford, Philadelphia, where twenty-five years of medical and executive ability marked this important part of his life. He was the first to suggest a woman physician for the hospital, and organized a training school for nurses in 1894. Although useful occupations "calculated to interest and please the patients" were a part of the hospital equipment as early as 1836, Dr. Chase was actively interested in the development of that part of the institution known as the department of occupational therapy. He was the author of "General Paresis" (1902); "Mental Medicine and Nursing" (1914), and "The Ungeared Mind" (1917). He was vice-president of the section of psychological medicine at the international medicine congress, Washington, and was a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia Neurological Society and the Philadelphia Medico-Legal Society. In the death of Dr. Chase the field of practical psychiatry lost one of its most active workers, one who continued his efforts in behalf of the mentally sick for nearly half a century with unflagging interest. Dr. Chase acquired a wholesome reputation as an expert in the courts of the commonwealth, and was frequently called upon for advice and testimony by the state and by individuals. His manner and bearing on such occasions was invariably such as to indicate his deep appreciation of the responsibility placed upon him, and his opinion was presented in a clear and forcible style which brought upon him the respect of his listeners. When he assumed charge at Frankford psychiatric matters were passing through rapid changes both in theory and practice; he was therefore occupied in executing plans for the improvement of his institution's affairs, and in keeping pace with the progress of the medical aspect of his specialty. Always a close student of his patients and a careful analyzer of their symptoms Dr. Chase was a strong believer in the aid which a well-trained psychologist could give him in the study of the patients' mental trends and he was particularly interested in the morbid aspects of psychology, as indicated in his publications on delusion formation, disorders of emotion, and disturbances of volition. He was known among his friends and associates as a man of unusual qualities and qualifications, a rare combination of keenness, alertness, quietness of manner, modesty and reserve and a strong sense of humor. He possessed remarkable composure in the face of difficult and dangerous situations. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 10, 1871, to Amanda Howe Adams of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1885, and (2) Apr. 21, 1897, to Jane Sovereign Rumsey of Philadelphia, Pa. He was survived by three children: Elizabeth Abbott, widow of Samuel D. McDaniel; Mary F., wife of James L. Whitaker, and Amanda C., wife of Raymond W. Hilles. He died at Wyncote, Pa., Mar. 13, 1921.

HALL, Thomas Lee, soldier, born at Rock Hill, S. C., Jan. 8, 1895, son of William Lee and Lodie Frances (Coble) Hall. He was graduated at Fort Mill (S. C.) high school. Volunteering for the war with Germany, he went to the front in France and was killed in battle Oct. 8, 1918, under conditions described in the following citation, accompanying the congressional medal of honor awarded posthumously: "Hall, Thomas Lee, sergeant, company G, 118th infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Montbrehain, France, Oct. 8, 1918. Having overcome two machine gun nests, under his skilful leadership, Sergeant Hall's platoon was stopped eight hundred yards from its final objective by machine gun fire of particular intensity. Ordering his men to take cover in a sunken road, Sergeant Hall advanced alone on the enemy machine gun post and killed five members of the crew with his bayonet and thereby made possible the further advance of the line. While attacking another machine gun nest later in the day, this gallant soldier was mortally wounded."

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Chrowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Coles co., Ill., Sept. 25, 1843, son of Rev. John and Cecelia (Gill) Chamberlin. His father, a clergyman and farmer, was a man of unusual probity and influence. The son was graduated at Beloit College with the degree of A.B. in 1866, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. For two years he served as principal of the Delavan (Wis.) high school, and while there developed an interest in physical science, which determined his future profession. In 1868–69 he took a post-graduate course in science at the University of Michigan and at its close accepted the chair of natural sciences in the state normal school at Whitewater, Wis., where his ability as an instructor soon brought him into notice. In 1873 he was called to the chair of geology, zoölogy and botany in Beloit College, and was at the same time made assistant geologist of the Wisconsin geological survey. In 1876 he became chief geologist of Wisconsin. After his appointment he suspended his active work at Beloit for three years and devoted his whole time to work upon the geological survey. The publication of the report of this survey, which was begun in 1877, was not completed until 1881, and then included four large volumes, illustrated with many plates. In 1878 he visited Switzerland and made a special study of glaciers in the Alps. In 1881 he was made chief of the glacial division of the U. S. geological survey and with this appointment his connection with Beloit College closed. Under his direction the study of glacial geology received a great impetus throughout the country. During this period he was elected to the chair of geology in the Columbian University, but never entered upon active work there. In 1887 he became president of the University of Wisconsin, retaining his position on the survey. During the five years of his administration the prosperity of the university was unexampled. It was reorganized on the modern university basis and doubled in numbers and in its facilities and efficiency. The instructors were increased by over a score; a splendid science hall was completed and equipped; three new buildings were in the process of construction, and the system of university extension was adopted and developed into successful operation. He resigned the presidency in 1892 to accept the head professorship of geology in the University of Chicago. In spite of the fact that Dr. Chamberlin resigned the presidency of the University of Wisconsin when it was in a flourishing state, because he wished to return to scientific research, he was unable to keep from executive work in connection with the organization of the new University of Chicago, during its earlier years. For a time he was dean of a scientific section, director of the University Museum, and served in other capacities. He was the acknowledged leader of those who urged greater freedom for the sciences and fewer requirements for the classics, though he stood for adaptability in the curriculum and for reasonable freedom of election under advice. His scientific work at Chicago was devoted primarily to the fundamental principles of geology. After a decade of patient inquiry into the origin of the earth and other planets, he was led to reject the Laplacian view as untenable on several grounds. Meanwhile he became associated with the investigations pursued under the joint auspices of the University of Chicago and the Carnegie Institution, half his time being given to each. In this work of destructive criticism, he was greatly aided by Dr. Forest R. Moulton, on the side of celestial dynamics, of which he is a master. All the old hypotheses of the origin of the earth and the solar system being found wanting, Dr. Chamberlin developed an entirely new one, now known as the Planetesimal Hypothesis, which held that the earth was built up from minute planets thrown off from the sun. The initial development of this hypothesis was the work of Dr. Chamberlin alone, though Dr. Moulton had an important share in the subsequent development of the hypothesis. The planetesimal hypothesis was set forth in a form adapted to the intelligent reader in a little book entitled "The Origin of the Earth." The planetesimal view, which has been widely accepted, is perhaps Dr. Chamberlin's greatest contribution to science. In the development of this new view of the origin of the earth, he was led to a radically new view of the history of the atmosphere also, for instead of the vast hot atmosphere of the Laplacian view, he substituted the view of a small atmosphere growing up gradually as the earth grew and corresponding closely to the holding power of the earth as its mass increased. This view was gradually elaborated and led to the development of a new phase of the kinetic theory of gases in its application to the earth and the heavenly bodies. His view of the origin and history of the atmosphere is a scarcely less important contribution to science and to the interests of all living things than the view of the origin of the earth on which it is founded. These studies together with other new interpretations of the nature of the earth, make it appear probable that, except for the possibility of accidents in the heavens, there is a long future ahead for the living kingdom of the earth. This again is a radical departure from the old view. By a series of brilliant experiments Dr. Chamberlin has obtained unquestionable proof that the earth is essentially an elastic solid and behaves as such in response to tidal pull of the moon and the sun. One other of the chief lines of Dr. Chamberlin's work should be mentioned, that is, the basing of the great epochs of earth history on changes in the body of the earth. This doctrine is set forth in a paper on "Diastrophism as the Ultimate Basis of Correlation," published in the "Journal of Geology," Vol. XVIII, No. 8 (1909), and in a series of nine articles on "Diastrophism and the Formative Processes," published in the same magazine, at intervals, from 1913 to 1918. Other publications of Dr. Chamberlin are: "Fundamental Problems of Geology" (1905–06–07); "The Origin of the Earth" (1916) and "World-Organization After the World War—An Omninational Confederation" (1918). In addition he is the author of "Geology of Wisconsin" (1877–81) and "General Treatise on Geology," with Rollin D. Salisbury (1906); he has written many articles on scientific and educational subjects, and is the editor of the "Journal of Geology." His work as U. S. geologist has taken him over a large part of the United States and has made him one of the recognized authorities on the geology of our country and especially upon the glacial period. In 1894 he visited North Greenland as geologist to the Peary auxiliary expedition and made a special study of its glacial phenomena, upon which he has published an extended series of articles. During 1902–09 he occupied the position of investigator of the fundamental problems of geology for the Carnegie Institution of Washington and has been research associate thereof since

1909. Prof. Chamberlin was president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences and Letters, 1885–87; of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1896–1915 (president emeritus since that time); of the Illinois Academy of Science, 1907; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1908–09; of the Geological Society of America, 1895; special commissioner to study the state of scientific education in China, 1908–09; is a trustee of Beloit College; commissioner of the Illinois Geological Survey; consulting geologist of the Wisconsin Geological Survey; consulting geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey since 1908, and director of the Walker Museum of the University of Chicago, 1892–1918. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston; the Geological Society of America; Philosophical Society of Washington; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; and corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of London, and the New York Academy of Sciences; he is also a member of the Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. His favorite pursuit is research in geological, cosmological and allied lines. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin in 1882; that of LL.D. by the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University in 1887, by the University of Wisconsin in 1904, and by the University of Toronto in 1913; and that of Sc.D. by the University of Illinois in 1905. He has received medals for geological publications from the Paris expositions of 1878 and 1889, and the Helen Culver Medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago. In February, 1903, a bust of Prof. Chamberlin was presented to the University of Chicago "in recognition of his eminent services to the science of geology." He is possessed of a brilliant constructive intellect and reasoning power, a prodigious capacity for patient, laborious, consecutive, constructive work, a kindly sympathy, pleasant manners and great sincerity. He is a man of indomitable will, who upholds his ideals with the most entire conviction. He was married Dec. 24, 1869, to Alma Isabel, daughter of James Wilson of Beloit, Wis., and had one son, Rollin Thomas Chamberlin, professor of geology in the University of Chicago.

STOKES, Ellis, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1836, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Sultan) Stokes. His first American ancestor was Thomas Stokes of Shadwell, London, England, who married Mary Bernard in that city, and came to America in the ship "Kent" in 1677, settling on a tract of land at Burlington on the Northampton river (now Rancocas creek), N. J. Thomas Stokes was a Quaker and a contemporary of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, and of William Penn, and emigrated to the colonies like many other pioneers to avoid religious persecution. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph and the latter's wife Judith Lippincott; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Hinchman; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Ellis; and their son Barzilla and his wife Ann Gibbs, who were the grandparents of Ellis Stokes. His father, Charles, operated tanneries in Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J. Left an orphan at the age of seven the son was reared by his aunt, Harriet (Stokes) Tiel of Philadelphia, and by Charles S. Woolman, a farmer of Rancocas, N. J., where he attended the little Friends' School, conducted during the winter months by his grandfather, and located near the tract originally settled upon by the founder of the family. At the age of sixteen he began his career with Keen & Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia, dealers in hides, skins, sumac and all tanning materials and within two years the entire business was placed under his supervision by Mr. Keen, who had succeeded to its proprietorship. In 1856 his employer sold the business to Joseph C. Bates, and Mr. Stokes, as a partner in the new concern, continued active in the firm until the civil war. He was an officer in the state militia and in response to Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861, he immediately tendered his services with his regiment and was mustered into the Union forces as first lieutenant of Co. F of the 19th Pa. infantry, which designation his state regiment received in the Federal army. In July, 1863, he was commissioned captain of Co. F of the 52nd Pa. emergency militia, which took part in the Federal campaign against Lee's invasion of the North. Upon returning to civil life he organized a business under his own name in Philadelphia, for trading in and importing hides, goatskins, sheepskins, sumac and all materials employed in the manufacture of leather. Later his brother, Charles, who had been traveling as salesman for the house, became a partner under the firm name of E. & C. Stokes, and for eleven years they continued to conduct an extensive and prosperous business. They imported other raw materials, and their shipments made up entire cargoes of many vessels chartered expressly for their rapidly growing trade, which had spread out to every continent of the world. Branches were opened in London, England, and in Calcutta, India, the latter being conducted under the name of Stokes, Coleman & Co. The Calcutta house alone loaded as many as seven ships at a time destined for American ports. Among the many raw materials imported, besides those used expressly in the manufacture of leather, were: jute, jute butts, cutch, linseed, saltpetre, gunny cloth, rags, turmeric, dye-stuffs, castor oil, shellac, gum arabic and other gums, indigo, ginger, India rubber, tea, coffee, etc. In 1873 Mr. Stokes began the importation of diamonds from the Kimberley mines of South Africa. He was a pioneer in introducing the newly discovered gems to the American public, and encountered many amusing incidents reflecting an unfounded prejudice which then existed against the South African stones, which prejudice his importations quickly overcame. He was a director of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and a member of the G.A.R. and of the Old Guard of the regiments with which he served. He possessed a pleasing personality and genial temperament, and throughout his long life was noted for his ready wit and keen repartee. He lived to an advanced age and was viewed as a man of remarkable vitality with a mind keen and active to the end, always sunny and full of entertaining stories of his experiences and travels. He was married June 15, 1862, to Rebecca B., daughter of Anthony Elton of Philadelphia, and had four children: Annie, wife of Manuel A. Gonzalez; Ellis Stokes, Jr.; Bessie, wife of Harry Beck; and Percy Stokes. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1923.

YOUNG, Ella Flagg, educator, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1845, the daughter of Theodore and Jane (Reed) Flagg. She was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at the

Chicago Normal School. At the age of seventeen she began her teaching career in the Chicago trade schools. In 1865 she was made a principal in the Chicago normal school and after four years resigned to accept a position in the city's high schools. Meeting with success from the beginning she won a reputation for administrative ability, independence and as an incomparable teacher by the time she was thirty years old. In 1875 she was appointed principal of the Skinner school, Chicago. From 1887 to 1898 she was district superintendent of schools, and her work attracted the attention of Pres. Harper of Chicago University, who offered her a position in the pedagogical department of that institution. To qualify for this position she took a special course of studies at the University of Chicago and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1900. In 1904 she resigned her position at the university and spent the following year traveling in Europe. Upon her return she was made principal of the Chicago normal school and in 1909 she was elected superintendent of the Chicago public schools, the first American woman to fill such a position. As superintendent of the Chicago schools she was intrusted with the supervision of the education of more than 300,000 children, the management of over 6,000 teachers and the administration of over $100,000,000 worth of property. When she became superintendent an old feud between the Teachers' Federation and the school board was revived. Through her tact and personal influence she brought about peace and then set about to reform and improve the Chicago public school system. She advocated the rapid advancement of bright pupils, refusing to keep all students to the level of the less intelligent. She instituted sex hygiene instruction and made the schools a social factor in the lives of the poorer students. Naturally political influences were annoying to a woman of her independent temperament and as a step to free the schools from political interference, she advocated longer service for the superintendent and principals. In 1913 a faction of the school board plotted to oust her and hearing of it, she frustrated their plans by resigning and giving as her reason, the political cabal against her. Public indignation ran high in Chicago and a general demand for her reinstatement led to her agreeing to return if those members of the school board who had plotted against her would resign. They were forced to resign and Mrs. Young returned, being reëlected to her post for the 1913–15 term. In 1915 she refused to stand for reëlection and resigned. During the European war she was active in the liberty loan campaigns and being in a weakened condition from overwork failed to recover from a cold contracted while speaking in the West. In 1910 Mrs. Young was elected president of the National Education Association and in that year the University of Illinois conferred upon her the B.D. degree. She was a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, the Every Day Club, the School Mistresses Club of Illinois, the Political Equality League, the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and the Illinois State Teachers' Association. She was married in 1868 to William Young, a Chicago merchant, who died a year later. They had no children. She died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1918.

HUGO, Nicholas Frederic, marine engineer and contractor, was born at Kingston, Ont., Can., June 15, 1860, son of Nicholas Trevanion Kemp and Mary Rendle (Marks) Hugo. He received his early education at the public schools at Kingston, and later studied under private tutors. At an early age he entered the military service as a bugler of the 14th battalion, Princess of Wales own rifles, and reached the rank of corporal before the age of sixteen. Becoming interested in seamanship, he studied engineering and before 1884 was made chief engineer of the New York to Florida steamship line. In the latter year he settled in Duluth, Minn., and in 1885 opened an office as a real estate broker. In 1892 he was chosen as a member of the Duluth board of aldermen, where he remained for two terms. In 1894 he organized the Hugo Iron Works, and manufactured and laid the steel water pipes used in the instalment of the Duluth water system. In 1900 the contracting firm of Hugo & Tims was organized, and its activities extended to work done for both the federal and municipal governments on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. This included the foundation of the aerial bridge at the Duluth ship canal and the breakwater for the harbor of refuge at Harbor Beach, Mich., the latter, which was built between 1904–10, being the greatest piece of concrete work in the Great Lakes up to that time. In 1902 he was elected to the Minnesota legislature, and was speaker pro tem. during the session of 1907. While a member of the legislature he assisted in the organization of the Minnesota naval reserves, being commissioned lieutenant (J. G.), and rising through the several grades to lieutenant commander. He was interested in a number of mining enterprises in Minnesota, Canada, Montana and Mexico, and for several years was general manager of the Calumet & Sonora Mining Co. of Mexico, and president and general manager of the Butte-Alex-Scott Mining Co. of Butte, Mont. He was one of the directors of the City National Bank of Duluth from the date of its organization until his death. When the United States entered the World war Mr. Hugo served from Apr. 6, 1917, until Oct. 26, 1919. He was senior engineering officer of the U. S. battleship "Massachusetts" until Oct. 14, 1918, when he was transferred to the receiving ship in New York city where he served as senior member of the board of investigation until Jan. 18, 1919, when he was ordered to the U. S. transport "Hancock" as senior engineering officer. On Oct. 2, 1918, he was cited for distinguished service to his country, and recommended for the navy cross. He was a Knight Templar and consistory Mason; was also a member of the Episcopal church, the Duluth Club, Foresters and Elks. He was also a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of the Cruiser and Transport Service, the National Geographic Society, the Luther Burbank Society, and a charter member of the Marine Engineers Benevolent Association of Buffalo, New York. He was married July 12, 1887, to Annie M., daughter of Willoughby Wells of Sterling Centre, Minn., and had one child, Annie Trevanion, wife of Robert D. Smith. He died in Duluth, Minn., Feb. 22, 1921.

DUNNING, William Archibald, educator, was born at Plainfield, N. J., May 12, 1857, son of John H. and Catherine D. (Trelease) Dunning, grandson of Archibald and Margaret (Colclough) Dunning and great-grandson of Patrick Dunning, who emigrated from Scotland about 1785 and settled in New York. William Dunning was graduated at Columbia College in 1881, with the degree of A.B., receiving the A.M. degree three years later, and that of Ph.D. in 1885. In

the following year he joined the staff of his alma mater as fellow, lecturer and instructor in political science and history, becoming an adjunct professor of history in 1891. He was appointed to the Lieber chair of history and political philosophy in 1894, and occup ed that position until his death. From 1894 to 1903 he was managing editor of the "Political Science Quarterly," with which he had been associated since its inception. At Columbia he was noted as an authority on American history and politics and to him was due largely the high reputation its history department acquired as one of the best in the country, attracting as it did many graduate students who attended his classes to gain the prestige of scholarship conferred by being enrolled in his department. As a historical writer he ranked equally high and his books, regarded as master works on their subjects, were used for study and reference in many American and foreign educational institutions. He was the author of "The Constitution in Civil War and Reconstruction" (1898); "History of Political Theories," 3 vols. (1902–20); "Reconstructions, Political and Economic" (1907); "Carl Schurz's Political Career," with Frederic Bancroft (1908); "The British Empire and the United States" (1914); and numerous contributions to periodicals. He was a member of the American Political Science Association (president, 1922), the American Historical Association (president, 1913), and the Massachusetts and New York historical societies. He left most of his estate to Columbia University to establish a fund for historical research. The university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1904, and Dartmouth College that of Litt.D. in 1916. He was married, Apr. 18, 1888, to Charlotte E., daughter of the Rev. Harmon Loomis, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in New York city, Aug. 25, 1922.

BACHE, Benjamin Franklin, printer and publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1769, the son of Richard and Sarah (Franklin) Bache. His father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and emigrating to Philadelphia, Pa., married Benjamin Franklin's daughter, Sally. He acquired a fortune in merchandising and was postmaster general. Benjamin Bache, the oldest of eight children, accompanied his grandfather and namesake to Paris and was educated in that city and Geneva. He learned the art of printing under Didot of Paris, one of the most famous printers of his day. On his return to Philadelphia he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1787. He opened a book printing shop three years later and began the publication of the "General Advertiser," later called the "Aurora." He was aggressive and militant toward the public men of the day and was involved in many bitter controversies. In a rare print published by Bache in 1798, entitled "Truth Will Out," he accuses his political enemies of attempting to deprive him of financial support, of an attack on his residence and of an attempt at assassination. In 1795 William Duane (q.v.), after a checkered career in India and London, joined the staff of the "Aurora" and upon the sudden death of Bache three years later Duane married his young widow, whose maiden name was Margaret H. Markoe, and became the owner of the paper which he continued to publish until 1822. Bache was a victim of a yellow fever epidemic and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1798.

THOMPSON, Seymour Dwight, jurist, was born in Will county, Ill., Sept. 22, 1842, son of Seymour and Betsey (McKee) Thompson. His father was a Presbyterian minister who held pastorates in various parts of the middle West and lost his life in a prairie fire in 1855. He was educated at the Rock River Seminary, Mt. Morris, Ill., with the intention of preparing for a college course, but the outbreak of the civil war interrupted his plans and he enlisted as a private in the 3rd Ia. volunteer infantry. In 1861 he participated in a number of small engagements in Missouri, and fought in the battle of Shiloh the following year, when he was promoted orderly sergeant. He was detached from his regiment for special service in 1863 and the next year became first lieutenant in the 3rd U. S. heavy artillery, rising to captain in 1865, and served with it until mustered out in 1866. His legal career began while a soldier with his service as judge advocate in several courts martial and military commissions held toward the war's close. With peace he studied law at Memphis, Tenn., serving meantime as a policeman and clerk of the municipal and law courts. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar of that city, and practiced there until 1871. He occupied the intervals of a slowly growing practice by writing on legal subjects, and continued to do so for the greater part of his life, establishing a high reputation as a law authority. He was appointed master in chancery for the U. S. circuit court at St. Louis by Judge John F. Dillon in 1875, and in this capacity directed the receiver's sale of the Missouri Pacific railroad. In 1881 he was elected judge of the St. Louis court of appeals, and served as such for more than twelve years. His decisions are recorded in the Missouri Appeals Reports (vols. 9–53). Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a delegate to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists held at the St. Louis exposition in September, 1904, but he did not live to attend the meeting. He was author or co-author of "Thompson & Steger's Annotated Tennessee Statutes" (1871–72); "Thompson & Horrigan on the Law of Self-Defense" (1873); "Thompson & Frank's Bankrupt Law of 1867" (1875); "Homestead and Exemption Laws" (1878); "Liability of Stockholders" (1879); "Liability of Officers and Agents of Corporations" (1879); "Law of Negligence" (2 vols. 1880, enlarged to 6 vols. 1901); "Carriers of Passengers" (1880); "Charging the Jury" (1880); "Thompson & Merriam on Juries" (1882); "Trials, Civil and Criminal" (2 vols. 1888); "Electricity, Light, Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs" (1891); and "Commentaries on the Law of Private Corporations," 7 vols. (1895–99). Judge Thompson also had a long and notable record as editor of various law periodicals. For several years he was associated with Judge Dillon in the editorial conduct of the "Central Law Journal," later becoming its chief editor. He edited the "Southern Law Review" for two years and vol. 16 of the "Western Jurist" before the incorporation of these journals with the "American Law Review," which he conducted for more than twenty years. Judge Thompson was a member of the American Bar Association and the state bar associations of New York and Missouri and read important papers before those of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri in 1882. He was married Jan. 22, 1865, to Lucy Augusta,

daughter of Orville Jennison of Fort Atkinson, Ia., and had five children: George Howard, William Dwight, and John Dillon Thompson; Helen L., wife of W. C. Middlekauff, and Charlotte M., wife of Lemuel A. Horlick. He died in East Orange, N. J., in 1904.

BRADFORD, Gamaliel, banker and political writer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 15, 1831, son of Gamaliel and Sophia Blake (Rice) Bradford and a direct descendant of William Bradford (q.v.), the first governor of Plymouth colony, through William's son William and his wife Alice Richards; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Rogers; their son Gamaliel and his wife Abigail Bartlett; their son Gamaliel and his wife Sarah Alden and their son Gamaliel and his wife Elizabeth P. Hickling, who were the grandparents of this Gamaliel Bradford. His grandfather and great-grandfather both served in the revolutionary war and his father, a physician, was for some years superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1849, ranking fifth in his class, and thereby winning election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After spending a year in a law office he became a clerk in the banking house of Blake, Howe & Co., which his cousin, George Baty Blake had just organized, and was made a partner in the concern, the name of which was changed to Blake Bros. & Co. Although rated as an authority on finance, bonds, currency and gold values, he devoted forty years of his life in studying the political history of modern nations with reference to its bearing upon the condition and welfare of the people of the United States, and his writings along those lines are his principal claims to fame. He made a study of the history of finance and currency; wrote succinct accounts of the Bank of England system, and in monographs and special articles, advocated various public measures, such as the admission of cabinet officers to a seat and voice in congress without the right of voting, in accordance with the practice of modern parliamentary governments of Europe. He also turned his attention to the betterment of city and state government, the anti-slavery movement, civil service reform and sound money. He led the gold standard Democrats of Massachusetts as candidate for governor; protested against the tariff views of the Republican party, and supported the Reform Club in its efforts. He was an independent in politics, siding with the Republicans until 1884, and then declaring himself in favor of the Democratic opposition to the centralization ideas of the Republican party, its tariff doctrines, its attitude toward the trusts and its policy of expansion. He was the author of "The Lesson of Popular Government" (1899), in two volumes. Three large volumes of his fugitive writings covering a period of thirty-five years, were left to the Massachusetts Historical Society He was first governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants; was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Society of the Cincinnati in Massachusetts, and the Social Science Association. In Gamaliel Bradford the family's traditional scholarship and high character were ably maintained. He was a man of intense mental activity and nervous energy with a capacity for moral fervor and righteous indignation over public wrongs. He was married Oct. 30, 1861, to Clara Crowninshield, daughter of Henry W. Kinsman of Newburyport, Mass., and had two children: Gamaliel Bradford and Charles Kinsman Bradford. He died in Wellesley Hills, Mass., Aug. 20, 1911.

WALKER, Williston, educator and historian, was born at Portland, Me., July 1, 1860, son of George Leon and Maria (Williston) Walker. His father, a native of Rutland, Vt., was pastor of Center (Congregational) Church, Hartford, Conn., and a member of the Yale Corporation in 1887–99. The son entered Amherst College, graduating in 1883, second in his class, and proceeded to Hartford Theological Seminary, where he studied church history under Prof. Hartranft in taking the regular B.D. course, which he passed in 1886. Upon his marriage he went abroad to matriculate at the University of Leipzig, then noted for the eminent scholarship of its theological faculty, and received the degree of Ph.D. from its department of history in 1888. He began his academical career in America that year as associate professor of history at Bryn Mawr. In 1889 he returned to the Hartford seminary to fill an associate professorship of church history, which led three years later to his appointment to the chair of Germanic and Western church history, a post he held until 1901. Thereafter, for twenty-one years, he was Titus Street professor of ecclesiastical history at Yale. His work in the university, as efficient as it was unwearied, embraced an active part in the reconstruction of the divinity school as a training center of religious work and study, and his judgment and industry were among the chief factors contributing to its success. He was successively chairman of the department of history, member of the university council, and acting dean of the graduate school. He served also as clerk of the university church and undertook various extra-curriculum activities, such as a directorship of the Chang-sha mission, the new Yale in China. A logical culmination of his many-sided administrative service came in 1920 by his appointment as provost, a newly created office that intensely interested him and ranked next to the president's in the wide responsibilities it involved for the smooth working of the plan of reorganization then being applied to the university under its new president, James R. Angell. As provost he was an ex-officio member of all faculties and governing boards. He was not only a noted scholar in the field of ecclesiastical history but in Puritan and American colonial history as well, and a leader in the Congregational church. Few men not of Yale antecedents gave so generously of themselves to the university or became so much a part of it. His literary productivity, even while at Hartford, attracted the interest of scholars for its soundness and trustworthiness, and did not cease at Yale despite his tireless activities in other directions, administrative as well as pedagogic. As a church historian he was tolerant and forward-looking without being enamored of every new doctrine. His attachment to the Congregational church made him an eager participant in its denominational work as well as its historian. He had an active share in framing its new constitution, which was almost unanimously adopted by the national council in 1913, as a member of the famous Congregational committee of nineteen. During the first critical years following the new constitution's operation, he was chairman of the committee of nominations. He also served on the committee on christian unity formed to consider an agreement concerning ministerial ordination in the Congregational and Episcopalian churches, and with other leaders in

those sects signed the document known as the Concordat looking to this accord. To his other responsibilities he added those of a trustee of his alma mater, Amherst College, from 1896, and was also secretary of the board from 1899. He was the author of "On the Increase of Royal Power Under Philip Augustus" (1888); "The Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism" (1893); "A History of the Congregational Churches in the United States" (1894); "The Reformation" (1900); "Ten New England Leaders" (1901); "John Calvin" (1906), a French translation of which was recognized as a semi-official life of the great reformer at the celebration of the Calvin quadricentennial at Geneva in 1909; "Great Men of the Christian Church" (1908); and "History of the Christian Church"(1918), a work by which he will be best remembered as an admirable summary of church history in the first three centuries, characterized by the clearness, simplicity and good sense which pervade his work. Jointly with Rev. Newman Smyth he wrote "Approaches Towards Church Unity" (1919), and contributed a chapter to "At One with the Invisible," edited by Rev. E. Hershey Sneath (1921). He was a past president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the American Society of Church History, and the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Historical Association, American Antiquarian Society, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences, Century Club (New York), and the Graduates' Club (New Haven). It was said of him that he pursued his many activities from an enjoyment of efficiency for its own sake. He embodied in his life the best traits of the strong New England stock from which he sprang and in his service to religion and scholarship exhaled the influence of a character peculiarly fine-grained and generous. He had an ingratiating charm, was quiet, modest and companionable, and never let his many tasks overwhelm him. Always unhurried and unworried, he extracted from his work a margin of time for friendly intercourse and a multitude of kindly services. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Western Reserve University (1894); Amherst College (1895); Yale University (1901); University of Geneva, Switzerland (1909); Harvard University (1912); and that of L.H.D. from Marietta College (1910). He was married June 1, 1886, to Alice, daughter of Prof. Richard H. Mather, Amherst, Mass., who survived him. They had two children: Amelia, wife of Morgan B. Cushing; and Elizabeth Walker. He died at New Haven, Mar. 9, 1922.

DIMOCK, Susan, physician, was born in Washington, D. C., Apr. 24, 1847. She was a daughter of Henry Dimock (born in Limington, Me.), who though entirely self-educated, in 1831 became head-master of Roxbury High School, and later removed to North Carolina, where he taught school, later studied law, and married Mary M. Owens. The civil war interrupted her school studies, which were subsequently continued at Sterling, Mass., whither her mother had taken her after the close of the war. Here she pursued a course of systematic reading of medical books, which were supplied her by one of her friends in the city. The following autumn she taught school in Hopkinton, where she also continued her medical reading under the direction of Dr. Pratt of that place. On Jan. 10, 1866, she entered the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and lived there for two years and a half utilizing the opportunities for study afforded by the wards and in the dispensary. She was also admitted to attend the clinical visits at the Massachusetts General Hospital as well as those at the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Undismayed by the fact that her application to be admitted to the Harvard Medical School had not been granted, she went to the University of Zürich, Switzerland, where she was graduated in 1871 with high honors. Her thesis entitled "Uber die Versehiedenen Formen des Puerperal Fiebers, nach Beobachtungen in der Züricher Gebörenanstalt" was published in Zürich in 1871. After further clinical studies in Vienna and Paris she returned to the United States, and on Aug. 20, 1872, was appointed resident physician to the New England Hospital for Women and Children. She greatly improved and increased the service of the hospital and organized a training school for nurses, opened Sept. 1, 1872, which was the first school of its kind in America. She performed many important surgical operations, a number of which were mentioned in the medical records. Not only her exceptional skill as a surgeon, but also her modesty, simplicity and personal beauty have been highly lauded. Though feminine in the best sense of the word, she was remarkably resolute and characterized by that steadfastness of purpose which was perhaps her most striking attribute. She had looked forward for many years to another visit abroad, after fulfilling her term of hospital service in Boston, and took passage on the ill-fated steamer "Schiller," which was wrecked on the Scilly Islands, May 7, 1875. Dr. Dimock was among the lost. At the time of her death her loss was considered irreparable as there were few, if any, among her sex endowed with the skill and qualified by the requisite training to take her place.

MAKUEN, George Hudson, physician, was born at Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., July 16, 1855, son of George and Ellen Gertrude (Magenis) Makuen. His father, a farmer, came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, about 1853, settling in the eastern part of New York state. The son's early education was received at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., in which institution he served as an instructor during 1879–80. He was graduated at Yale University in 1884, and that same year joined the faculty of the National School of Elocution and Oratory. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated M.D. in 1889, and thereafter was appointed laryngologist to St. Mary's Hospital and to the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, both of Philadelphia. The Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine created for him the professorship in defects of speech in 1896, then a new branch in medical education. Dr. Makuen was also laryngologist and otologist to Chester Hospital, Pennsylvania. In connection with his special work in diseases of the throat, nose and ear, he devoted much study to all forms of abnormal vocalization and articulation, and he invented several improved surgical instruments which have added to the advancement of the science. Dr. Makuen was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1900, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Laryngological,

Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Laryngological Society and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia. A man of wide learning and keen intelligence, Dr. Makuen grasped the facts of a case with rare professional instinct. Much of his time was given to the analysis of cause and effect, and his resolute self-reliance resulted in improved methods in the practice of his specialty. He was married at Chester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1900, to Nancy B. Dyer, daughter of George Baker of Chester, Pa. He died in Goshen, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1917.

LONG, John Harper, chemist, was born near Steubenville, Jefferson co., O., Dec. 26, 1856, son of John and Elizabeth (Harper) Long. His grandfather, David Long, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, settled in Fayette county, Pa., in 1792, and later removed to Jefferson county, O.; his wife was named Jane Scott. John H. Long was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Kansas and at the University of Kansas, where he was graduated B.S. in 1877. He later attended the Universities of Tübingen, Breslau, and Würzburg, and received the degree of Sc.D. from Tübingen in 1879. He was instructor in chemistry at Wesleyan University during 1880–81, and from 1881 until the close of his life professor of chemistry in Northwestern University. He was chairman of the department of chemistry in the medical school, and during 1913–17 dean of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy. For a time he served as chemist of the Illinois state board of health, in charge of the sanitary inspection of water supplies, and also had charge of water supply investigations for the sanitary district of Chicago. He was a member of the referee board of consulting scientific experts in the U. S. department of agriculture, of the revision committee of the U. S. Pharmacopeia, and the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of its section on chemistry in 1901, and a member of the American Chemical Society (president, 1903), the Chicago Institute of Medicine (president, 1917), the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, and the Society of Biological Chemists. He contributed numerous papers on chemical subjects to American and foreign journals, and was author of "A Laboratory Manual of Elementary Chemical Physiology and Urine Analysis" (1894); "An Elementary Course in Experimental and Analytical Chemistry" (1895); "Elements of General Chemistry with Experiments" (1898, 4th edit. 1906); "A Textbook of Elementary Analytical Chemistry (1898, 3rd edit. 1906); "A Textbook of Urine Analysis" (1900); "The Optical Rotating Power of Organic Substances," a translation, with numerous additions, from the German of H. Landolt (1902); and "A Textbook of Physiological Chemistry," (1905, 2nd edit. 1909). Prof. Long's scientific studies were originally in physical chemistry but in later years chiefly in the field of physiological chemistry. His published researches included treatises on electrical conductivity, diffusion of liquids, optical rotation, urine analysis, salts of casein, lecithin, food preservation, digestive enzymes, and the hydrogen ion concentration of biological fluids. In the work of teaching his efforts were in the direction of securing longer and more thorough courses in chemistry for medical students, and in several public addresses he insisted strongly upon this point. Personally he was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was most conscientious in his dealings with everyone, of great integrity of character, and frank and straightforward in the expression of his honest convictions. He had the highest ideals of professional, business, social, and political life, and the thousands of students who sat under him in his many years of teaching bore away with them a lasting impress of their association with him. He was a man of broad interest and possessed a remarkable fund of general knowledge. His tastes were simple and strongly domestic, and in family life he was most unselfish and devoted. He was married at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 24, 1885, to Catherine Bell, daughter of Judge John T. Stoneman. They had four sons and one daughter: Albert S., Esmond R., Capt. Lothar R., Lieut. Byron S., and Ariel E., wife of Ernest P. Miller, Jr. He died in Evanston, Ill., June 14, 1918.

POST, Martin Hayward, physician and surgeon, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 31, 1851, son of Truman Marcellus and Frances A. (Henshaw) Post. His father was the pioneer Congregational minister west of the Mississippi. He was graduated at Washington University in 1872 as honor man of his class. After teaching for a period he began the study of medicine, and was graduated M.D. at St. Louis Medical College, now the medical department of Washington University, in 1877. He was an interne at the St. Louis City Hospital for a year and worked in general surgery with Dr. John T. Hodgen and later as assistant to Dr. John Green. He studied with Donders and Snellen at Utrecht, and received instruction in operating from Nettleship. He was on the active medical and consulting staff of St. Louis City Hospital, Female Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, Protestant Hospital, Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, and the St. Louis Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary. He was president (1914) of the American Ophthalmological Society and member American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, American Academy of Medicine, St. Louis Academy of Science, St. Louis Ophthalmological Society, and chairman of the ophthalmic section of the St. Louis Medical Society. He was an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and was a member of the University, St. Louis Country and Round Table Clubs. Dr. Post was interested in every movement for the prevention of blindness. He was appointed by the governors of both political parties for more than twenty years as consultant for, and a member of the board of managers of the Missouri School for the Blind and was a member of the Missouri Association for the Blind. His numerous publications are found in the volumes of the "American Journal of Ophthalmology" and the "Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society." His dominant personal characteristics were his friendliness, his cordiality, his sincerity and eminent practicality. He possessed great originality in operative emergency; prompt initiative concerning new methods, and although a conservative operator he was daring when necessary. He was twice married (1) at Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1885, to Mary L., daughter of William Tyler. She died in 1888, and he was married (2) Jan. 4, 1906, to Mary Brown, daughter of Edward A. Tanner, of Jacksonville, Ill., who survived him, with four children, two by the first, and two by the second marriage: M. Hayward, Jr., Lawrence T., Edward Tanner, and Fred-

erick Woodford Post. Dr. Post died at Castle Park, Mich., Sept. 1, 1914.

MILLER, Daniel Long, clergyman, was born in Washington county, Md., Oct. 5, 1841, son of Abraham and Catherine (Long) Miller. His father owned and operated a flouring mill on Conococheague creek. He was educated in the public schools of Maryland and for a time he taught in the common schools of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Later in life he studied German, French and Latin in Mount Morris College (Ill.) which he had helped to found. He also studied church history and political economy in the University of Halle, Germany. He was converted at the age of eleven, but did not become a member of the church until he was twenty-one. During 1866–78 he was in the grain business and later in the grocery business at Polo, Ill., where he prospered. In 1879 he moved to Mount Morris, Ill., to take part in the founding of Mount Morris College, of which he was elected president in 1881. During thirty-four years of connection with the college he bore large financial responsibility and did much to place the institution on a sound business basis. He was elected to the ministry in May, 1888, in the Mount Morris congregation, and in 1890 was ordained bishop. He did not desire the ministry, but was installed the day he was called by the church. As a preacher, he went straight to the heart of his subject in a simple, practical way, giving evidence of the most profound sincerity and devotion. As a lecturer, he held the largest audiences spellbound, and by all classes his lectures were considered of rare quality. While he entered the ministry reluctantly and at middle life, he ranked among the ablest speakers of the church. About the time he went to Mount Morris, the Brethren Publishing House at that place became financially involved and he and Joseph Amick took it over, each buying a one-half interest in it. The business policy of the house was changed at once under the new management, and it soon was on a sound financial footing and doing a profitable business, which condition continued until the publishing house was turned over to the church in 1897 without one cent of incumbrance. The Brethren Publishing House is the largest of its kind west of Chicago. Bishop Miller was the largest stockholder when it was a private enterprise, but giving largely of his own stock, he induced others to do the same, and so the whole concern became the property of the church. Since then (1896) it has experienced a phenomenal growth. He was the first of the Brethren to travel abroad, making seven trips in all, during the interval from 1883 to 1906, and visiting nearly every country in the world, including the Hawaiian Islands, South Africa and Australia. Following his extensive travels, he wrote books which found much favor and large sales. His volumes include: "Europe and Bible Lands" (1884); "Wanderings in Bible Lands" (1893); "Seven Churches of Asia" (1894); "Girdling the Globe" (1897); "Eternal Verities" (1902); "The Other Half of the Globe" (1906), and "Some Who Led," jointly (1912). "The Gospel Messenger," of which he was editor, and which, with the whole publishing house, he was largely instrumental in having become the property of the church instead of individuals, at the time of his death had a weekly circulation of 25,000 copies. Bishop Miller was very generous, giving liberally to the schools at Mount Morris, Juniata and Bridgewater, to the Manchester and McPherson colleges and to Bethany Bible School. He also gave freely to the general mission board and missions, and to the building of meeting houses, old folks' homes and orphanages. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay; honorary secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and a member of the National Geographic Society. For twenty years he was chairman of the General Missionary and Tract Board of his church. He received the degree of LL.D. from Mount Morris College in 1898. He was married, Feb. 6, 1868, to Elizabeth Talley, of Philadelphia, Pa., and died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Galen B. Royer, Huntingdon, Pa., June 7, 1921.

TALBOTT, Harry Elstner, civil engineer, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 4, 1860, son of John Litler and Sarah (Elstner) Talbott. His father, a native of Ohio, was a banker of Cincinnati. The son, after graduating C.E. at the college of engineering of the University of Cincinnati, in 1880, began his professional career in the engineering department of the Kentucky Central railroad. In 1883 he became a division engineer on the Northern Pacific railroad with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., being employed much of the time as a locating engineer in the Dakotas and Montana. In 1887 he identified himself with the Joliet & Eastern railroad, and subsequently was assistant engineer with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. In 1891 he established an office at Dayton, Ohio, for practice as a contracting civil engineer. He had specialized to some extent in bridge building, and in 1899 he was selected to build a dam in the rapids of the Sault Ste. Marie. When in 1899 the Helen mine was discovered at Michipicoten he was given the contract to build the Michipicoten branch of the Algoma Central railroad, for the Lake Superior Corp., owners of the mine, as well as four ore and commercial docks and a number of bridges. During the ensuing two years he constructed most of the great plant of the Algoma Steel Corp., as well as the initial part of the compensation and power dams in St. Mary's rapids. In 1911, when the Lake Superior Corp. divided its various companies Mr. Talbott and an associate took over the pulp and paper and lumber departments and formed the Lake Superior Paper Co., of which he was president until 1921. Following the Dayton flood of 1913 he was assigned to the task of cleaning up the wreckage, and in recognition of his splendid services he was given the title of honorary colonel by Gov. Cox. During the war with Germany he was a factor in organizing Dayton's industries for the manufacture of war material and munitions. In association with Charles F. Kettering and H. E. Talbott, Jr., they helped to establish the Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., and also the Dayton Metal Products Co., which employed 11,000 persons and produced thirty battle planes per day. At the time of his death Mr. Talbott was chairman of the board of the City National Bank, and a large factor in the General Motors Co., which took over the Dayton-Wright Co. and the Dayton Metal Products Co., and he was interested also in the Davis Sewing Machine Co. and the Mead Pulp & Paper Co. He owned 1,000 acres in the Little Miami country in Greene county, where for diversion he was raising registered Hereford cattle, possessing a large herd at the time of his death. His chief recreation was in hunting and he was a sure shot. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' and Bankers' clubs of New York, and the Dayton City, Buz

Fuz, and Polo and Hunt clubs of Dayton. Mr. Talbott had the combined qualities of a great builder and a keen trader, was a man of fine tastes, vision and rare discernment and his social qualities won for him a large circle of friends. Runnymede, his Dayton estate, was a center of social activity. He married June 7, 1887, Katherine, daughter of George W. Houk of Dayton, O., and had nine children: Harry Elstner, Jr., associated in business with his father; Daisy Mead, wife of George Shaw Green; Lily, wife of Albert Brown Hilton, Jr.; Nelson Strowbridge; Elsie Louise, wife of George H. Mead; Marianna, whose husband is Thomas Louis Hillyard; Lilah Thurston; Katherine Houk, and Margaret Stoddard Talbott. He died at his winter home at Miami, Fla., Jan. 31, 1921.

STICKNEY, Alpheus Beede, railway builder, was born in Wilton, Me., June 27, 1840, son of Daniel and Ursula Maria (Beede) Stickney. He was educated in the public schools and academies of New Hampshire, and he taught school for a time, studied law and upon being admitted to the bar practiced his profession in Stillwater, Minn., and also served as superintendent of schools. In 1869 he removed to St. Paul and formed a syndicate to take up a land grant in Wisconsin for a railroad from the St. Croix valley to Bayfield with a view to building a line. He constructed the first section of the road, called the North Wisconsin railroad, which extended from Hudson to New Richmond, and sold it to the Omaha system. For a year he worked for the old St. Paul & Manitoba Co. as superintendent of construction; was superintendent of construction of 150 miles of the Canadian Pacific railroad in Manitoba, in 1880, and two years later became vice-president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. In 1884 he began the construction of the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad, and in 1886 extended the road southward to Dubuque, Ia., conceiving the project of a system between Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. By building into Chicago, buying an old line in Iowa extending to Des Moines, and from there building a new road to St. Joseph and Kansas City, and subsequently to Omaha, Nebr., he created the present system of the Chicago Great Western, of which he was president and chairman of the board until 1908, when he was made receiver. During his railroad career, Mr. Stickney acquired extensive outside interests, one of the chief of which was the St. Paul union stock yards and packing houses, which he built in 1882. He was also one of the founders of the St. Paul Metropolitan Opera House, and was instrumental in establishing the Omaha Grain Exchange. He was author of "The Railway Problem" (1891), a standard work on railroading, and of numerous pamphlets on banking, in which he advocated a central reserve bank which should hold practically all the gold reserves of the nation available at all times to protect the credits of local banks of the country, and be under governmental supervision. Mr. Stickney was a member of the St. Paul park commission for several years and gave much of his time to plans for beautifying the city. Public spirited, courageous, persevering, he never hesitated to take the initiative in any business plan which appealed to him as practical, and his keen vision and tenacity of purpose brought him marked success in his endeavors. He was twice married: (1) in 1864, to Kate M. H. Hall; second, Jan. 5, 1901, to May, daughter of Hon. Josiah Crosby of Dexter, Me. His children by the first marriage were: Samuel; Charles; Katherine, wife of Dr. Halvor Sneve; Lucile, wife of Fred Banning; Ruth, wife of Benjamin Hodge; Emily, wife of Paul Weed, and Jean, wife of L. R. Welles. Mr. Stickney died in St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 9, 1916.

KAUFFMAN, George Beecher, pharmacist, educator and editor, was born at Lancaster, O., Sept. 19, 1855, son of George and Henrietta (Beecher) Kauffman. His father, a native of Baltimore, Md., was a druggist in Lancaster, O. George B. Kauffman was graduated at the Lancaster high school and at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., in 1887, with the degree of B.Sc. In that year he entered upon the drug business in Columbus, O., where with John Rarey he conducted the City Hall Drug Store, for years one of the landmarks of the city. One year later he bought his partner's interest, and in 1881 established the wholesale drug house of the Kauffman-Lattimer Co., which has grown into one of the most successful business concerns in central Ohio, and of which he was president from the foundation until his death. Few men in the drug world had such a broad interest in the several branches of the trade. The records of the pioneer work of the best known pharmaceutical institutions have his name enrolled as one of the chief supporters. He was a prime mover in the enactment of the first pharmacy law in Ohio, in 1884. This was followed by the establishment of the college of pharmacy at the Ohio State University and he was called to the first lecturer's chair in the new school in 1885, becoming associate professor in 1887, professor in 1894, and dean of the college of pharmacy in 1895, in which post he continued until 1916, when he resigned. Many of the leading pharmacists of Ohio have been his students, and the high standing of the college is due largely to his efforts. When the conference of pharmaceutical faculties was organized to standardize the colleges, the college of pharmacy of Ohio State University was among the first to be admitted because of its high standing, in 1895. A few years thereafter he was instrumental in establishing the "Midland Druggist," published by the Midland Publishing Co., Columbus. Later this journal took over the "Pharmaceutical Review" of Milwaukee, Wis., combining it as the "Midland Druggist and Pharmaceutical Review," of which he was manager and from 1912 until his death, its editor. He was also an incorporator and treasurer of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Co., Cincinnati, O. Scio College, Scio, O., gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in 1894. He was vice-president in 1903 and president in 1904–05 of the American conference of pharmaceutical faculties, a founder and president in 1897–98 of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and a member also of the American Chemical Society, and the Sigma Xi and Phi Gamma Delta fraternities. He was a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics. His belief in professional pharmacy was so strong that he ever sought through education to obtain for it a standing equal to the other learned professions. As an educator he practiced the same generosity with his students as prompted his unselfish actions to his business fellows. He was quiet and unassuming and an easy and fluent talker. No student ever failed to get a hearing from his dean and many have cause to remember him as a personal benefactor as well as a most likable instructor. He was well-read in all general lines and could aptly apply this knowledge to his lectures. As

editor his writings were clear cut and always directly to the point. His editorials on current topics were widely copied by journals in and out of the drug trade. He was married Sept. 5, 1877, to Eunice, daughter of Thomas and Christine (Rarey) Hughes, the former a clergyman of the Methodist church of Delaware, O. They had five children: Margaret Glenn, wife of John M. Barringer, Flint, Mich.; Henrietta Christine, wife of Charles G. Cunningham, Toledo, O.; Myron B. and George H. of Columbus, and Linus L. Kauffman, Westerville, O. He died in Columbus, O., Apr. 28, 1921.

LOOSE, Jacob Leander, manufacturer, was born at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., June 17, 1850, son of Isaac and Eliza (Schull) Loose of Holland-Dutch lineage. Isaac Loose, father of Jacob L. Loose, was a successful farmer and stock raiser in Pennsylvania; he made extensive investments in real estate, buying wild lands in Iowa and Illinois, and in 1860 went to live upon one of these tracts in Sangamon county, Ill. As the educational facilities of Illinois were then inferior to those of his native state, Jacob L. Loose returned to Pennsylvania in 1862 to attend school under the supervision of a sister at Mercersburg, Pa. His studies were often interrupted during the civil war, and in 1863 he returned to Illinois, completing his education at the Decatur high school. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employment of a general store in Decatur, continuing four years with that firm and gaining useful experience in the essentials of successful merchandising. In 1870 he went to Chetopa, Kans., and, with an older brother, established a dry-goods store. He soon acquired an interest in the business, which was conducted as D. A. & J. L. Loose until 1879, when Jacob L. Loose purchased the interest of his brother and continued it independently until 1882. Meanwhile he had established a branch of the dry-goods business at Joplin, Mo., had opened a lumber yard, had invested capital in farm land, and had become interested in agriculture, stock raising, and the importation of Norman horses. In 1882 he moved to Kansas City, and with another brother, Joseph S., purchased the Corle Cracker & Confectionery Co., which developed rapidly and was incorporated in 1889 as the Loose Brothers Manufacturing Co. In their association, Jacob L. Loose was the financier and organizer, while his brother, Joseph S. Loose, specialized in factory construction and economy in operation. Early in 1890 Jacob L. Loose consolidated the interests of some thirty-five cracker baking concerns located in central, western and southern states, under the name of the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co. Its capitalization, $10,000,000, was considered one of the largest in the United States. On the day of this company's final organization, May 15, 1890, Mr. Loose was elected its first president and moved to Chicago, the general headquarters of the company, where he lived for seventeen years. The direction of so large a number of manufacturing plants proved a great strain, and in 1897 impaired health compelled his absence in Europe for several months and his retirement for four years from business life. After he fully regained his health, he was not content to remain inactive longer, and he determined to go back into business. In 1902 he organized the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., of which he was chairman of the board of directors; his brother, Joseph S. Loose, was president; and John H. Wiles, vice-president. The first factory was established in Kansas City, and was followed by large bakeries in Dallas, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, Omaha, two in Boston, and one in New York city, which is today the largest of its class in the world, having a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour daily and producing every kind of biscuit known. The chief products of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. are known in all parts of the country as "Sunshine Biscuits." The factories in Kansas City and Dallas also manufacture large quantities of candies of all kinds. In addition to his extensive manufacturing interests, Mr. Loose was a director of the First National Bank, the Fidelity Trust Co., and the Fidelity Savings Trust Co., all of Kansas City. He was a member of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of New York, Chicago and Union League clubs of Chicago, and the Kansas City, Mission Hills and Country clubs of Kansas City. He was also a life member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 73 of Chetopa, Kans., and a member of Kansas City Chapter No. 28 Royal Arch Masons, of Kansas City Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, and of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious affiliations he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. One of his favorite interests was travel, and he spent much time in visiting other lands. He made two trips around the world. Mr. Loose was a firm believer in the ability of young men, and throughout his organizations there were many holding positions of trust and responsibility. He was considerate of other individuals and just in his treatment of his employees, seeking to develop character and create enthusiasm among them. Always interested in civic and humanitarian causes, he made many gifts to his fellow men. The J. L. Loose flag pole, of heroic size, was presented to the people of Kansas City and erected in Swope Park; to each of five Kansas City churches of several denominations, he, with Mrs. Loose, presented a costly set of Deagan tubular chimes; and after his death it was learned that his will provided for the "Jacob L. Loose Million Dollar Charity Fund," a bequest made to the needy poor and sick of Kansas City, especially children, the annual income of which is to be used forever to aid them, as a board of directors may see fit. Mr. Loose was married Mar. 12, 1878, to Ella, daughter of Jonas Clark of Carthage, Mo., and great-great-granddaughter of Abram Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. There were two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Loose died at his summer home in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 18, 1923.

SEARLE, Arthur, astronomer, was born in London, England, Oct. 21, 1837, son of Thomas and Anne (Noble) Searle. His father, although a partner in a London firm of bankers, was a citizen of the United States and a member of an old New England family descended from Robert Searle, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1662. The line from Robert Searle and his wife Deborah Salter is through their son Jabez and his wife Thankful Topliff; their son George and his wife Catherine Gore; and their son George and his wife Mary Russell Atkins, who were the grandparents of the astronomer. His parents died when he was four years old and he was reared by an uncle and aunt. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1856, second in his class, and received the A.M. degree in 1859. He taught school for a short time, and in 1861 went to California to engage in sheep raising. The venture failed and he resumed teaching. When a brother, George Searle, who had

been an observer at the Harvard College astronomical observatory, resigned in 1868, Arthur was invited to fill the vacancy, and he accepted. He had not expected the situation to be permanent, but having all the qualities of a scientific investigator, he soon became profoundly interested in the subject of astronomy. He was appointed assistant at the observatory in 1869 and thereafter was frequently employed in directing its business as well as in its scientific work. He was made acting director in 1875, assistant professor of astronomy in 1883, and Phillips professor of astronomy in 1887, holding the latter chair for twenty-five years. Upon his retirement in 1912 he became professor emeritus of astronomy. He was also professor of astronomy at Radcliffe College during 1891–1912. His early astronomic work included both micrometric and photometric observations of stars, double stars, and variable stars, satellites of the planets, asteroids and comets, and the routine computing necessary to the compilation of such observations. In 1874 he undertook his first independent inquiry which related to the zodiacal light and gegenschein, or the light which is in opposition to that of the sun, and from that time until 1895, when the increasing use of electric light in the vicinity of the observatory made further observations impossible, he was continuously engaged in that study. Although his results allowed him to conclude that the most likely hypothesis with regard to the origin of the zodiacal light is that which ascribes it to reflection from small meteoric bodies, he maintained that further and more definite observations should be made before this conclusion could be accepted as final. During 1888–98 he made meridian circle observations for the zone catalogue of 8,337 stars between 9° 50′ and 14° 10′ of south declination in 1855 for the epoch 1900.0, the work filling five volumes of the annals of the Harvard College observatory. Various investigations relating to meridian circle observations which were suggested by the progress of this work were the results of his own skill and ingenuity, especially those described in his articles on "Geometrical Methods in the Theory of Combining Observations" and "Results of Accessory Series of Observations" published in Vol. 67 of the Harvard "Annals," and the paper on "The Atmospheric Economy of Solar Radiation" read before the American Academy of Sciences in 1888. His last paper "Orbits Resulting from Assumed Laws of Motion," the result of an investigation begun in 1882, had practically been completed at the time of his death. He occasionally wrote for magazines, his "Mars as a Neighbor" (1878) and "The Discovery of a New Stellar System" (1892), which appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," being two articles of general information. He was interested in every branch of learning and frequently inquired into subjects in no way allied to his own. In his philosophical essays, "Essays I–XXX" (1910), he gives an explanation, wholly independent of other authorities of the modern principle of relativity. His "Note on the Battle of Pharsalus" (1907), written after reading Caesar's "De Bello Civili," is an example of his versatility, and he occasionally composed verse both in Latin and English. After his retirement in 1912 his work was chiefly in the field of mathematical astronomy, in which he became a recognized authority, problems being sent to him from far and near for solution. He was greatly interested in forestry, music and art. He was the author of "Outlines of Astronomy" (1874), a widely used text book. He possessed an extremely retiring disposition, but he was a gifted conversationalist. He was married Jan. 1, 1873, to Emma, daughter of Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft of Boston and Brattleboro, Vt., and had two children: Lucy and Katharine Searle. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1920.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and legislator, was born in Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840, son of Benjamin F. and Louisa (Redington) Adams. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Adams, a native of Shropshire, England, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1628, and removed to Ipswich, Mass., in 1642; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Nathaniel and his wife Mercy Dickinson; their son Thomas and his wife Bethiah ————; their son Thomas and his wife Deborah Knowlton; their son Deacon Benjamin, who married (1) Priscilla Adams and (2) Susannah Everett; his son Maj. Benjamin and his wife Olivia Everett, who were the grandparents of George E. Adams. He removed to Chicago with his father's family when about thirteen years of age. He was prepared for college in Keene and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1860. Returning to Chicago, he entered the law office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, and two days after the fall of Fort Sumter enlisted for the civil war in battery A, 1st Ill. artillery, and served for a short time in Missouri. Upon the expiration of the three months' enlistment he taught in the high school of Chicago and at the same time studied law, entering the Dane Law School in Cambridge, Mass., in 1864, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1865. After his admission to the bar, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he met with uniform success. He was elected to the state senate in 1880 and to congress in 1882, serving four terms (1883-91), during which he was a member of the committees on banking, currency and judiciary. Mr. Adams gained a wide reputation as an authority on questions of finance, and in every way proved himself a man of political wisdom, efficiency and loyalty. During his long service in congress he was recognized as a man of high ideals and his influence upon his fellow legislators was widespread and salutary. He made speeches against free silver in the great debate of 1896, and was actively interested in the navy, in the Nicaragua canal project, and in river and harbor affairs, especially in those pertaining to the harbors of the Great Lakes. In politics he was a Republican. He was a trustee of Newberry Library and Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, was an overseer of Harvard University during 1892–1904, and was a member of the Chicago board of education during 1896–99. For several years he was president of the Chicago Orchestral Association, was a director in a number of commercial enterprises, and was a member of the Chicago, Union League, University, Onwentsia, Harvard, Caxton and Literary clubs. There was no movement of vital importance to the welfare of Chicago in which he was not an active factor. He was identified with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and through pluck, sagacity and honorable dealing he became one of Chicago's substantial and most valued citizens. Although quiet and unassuming in manner, he possessed hosts of loyal friends, and his home was a pattern of hospitality and good cheer.

MILLS COLLEGE
LIBRARY

In every relation of life he manifested the lofty manhood begotten of justice, truth, high sense of honor, proper self-respect and sensitive thoughtfulness for others. He was married Nov. 30, 1871, to Adele, daughter of Dr. John H. Foster of Chicago, and had four children: Franklin Everett; Marion; Isabel, who married Mason Bross of Chicago; and Margaret Adams, wife of George E. Clement of Peterborough, N. H. He died in Peterborough, N. H., Oct. 5, 1917.

STERLING, John William, lawyer, was born at Stratford, Fairfield co., Conn., May 12, 1844, son of Capt. John William and Catharine Tomlinson (Plant) Sterling. His earliest American ancestor, William Sterling, emigrated from England, finally settling in Haverhill, Mass., in 1662, but after the massacre there in 1697 he removed to Lyme, Conn. One of William's younger sons, Jacob, settled in Fairfield, Conn., about 1705. Capt. Abijah Sterling, grandson of Jacob, served with distinction in the revolutionary war; and his grandson, Mr. Sterling's father, commanded important vessels in the South American and China trade, among them the "Splendid," then the largest ship in the world. John William Sterling was fitted for college at Stratford Academy, being the valedictorian of his class, and was graduated at Yale with high honors and as one of the Townsend Prize winners in 1864. After a post-graduate course at that college in English literature and history under Prof. Noah Porter, he entered Columbia law school in New York city and received the LL.B. degree in 1867, delivering the valedictory address. In 1893 Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He began his legal career in the office of David Dudley Field, and one year later became a partner in the firm of Field & Shearman, organized by Mr. Field and Thomas G. Shearman. When Mr. Field retired in 1873 the firm became Shearman & Sterling. After Mr. Shearman's death in 1900 the name remained unchanged and the firm, because of its high standing and the magnitude and wide range of the interests committed to its care, attained a foremost place among the great law partnerships of the country. One of the first of the important cases in which it was engaged was the defense of Henry Ward Beecher, every detail of which was under the personal supervision of the partners, and its outcome, after two years' litigation, was the defeat of the plaintiffs and their payment of costs. Mr. Sterling's thorough knowledge of railroad law and finance, combined with his commanding legal ability and unusual business sagacity and judgment, enabled him to take an active and intimate part for years in the organization or reorganization of large railroads, as well as of public service and industrial enterprises. His railway work included the formation, foreclosure and reorganization of the International & Great Northern of Texas (1879); Southern Carolina (1881); Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central; Canadian Pacific, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh (1882); Great Northern (1890); and the Duluth & Winnipeg railroads (1896). He also aided in organizing the New York & Texas Land Co. in 1880. Among the organizations for which he was counsel were the National City Bank of New York, National City Co., Second National Bank, Citizens' National Bank, Bank of Montreal, Virginian Railway, Consolidated Gas (N. Y.) and affiliated companies, Anaconda Copper Co., Great American Insurance Co. and the American Alliance Insurance Co. He also acted as a director or trustee of these and numerous other corporations. He was counsel for and served as executor and trustee of many estates, including those of William L. Scott and of Charles J. Osborn and his wife Miriam A. Osborn, and was financial representative of many clients residing in the United States and abroad, among them Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Strathcona, James J. Hill, Henry H. Rogers, James Stillman, Samuel Thorne, Matthew C. D. Borden and William Rockefeller, subsequently officiating as executor and trustee of the Mount Stephen, Strathcona, Rogers, Stillman and Borden estates. As executor of the will of Miriam A. Osborn, which provided for founding a home for indigent gentlewomen, Mr. Sterling took a deep personal interest in the establishment of the Miriam Osborn Memorial Home near Harrison, N. Y. He decided upon the location of the building and superintended its erection, and with his own funds purchased a large amount of property adjoining and surrounding the original site, developing this property for the benefit of the Home, so that the building now is situated in the midst of a beautiful park. The entire acreage he acquired for this purpose, as well as other valuable real estate in the vicinity, is now the property of the Osborn Memorial Home through provisions in Mr. Sterling's will. As its president and treasurer he gave much time and effort to the management of the Home and also provided in his will for the erection and endowment of additional buildings as memorials to his mother, to Lady Annie Charlotte Stephen, wife of Lord Mount Stephen, and to the mother and wife of Lord Strathcona. Mr. Sterling had the reputation of having mastered the business problems of more business interests than any other New York lawyer. He was in court very seldom, but spent long hours in his office. Though he amassed a large fortune, the wealth he accumulated did not lessen his industry, and he was actively engaged in practice up to the time of his death. His profession was not his only interest in life, as was shown by his will, in which he not only provided for materially extending the activities of the Miriam Osborn Memorial Home, but left his residuary estate, estimated to approach $20,000,000, for the benefit of Yale University, one of the largest bequests ever made to a university in America. He also left $10,000 to the Russell Trust Association; the same amount to the famous "Skull and Bones" fraternity of Yale as a recognition of the benefits he had received from membership in it; $7,500 to the Presbyterian Hospital, New York; $10,000 to the Bridgeport (Conn.) Hospital, and $50,000 for expenditure upon public objects in his native town. At his New York residence, 912 Fifth Avenue, he collected an extensive law and general library and many works of art, which included paintings by Gerome, Bouguereau, Schreyer, Vibert, Richter, Kaemer and Madrazo. He was a member of the American Society of Fine Arts, New England Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi and of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Yale, Tuxedo and Down Town clubs. Mr. Sterling was among the acknowledged leaders of his profession and his advice was sought by many of the large business interests of the country. His simplicity and personal magnetism won him a host of warm personal friends, among whom were many men of note in America and Great Britain. He was a man of determined purpose, vigorous opinions and strong will but withal modest, unassuming, kind-hearted and sincere. His most marked trait was his unswerving

loyalty to his friends, to his business associates and to Yale, his alma mater. For Yale and its associations in his early life he had an undying affection which was in some degree expressed by the provisions of his will, under which it received the benefit of the greater portion of the large fortune which he accumulated through his industry and sound judgment. He was never married. He died in the fishing lodge of Lord Mount Stephen at Grand Metis, Canada, July 5, 1918.

SYMONS, Thomas William, military engineer, was born at Keeseville, Essex co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1849, son of Thomas and Syrena (Eaton) Symons. His father was a native of England. The son attended the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., for one year, and receiving an appointment as cadet at the U. S. military academy in 1870, he was graduated in 1874 at the head of his class. After graduation he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and spent a little more than a year at the Post-Graduate Engineering School at Willetts' Point (now Fort Totten), New York harbor. During 1876 he was in charge of a party on the war department surveys of the great West, under the general direction of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, his operations extending over most of Utah, Nevada, north California, Oregon and a part of Washington. From 1879 to 1882 Lieut. Symons was chief engineer of the department of the Columbia, then under command of Gen. O. O. Howard, and in this capacity he made a survey of the Columbia river from the boundary line to its mouth, preparing a detailed report of its history and topography. In 1883 Lieut. Symons made an examination of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico under the instructions of the department of state, and in coöperation with Mexican officials, and his report and recommendations formed the basis for the boundary treaty between the United States and Mexico. Then followed five years of service in Washington, first as the superintendent of construction of the new water works of the city, and then as assistant engineer commissioner, in which capacity he had charge of the municipal engineering work of the city and district. He was promoted captain in 1884. From 1885 to 1889 Capt. Symons was stationed at Portland, Ore., where he had charge of river and harbor improvements within a large district, including important works on the Oregon and Washington coast, Puget sound and the Columbia and Snake rivers, and various streams in Idaho and Montana. After six years he took charge of the government engineering work at Buffalo, N. Y., where he planned and constructed the longest breakwater in the world. In 1896 he was promoted major in the corps of engineers. Maj. Symons was engineer of the 10th lighthouse district, which included the Detroit river, Lake Erie, Niagara river, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. One of Maj. Symons' chief contributions was his report on the subject of a barge canal from the Great Lakes to the ocean, in which he demonstrated that a barge canal would be more serviceable than a ship canal. In 1899 he received an appointment by Gov. Roosevelt as member of the state canal board which recommended the construction of a barge canal. The state voted an appropriation for the survey plans and Maj. Symons was made consulting engineer. Maj. Symons was a director of the Pan-American Exposition Co., and a member of its executive committee. He was also a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; an honorary member of the Civil Engineers of Western New York, the Buffalo and Erie Yacht clubs; and a member of the Chevy Chase, Montgomery Country and Buffalo Country clubs of Buffalo. He was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1884, to Letitia V., daughter of Alexander Robinson, and had three children: Margaretta P., Thomas W., Jr., and Noel S. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1920.

SULLIVAN, Walter Bernard, publisher, was born in Savannah, Ga., Mar. 13, 1885, son of John and Mary (Murphy) Sullivan. His father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in 1840–50 and became a successful merchant of Savannah. The son was graduated at high school when sixteen years of age, and by working in several departments of the Savannah railway earned enough to pay his way through the college of dental surgery at the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of D.D.S. Throughout his school days he was an enthusiast in out-door sports and won the prize awarded by the Baltimore Athletic Club to the entrant possessing the most perfect physical proportions. After practicing dentistry in Savannah for seven months he abandoned the profession, and returning to Baltimore obtained employment as a salesman of dictaphones. Subsequently he took up the promotion of special industrial and commercial editions for daily newspapers, his first essay in this connection being in Montgomery, Ala., in 1911. The success of this venture was followed by special editions in Toledo and Youngstown, O., Milwaukee, Wis., Jacksonville, Fla., New York city, Wilmington, Del., Pittsburgh and Scranton, Pa., Macon, Augusta and Savannah, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Columbia, S. C. His innate sales ability came into profitable play in this field, every phase of which he soon mastered, but his ambition was to become an independent publisher and in 1912 he became associated with Edwin W. Robertson as part owner and publisher of the Columbia (S. C.) "Record," an afternoon newspaper which had undergone financial difficulties. Within a year the paper experienced a remarkable growth in circulation and was housed in a new $250,000 edifice. In 1916 he formed a partnership with Curtis Johnson, publisher of the Knoxville (Tenn.) "Sentinel"; the Charlotte (N. C.) "Observer," one of the oldest and best known of the southern newspapers, was purchased by the partners and Mr. Sullivan assumed direction in April of that year. As publisher of the "Observer" he soon won recognition as one of the city's most capable leaders in civic affairs. At the beginning of the World war he prevailed upon Gen. Leonard Wood to have Camp Greene constructed at Charlotte and later he was appointed a member of the paper and pulp section of the federal war industries board and a member of the North Carolina council of defense. It was largely through his advocacy that a school bond issue for $1,000,000 was sanctioned. In the so-called recall election fight of 1919 his efforts led to the defeat of a radical element which sought to overthrow the existing municipal administration and elect its leaders. Impaired health forced him to resign the presidency of the Observer Publishing Co. in 1918. He was president in 1918 of the Charlotte Music Festival Association. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party. Strong-willed and self-reliant to an unusual degree, Mr. Sullivan throughout a career which promised to make him one of the foremost newspaper pub-

lishers in the South, relied solely on his own efforts to attain success. He was married Aug. 19, 1911, to Ella Hargrove, daughter of Col. Calvin Lawrence Sayre of Montgomery, Ala., and had three children: Eleanor Sayre, Walter Bernard and Clayton Sayre Sullivan. He died in New York city, Oct. 5, 1921.

FAIRCHILD, Edward Thomson, educator, was born at Doylestown, O., Oct. 30, 1854, son of Samuel and Eliza Jane (Huestis) Fairchild, grandson of Isaac and Amy (Sprague) Fairchild, and great-grandson of Stephen Fairchild, whose wife was Salome Tompkins and who came to America from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Connecticut. His father was a Methodist minister. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan and Wooster universities, and in 1872 began his career as a teacher in the rural schools of Ohio, working during the winter months. Two years later he joined the teaching staff of the Haysville (O.) Normal Academy and while there established the "Haysville Journal," which is still published. He was superintendent of public schools at Columbus Grove, O. (1878–83), and at Ellsworth, Kans. (1885–1903), serving also as school superintendent of Ellsworth county for four years, in which period he established the first consolidated public school west of Ohio. In 1906 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction in Kansas, and held the post six years, being twice reëlected and thereby established a record for length of service in that office. As state superintendent, he devoted much of his time to the improvement of the rural schools and developed the state aid for education on a basis that raised the Kansas schools to the level of the best in other states. By his forward policy every child in the state was able to receive seven months' schooling each year; normal courses were established in the high schools, and transportation was provided for children living at distant points. While in Kansas he was on the board of regents of the State Agricultural College for eight years and served part of that time as its president. In 1912 he became president of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Durham, and held that position till his death. He compiled a "Manual of Patriotic Instruction," containing historical selections for use in holiday programs. He was a life member of the National Educational Association, became chairman of its committee on rural schools in 1911, and the following year was elected president. He was also a member of the national council of education. In politics he was a Republican and a Methodist in religion. Kansas State Agricultural College conferred on him its honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D., and Baker University that of Pd.D. He was married Oct. 10, 1883, to Frances L., daughter of Albert Postlewaite of Ohio, by whom he had four children: Fred P.; Louise F., wife of Henry C. Holden; Edward T., Jr., and Frances Faith Fairchild. He died in Durham, N. H., Jan. 23, 1917.

OTT, Charles Henry, surgeon, was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., August 2, 1861, the son of Henry Dorwardt and Sarah Amelia (Kemmerer) Ott, and a descendant of Henry Ott, who came to this country from Oberant, Neiburg, Württemberg, Germany, seeking religious freedom early in the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1883. After serving two years as an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa., he began a general practice of medicine at Chapman Quarries, Pa., acting also as surgeon to seven large slate companies employing hundreds of men. In 1896, he became superintendent, physician and surgeon-in-chief of the Robert Packer Hospital at Sayre, Pa., and filled the position until his death. A pioneer in his profession he was in advance of his day in much of his practice. In the treatment of pneumonia he was insistent that fresh air was the sine qua non of success and in consequence he never lost a pneumonic case during the nine years of his private practice. Believing that as much skill and ausepsis should be exercised in maternity cases as in major operations he never lost a mother in childbirth and he performed many operations for suppurative appendicitis at a time when that disease was commonly called inflammation of the bowels. He was an authority on abdominal surgery and his clinics were accounted among the most valuable and interesting in the state. He was noted for his profound knowledge of anatomy, his remarkable skill as a diagnostician, and his rapidity and dexterity as an operator. Because of his belief in ausepsis his operative mortality was exceptionally low. Dr. Howard Kelly, who was familiar with his skill and accomplishments, called him "one of the greatest surgeons that America has ever produced." During the last year of his life he performed over 900 major operations despite the fact that he himself was afflicted with an incurable disease. At the Robert Packer Hospital he had entire charge of not only the medical and surgical work, but its active management as well, and by his executive ability and professional skill developed it into one of the foremost hospitals in eastern Pennsylvania. In thirteen years its capacity increased from fifteen to ninety beds. With the assistance of his wife, who was herself a pioneer in the field of home economics, he was the first to establish a course in dietetics for nurses in training in any American hospital. His greatest devotion was to his profession. Dr. Ott's interests were many and varied. He loved nature, was unusually fond of music and was skilled as a draftsman. He possessed a remarkable memory and was a profound student of history. He kept abreast of every advance in the development of his profession. His outstanding personal characteristics were integrity of mind and heart, an indomitable will, exceptional carefulness in matters of detail, a keen devotion to duty and an instinctive courtesy and considerate attitude towards others. He was a member of the county, state and national medical societies, and was president of both the Northampton and Bradford County medical societies. In politics he was a Republican. He attended the Presbyterian church and was a 32nd degree Mason. Following his death an operating pavilion was erected at Robert Packer Hospital in honor of his memory. Dr. Ott was married Apr. 13, 1886, to Eliza, daughter of Gabriel Gutmann of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and was survived by three children: Miriam, wife of David C. Munson of Rochester, N. Y.; Charles H., and Henry D. Ott. He died at Sayre, Pa., Nov. 1, 1909.

LUDLOW, Arabut, banker, was born in Burlington, Vt., June 21, 1818, son of James and Rosanna (Morton) Ludlow. He was left an orphan at the age of twelve years and spent his youth on the farm and in attendance at the public schools. In 1838 he removed from New England to Lyons, Mich., where he was employed as

a mail carrier by Indian pony between Grand Rapids and Livingston Centre. Eighteen months later he engaged in the fur trade between Chicago, Ill., and Green Bay, Wis., and subsequently entered upon the trade independently between Chicago and Madison, Wis., making monthly journeys by two-horse wagon. In 1846 he settled in Monroe, Wis., and became an active business factor in the community. In 1854 he opened an exchange office and in 1856 organized the banking firm of Ludlow, Bingham & Co., which was incorporated as the State Bank of Monroe, and issued its first notes in May of that year. The First National Bank of Monroe was organized in 1864, and in June of the following year the Bank of Monroe was merged with the new institution. At that time Mr. Ludlow was made director, in which capacity he served during the remainder of his life; he became vice-president in 1870, and president in 1873, retaining this office until his resignation in 1894. He was a man of clear foresight, sound judgment, great energy, unusual executive ability and singleness of purpose and one of the most prominent factors in the progress of his county. His chief collateral interest was the management of his estate of 1800 acres located near the city of Monroe. He was at first a member of the Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an active member of that organization, serving as delegate from Wisconsin to the Republican national convention of 1872 in Philadelphia. In his religious affiliation, he was interested in the Universalist church. He was married Mar. 4, 1846, to Caroline, daughter of John Sanderson of Durand, Ill., and they had five children: Henry; Edwin; Willis; Addie, wife of H. W. Bingham, and Nellie, wife of John S. Flower. Mr. Ludlow died at Monroe, Wis., Apr. 5, 1896.

NEWTON, Mark Trafton, physician and surgeon, was born at Andover, Me., May 26, 1855, son of Lambert P. and Frances (Howe) Newton. He was graduated at Bates College with honors in 1880, and at the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College) in 1884 with the degree of M.D. Commencing to teach while yet in high school, he practically worked his way through both institutions, and besides was one of the editors of the "Bates Student" during his four years at that college. He taught in the Raymond (Me.) high school, and in Oxford, Cumberland, Somerset and Kennebec counties. On the day he received his medical diploma he established himself in practice at Sabattus, Me., and there he was active until his death. His practice both as physician and as surgeon extended throughout Androscoggin county, where he gained a high reputation for medical skill, and he was often called in cases of special importance in the neighboring counties. Politically he was a Republican, and while he had no desire to hold office, he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the Maine house of representatives in 1906 and was elected, declining a renomination. He had also served as a member of the school board. He found his chief recreation in literary studies, and was especially fond of history and genealogy, on local aspects of which he was regarded as an authority. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Maine State Medical Society, the Androscoggin County Medical Society and the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Newton's kindness and generosity were proverbial. No patient was so humble that he did not strive to the uttermost to relieve his suffering; in storm or stress he was ever ready to extend his professional assistance. He was not only the beloved family physician but the friend and confidant of an entire community. He was married Mar. 6, 1908, to Lucine A., daughter of Atwood Fletcher Jones of Sidney, Me. He died at Sabattus, Me., Apr. 10, 1922.

OSBORN, George Wakeman, physician, was born at Easton, Conn., Nov. 6, 1860, son of David Hull and Melissa (Banks) Osborn, and a descendant of Richard Osborn of London, England, who emigrated in 1634 and settled at Hull, Mass., in 1635, and served in the Pequot war, for which he received a grant of eighty acres at Fairfield, Conn. The line from Richard Osborn is through his son John and the latter's wife, Sarah Bennet; their son Joseph and his wife, Hannah Hubbell; their son Peter and his wife, Lois; their son Ephraim and his wife, Mary Merwin; and their son David and his wife, Priscilla Hull, who were the grandparents of Dr. Osborn. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1884, and M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1887. After an internship of one year as house physician of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Hospital, he began the practice of his profession in that city. He was city physician and surgeon to Emergency Hospital during 1888–92 and 1895–99; visiting physician to St. Vincent's Hospital during 1905–19, and medical examiner of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, from 1889 until his death. In 1914 the Metropolitan Life Co. bestowed on him a gold medal for twenty-five years' faithful service. He was also physician and examiner for many fraternal and benefit organizations. He was a member of the Bridgeport board of health, 1904–06, during which he compiled a "Manual of Health Laws," established a bacteriological laboratory and clinic for the treatment of school children, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the medical inspection of schools; he was president of that body in 1911–12. He was surgeon in the fire department during 1910–12, member of the Bridgeport board of education from 1912 until his death, and vice-president of that body during the last four years of his life; secretary of the board of U. S. Pension Examining Surgeons from 1913, and medical examiner of the Life Extension Institute, New York city, from 1914 until the close of his life. The Emergency Hospital was established largely through his efforts. He was a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Connecticut Medical Society, Fairfield County Medical Society, Bridgeport Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1900; Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society, Fairfield County Yale Alumni Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Foresters of America, Independent Order of Red Men, New England Order of Protection, Modern Woodmen of America, Order of Moose, and was a 32d degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Algonquin Club, Bridgeport. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party and he was president in 1910-12 of the Bridgeport Democratic Association. His church was the Protestant Episcopal. Dr. Osborn was married Dec. 27, 1888, to Nellie Maria, daughter of James A. Boynton, of Peabody, Mass., and had four children: Lelius Boynton; Beatrice Melissa, wife of Alan Edmund Aube; Helen Eugenie, wife of Franklin Hubbell, and Richard Galen Osborn. He died in Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 25, 1921.

LEONARD, James Abraham, educator and penologist, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Sept. 12, 1854, son of Simpson S. and Elizabeth (White) Leonard. He was brought up on his father's farm and having developed a natural talent for teaching he decided to follow that profession. While teaching school in Youngstown, O., he took a course in higher education at Mount Union College where he was graduated A.M. in 1885. His work as an educator consisted in teaching schools in Youngstown, O., normal training and college preparatory work, serving as county examiner in Mahoning county and teachers' institute instructor. His marked success in this field led to his appointment in February, 1901, as superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield, O., which had been opened five years before as an intermediate penitentiary for youthful first offenders, all of whom are given indeterminate sentences for various crimes ranging from minor offenses to manslaughter. Dr. Leonard made a thoughtful study of sociological problems, and formed definite ideas on improved reformatory methods which he was now able to put to a practical test, and during his incumbency of seventeen years the Ohio reformatory attained a degree of efficiency which placed it among the foremost institutions of its kind in the world. He entirely abolished corporal punishment, substituting for it the "reflection chamber," a large, light and airy cell, where an inmate may meditate upon his sins until he is willing to sign a statement that he will conduct himself properly if placed with other inmates. In the beginning the boys worked on the reformatory farm under guards armed with rifles; he substituted the "honor system" and also developed the institutional parole allowing an inmate to obtain outside employment, by signing a bond for the faithful performance of his trust. Supt. Leonard signed the bond as surety, and issued a pass containing the following admonition: "I am sure that you will fully appreciate this opportunity to demonstrate not only to me but to the board of managers and your friends, that you have the self-control, the respect for law, and a proper regard for your word of honor that justify us in permitting you such a large measure of freedom. . . . Remember, when tempted, that trustworthiness is the bedrock of character." He established a "bankruptcy court" for the unruly but repentant boys who failed to harmonize with the spirit of the institution, reasoning that just as the bankruptcy court of the outside world cancels the debts of the unsuccessful merchant and gives him a new chance in business, so an inmate who is weighed down and discouraged by a load of demerits should be helped to start a clean record if he desires to lead a new life; therefore the reformatory bankruptcy court, consisting of the deputy superintendent and the chaplain, made the opportunity for turning over a new leaf, and it proved to be signally successful. In addition to regular courses in scholastic and manual training, he introduced a school of ethics for the moral and spiritual welfare of the inmates. These innovations in reformatory work marked a new era in prison reform and attracted profound attention among penologists the world over. Dr. Leonard was a staunch defender and advocate of the indeterminate sentence; he was the author of the Ohio probation law, governing young men sentenced to the reformatory under suspended sentence, and at the international prison congress at Washington, D. C., in 1910, his endorsement of the indeterminate sentence was largely instrumental in the final vote of confidence in it, which meant its endorsement by the leading nations of the world. He was chairman of a commission appointed by Gov. Cox to revise the penal code of Ohio, the commission's recommendations becoming the statutes of Ohio. He was president of the national prison congress and a member of its executive committee for many years; president of the national conference of charities and corrections, and a member of the National Geographic Society, the Ohio State Teachers' Association, the Masonic order, and the Methodist Episcopal church. A man of broad sympathies and compassion for his fellow-men, he pondered over the ills of mankind with the hope and expectation of bringing something better out of them, as the skillful physician watches for the restoration of his patient and rejoices in the return to health — it was the spirit indeed that fitted him for his life work. His humor was a weapon with which he disarmed many a foe and turned an enemy into a friend and helper. Dr. Leonard lectured extensively throughout the United States and in Canada; his early subjects were educational, the wonders of nature and work among the Indians, and later, "Why These Broken Vessels?" dealing with his reformatory work, in which he presented the causes of crime and methods of prevention which might save many a young man from a prison term. He was married July 29, 1885, to Eliza Annette, the daughter of Sidney C. Treat of Youngstown, O., and had four children: Lucy E.; Laura A., wife of Bennett W. Cooke; James A., and George T. Leonard. He died in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1918.

CAMPBELL, Henry Colin, editor, was born at Wild Rose, Waushara co., Wis., Apr. 3, 1862, son of Henry and Margaret (Strathearn) Campbell. He attended the public schools of Milwaukee, Wis., and entered newspaper work in 1883 as reporter on the Milwaukee "Evening Wisconsin," becoming city editor of that paper in 1892. He joined the staff of the Milwaukee "Journal" as city editor in 1894, and was managing editor during 1898–1913 and assistant editor from the latter year to the close of his life. Mr. Campbell was a man of unusually varied interests, and was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Economic League, American Forestry Association (vice-president), Wisconsin Forestry Association (chairman), Wisconsin Historical Society (life member and curator), Minnesota State Historical Society (corresponding member), the Cosmos Club (Washington, D. C.), the City Club (New York city), the University Club (Madison, Wis.), and the Milwaukee City (president) and Athletic clubs (Milwaukee). Possessing an active interest in the educational and civic life of his state, he was a trustee of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., a member of the Milwaukee school board during 1901–05, and president of the Milwaukee charter convention of 1908. He was an authoritative student of the history of the Northwest, and was the author of "Wisconsin in Three Centuries"(4 vols.), and numerous contributions to historical publications. During the World war Mr. Campbell maintained a consistent policy in behalf of the Allies in a community largely composed of citizens of German descent, and for his courage and honor he was awarded by the French government, in 1919, the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Politically he was an Independent, and he was a communicant of the

Protestant Episcopal church. His chief form of recreation was out-of-door life. Mr. Campbell brought to his work a singularly broad and profound intelligence and advanced the highest standards of learning and ethics in the field of journalism. He was married Sept. 5, 1888, to Emma, daughter of Joseph Marcotte, of New York, and they had four children: Orlando; Isla, wife of Warren A. Strong; Jean, wife of Frank Donald Masek; and Agnes, wife of George F. Kieweit. Mr. Campbell died in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 2, 1923.

SPOONER, Judah (Paddack), printer and publisher, was born in New London, Conn., Nov. 5, 1748, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Paddack) Spooner, and a descendant of William Spooner of Colchester, England, who in 1637 began his career in America as an apprentice to a John Coombs of New Plymouth, and in 1654 was appointed surveyor of highways. The family removed to New London, Conn., and while carrier of the New London "Gazette," he contributed articles, often of a satirical nature, to the paper, besides the carrier's "New Year's Address," which he presented to his patrons, according to the custom of the day. The liberal movement in literature which spread with such rapidity at this time influenced him powerfully, notably the "Juno Divino" and the writings of Paine. For some years he and his brother-in-law, Timothy Green, conducted a printing office in Norwich, Conn., where they published among other books, "Watt's Psalms" (1773), "Manual of Exercise, as Ordered by His Majesty" (1764), Hopkins' "Dialogue" on negro slavery, which was addressed to the continental congress and advocated immediate emancipation (1776), and a number of school books. In 1778 Judah P. Spooner resigned charge of it to take part in the battle of Bunker Hill, whither he marched from Norwich with the first contingent of volunteers for Boston. He then entered the privateer service, and was captured and confined in the notorious prison ship "The Old Jersey," anchored in Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1780 Spooner & Green published a paper at Hanover, N. H. When the boundary of Vermont was fixed on the other side of the Connecticut river, a bonus of 100 bushels of wheat was offered by the state for a printer and the partners moved their press across the river to Westminster, Vt. There on Dec. 14, 1780, according to the Vermont Almanack of 1796, while other authorities say it was in February, 1781, the first number of the "Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post-Boy" was issued. In 1783 George Hough, who had formed a partnership with Alden Spooner, brother of Judah P., bought out the enterprise, removed the publication office to Windsor, Vt., and changed the name to the "Vermont Journal." Judah P. Spooner subsequently joined his brother, who had meanwhile become sole owner of the "Journal," and assisted in its publication. He was associated with Matthew Lyon of Franklin, Vt., for a few years in the management of "The Freeman's Library," until Lyon's radical editorials became so calumniatory that Lyon was convicted under the "alien and sedition law," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. Thus Judah P. Spooner "again became a wanderer without a fixed place of residence." He was married Sept. 10, 1770, to Deborah, daughter of Nathan Douglass, by whom he had six daughters and one son. His wife was a woman of culture, who contributed almost solely to the education and support of her children. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Col. Thomas Miller, in February, 1807.

POLLOCK, William Pegues, senator, was born near Cheraw, Chesterfield co., S. C., Dec. 9, 1870, son of Alexander Anderson and Rebecca Irby (Pegues) Pollock. His father, a native of Albemarle county, Va., and a successful planter, was captain in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son attended both the academic and law departments of the University of South Carolina, meanwhile teaching school for two years. He won appointment to the U. S. military academy, West Point, in competitive examination, but was rejected in physical examination. At the University of South Carolina he took a high stand in both law and academic studies. When within a few months of graduation he accepted the appointment of secretary to Congressman Hemphill in Washington and served for two years as the clerk of the District of Columbia committee, of which Hemphill was chairman. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1893, and from that year he practiced his profession in Chesterfield county with headquarters at Cheraw. While he had no specialties in the law, he gained a considerable reputation as the successful defendant of more than half a hundred murder trials, and won several noteworthy cases where title to real property was involved. As a lawyer he was one of the most brilliant and learned in the state of South Carolina. Quick of thought and brilliant of repartee, he had the reputation of being the most powerful cross-examiner of his day. In 1894 he was elected to the South Carolina house of representatives, and was reëlected in 1896, 1902 and 1904. He was a presidential elector in 1900; a delegate to practically all Democratic county and state conventions from 1894 until his death; president of the county convention many times, delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1916, and president of the state convention of 1918. In the latter year he was elected U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Benjamin R. Tillman, succeeding Christie Benet, who had been appointed to succeed Tillman. Mr. Pollock served in the senate from December, 1918, until March, 1919. He was in favor of woman suffrage and the League of Nations. Besides his law business, he engaged in farming on a large scale and was a pioneer in opening up the sand hills of Chesterfield county hithertofore considered of little value for agricultural purposes. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the South Carolina State Bar Association, and the Chesterfield County Bar Association, and for many years served as a member of the county board of education. As captain of the Cheraw guards, he reorganized his company as a unit in the state militia. Possessing a genial and optimistic disposition and a fine faculty for friendship he enjoyed widespread popularity. He was a brilliant lawyer, a profound statesman and a citizen of the highest ideals. He was married Nov. 5, 1902, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George Lawrence Salley of Orangeburg, S. C., and died without issue at Cheraw, S. C., June 2, 1922.

COWLES, James Lewis, author, was born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 14, 1843, son of James and Jane (Lewis) Cowles, and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Cowles, one of the founders of Farmington. When the success of the Erie canal roused the people to new activity, in 1826, his father, James Cowles, built a dam across the Farmington river, dug a canal and laid the foundations of the manufacturing village of

Unionville, to the development of which he devoted the remainder of his life and much of his capital. He was graduated A.B. at Yale in 1861, and immediately assumed the care of the property in Farmington inherited from his father. After disposing of most of his interests in Unionville, Mr. Cowles determined to devote his life to the education of the people and commenced writing free trade articles for the newspapers. He established the Tariff Reform Club of Connecticut at New Haven, in 1885, and to more thoroughly study the railroad and tariff questions entered Yale Law School where he was graduated LL.B. in 1888. He was largely instrumental in bringing the Democratic party of Connecticut to the practical adoption of his tariff views. He founded the Postal Progress League of Massachusetts in 1902 and the World Postal League in 1914, being president and treasurer of the latter. He was the author of "A General Freight and Passenger Post" (1895), and many articles on the tariff, the post office, municipal government, public ownership and public works, contributed to the "Railway Review," "Boston Transcript," "Coming Age," "Arena," "Outlook," "Engineering Magazine" and "Hartford Courant." He was a member of the Cobden Club of England and the New York Reform Club. He was married June 2, 1870, to Martha L. Gwaltney, who died in 1893, leaving three children: Genevieve, Edith and Mildred Cowles. He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 22, 1922.

HITCHCOCK, Romyn, scientist and author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1851, son of Alonzo and Hannah Ethloine (Hollenbeck) Hitchcock. His father, a native of New York city, of English descent, was an inventor. The son received his early education at Hamilton, N. Y., and at the opening of Cornell University entered that institution, taking the chemistry course and remaining to the end of his junior year. He won the first prize for the most rapid progress in chemical work in his freshman year. He was graduated with high honors and the degree B.Sc. at the Columbia school of mines in 1872, and during 1872–74 was assistant professor of chemistry in Lehigh University. In 1874–76 he was engaged in tests of an invention of his father for the making of heavy guns at the government arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College during 1876–77. He was a member of the staff of the "American Chemist" from 1872 to 1876, and he was editor of the "American Quarterly Microscopical Journal" and its successor, the "American Microscopical Journal," a monthly, during 1878–86. He was judge of awards for the United States on several of the juries at the fisheries exposition in London in 1883. During 1883–86 he was also a curator in the national museum at Washington, D. C., resigning in the latter year to accept an appointment as professor of English at the Koto Chu Gakko, the Japanese government school at Osaka, where he remained three years. In 1887 he was in charge of the photographic work of the United States eclipse expedition to Japan. Thereafter he served for two years as U. S. commissioner to the empire of China to secure adequate representation of that country at the World's Columbian exposition, much of the time remaining in Peking and Tientsin under especially favorable conditions for further observation and experience in the Orient for himself and Mrs. Hitchcock. Upon his return to Washington he was engaged by the Pennsylvania state commission to prepare the mining exhibit of that state for the Columbian exposition, and he was in charge of the exhibit during the fair, at which he was appointed a judge of awards in the department of manufactures and chairman of the judiciary committee on awards for that department. In his later years he made extensive studies in botany, of which preliminary notes were published in the Bulletin of the Torrey Club, 1919 and 1923. His other literary activities covered a wide range of subjects including nearly a score of articles contributed to technical journals upon the telegraph, including "The Practical Applications of Automatic Telegraphy" (in the "Sibley Journal of Engineering," 1910), and articles on government ownership. He was the author of "China" in Curtis' "United States and Foreign Powers" (1892); "Ancient Pit-Dwellers of Yezo" (1890); "Ainos of Yezo" (1890); "Shinto, or Mythology of the Japanese" (1891); "Ancient Tombs and Burial Mounds in Japan" (1891); "Some Ancient Relics in Japan" (1891), also a contributor to "Silliman's Journal," "Japan Mail," "American Chemical Journal," "Proceedings of the National Museum," "Chinese Times," New York "Times," "Science," "Electric Age," "Century Magazine," "American Antiquarian," "Photographic Times" and the "Engineering and Mining Journal." He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1884 secretary of section 1; was a participant in the organization of the New York Microscopical Society in 1877–78; was a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of England, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. His chief recreation was in music. He was a fine musician, the organ being his special instrument. From 1915 he was a resident of Ithaca, where as a youth he began his quest for the truth of physical phenomena. During his long and busy life he was deeply interested in scientific subjects, giving his attention especially to chemistry, botany and microscopy. His extensive botanical collection, consisting of herbarium, microscopic and photographic equipment and appliances, many of which were invented by himself, books and other publications, was presented to Cornell University as a memorial to his life and work. The gentleness and cordiality of his impulses, the readiness of his sympathy and the charm of his personality were such as to win the enduring friendship and regard of all who came within his sphere of influence. He was married Apr. 21, 1875, to Emma Louise, daughter of Oramel L. Bingham of Ithaca, N. Y. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 30, 1923.

JAYNES, Allan Brown, journalist, was born at Delaware, O., Dec. 4, 1879, son of Willis Clark and Adelaide (Brown) Jaynes; grandson of Melvin Theodore and Marcia (Calkins) Jaynes, and a descendant of distinguished New England colonial stock. His great-grandfather, Elijah Jaynes, was a commissioned officer in the revolutionary war and was one of the minute-men who fought in the battle of Williamstown in 1776. His father, who was a hardware merchant, migrated to Columbus, O., in 1892. The son was graduated at the Ohio State University in 1900 with the degree of Ph.B. Prior to his graduation he secured employment in the census bureau as a clerk, returning to Columbus in time to complete his course and his services as editor of "The Lantern," the official university publication. Im-

paired health at this period necessitated a trip to the then frontier in southern Arizona. He located first at Oracle, soon afterward settling at Tucson, where he became a reporter on the "Daily Citizen." He served also as correspondent for state and California newspapers, and was secretary of the Tucson chamber of commerce during 1902–05. In 1902 he purchased the Tucson "Post," a weekly, and for four years was its editor. In 1905 he became clerk of the U. S. district court for the first judicial district of the territory. When Arizona was admitted to the Union in 1912, he was appointed by Pres. Taft clerk of the new federal district court, created by the statehood enabling act. He resigned a year later to become editor and publisher of the Tucson "Citizen," and was made vice-president and general manager of the publication company, succeeding to the presidency in 1913, and continuing his duties as general manager and editor until his death. In 1919 he founded the "Sunday Citizen." He was admitted to the Arizona bar in 1912. Mr. Jaynes early became active in politics. In 1916 he was chosen Republican national committeeman for the state, and in 1920 he was unanimously reelected. In 1918 he became a member of the executive committee of the Republican national committee. He had general charge in Arizona of the presidential campaign of 1920 which resulted in the triumph of the Harding and Coolidge ticket in that state, the reëlection of a Republican governor, and the election for the first time of a Republican U. S. senator. He founded, in 1918, the Arizona Daily Newspapers' Association, of which he became president in 1920. He was a member also of the University, Old Pueblo and Golf and Country clubs (Tucson). He found his chief recreation in motoring through the mountains and over the deserts of Arizona. He was hailed throughout Arizona as one of the most influential and prominent citizens of the state. His support of public enterprises was so general, the impress of his genius and guiding hand was so frequently discernible, that there could be no mistaking the place he held in the community. He was married May 11, 1904, to Kathryn, daughter of John Feighan, an attorney of Spokane, Wash., and veteran of the civil war. They had four children: Dorothy, Willis, Elizabeth and Allan B. Jaynes, Jr. He died at Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 7, 1920.

CRABBE, John Grant, educator, was born at Mt. Sterling, O., Nov. 29, 1865, son of Thomas W. and Julia Catherine (Baughman) Crabbe. His father served in Co. A, 161st regiment, Ohio volunteers, in the civil war. The son was graduated A.B. at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1889, receiving the A.M. degree from that institution in 1892 and the Pd.M. degree from Ohio State University in 1897. He began his career as an educator before his graduation at the university, teaching two years in rural schools. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Flint (Mich.) Normal College in 1889–90, and from 1890 to 1907 was superintendent of public schools at Ashland, Ky. During the latter period he became prominent in educational work in Kentucky and in 1908 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction, occupying that position until 1910, when he resigned to become president of Eastern Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond, Ky. In September, 1916, he became president of the Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley, Colo. While in Kentucky he did much to advance the cause of education in that state, holding many positions of honor and trust. As state superintendent of public instruction he inaugurated campaigns which aroused the state to its educational needs and abolished the out-grown three-trustee system. He was chairman of the Kentucky National Educational Commission in 1908 and was an active supporter of the "Moonlight Schools" of Kentucky and other illiteracy corrective measures. After going to Colorado in 1916 he was equally zealous and energetic in promoting education in that state. During his administration of seven years as president of the Colorado State Teachers' College the institution became one of the foremost normal schools in the West, the number of students increasing from 2,437 to 5,210 and the faculty from 47 to 99. A splendid home economics building and a series of cottage dormitories for women were erected, and the college income grew from $185,000 to $372,000 annually. His educational efforts were not confined to the institution over which he presided but extended to every movement affecting the training of school instructors. He sought to raise the teaching profession to a level with other professions and the progress that has been made in that direction was largely due to his work. He was chiefly responsible for the merger of the National Council of Normal School Presidents and Principals with the American Association of Teachers' Colleges. In addition to the offices already stated, Dr. Crabbe was president of the Kentucky Educational Association in 1899; president of the department of normal schools of the Southern Educational Association (1912); president of the department of normal schools of the National Education Association (1913–14); state director for Kentucky (1912–16), member of its national council of education from 1911 to 1923, and chairman of its department of state and county superintendents; president of the Kentucky Schoolmasters' Club (1912–16); secretary of the North Central Council of Normal School Presidents (1916–23); secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Teachers' Colleges (1917–21) and president (1921–23); chairman of the committee on international educational relations of the National Council of Normal School Presidents (1919); member of the Colorado Educational Council, of the Colorado Schoolmasters' Club, Phi Beta Kappa society, the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree, and the Rotary Club of Greeley. He was associate editor of the "Inland Educator," and author of monographs and bulletins on educational subjects, and the writer of the songs, "Beauty for Ashes," "If I Forget Thee" and "Kentucky Schools." He received the following degrees: LL.D. from Berea College in 1909 and from the State University of Kentucky in 1911; Ph.D. from Miami University in 1909 and from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1917. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was particularly active in Sunday-school work and at Ashland, Ky., built up one of the largest Sunday-schools in the country. At Greeley he organized and personally conducted "Crabbe's International Bible Class." He was married Jan. 29, 1889, to Jennie Florence, daughter of Christopher Frederick Graff, a merchant of Delaware, O. Dr. Crabbe died at Greeley, Colo., Jan. 30, 1924.

PHILLIPS, Walter Polk, journalist, was born at Grafton, Worcester co., Mass., June 14, 1846, son of Andrew Smith and Roxana Minerva (Drake) Phillips, and a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips who came from England to Weston, Mass., in 1640. He was educated in the pub-

lic schools of Providence, R. I., and when fifteen years of age obtained employment in the Providence telegraph office. By assiduous application he so mastered his work that he earned the reputation of being the most skilful operator in the United States. Meanwhile he was engaged in journalistic work on the Providence "Journal," "Morning Herald" and "Morning Sun." In 1872, he founded the Attleboro (Mass.) "Chronicle," and after seeing it well started, sold it at a profit. In 1873 he became a reporter on the New York "Sun" and the following year entered the service of the Associated Press. During 1875–78 he was assistant general manager in New York and during 1878–82 was head of the Washington bureau of that organization. While in Washington he invented the "Phillips Code," now universally used in the transmission of press matter by telegraph, by which the rapidity of communication was increased at least 200 per cent. The Phillips code consists of a system of abbreviations of words and phrases, the condensation being made by the sending operator as he reads the press matter and retranslated by the receiving operator as he writes it. Thus "scotus," in the Phillips code, means the supreme court of the United States, "potus" means president of the United States, "sot" means secretary of the treasury, etc. Mr. Phillips also devised a special code for the rapid transmission of stock market reports, using similar combinations of letters. While in Washington he became one of the charter members of the American Red Cross, of which he was general secretary for twenty years. Having invested his savings in the United Press Association, then a struggling concern, he went to New York city in 1882 to become its manager. Under his guidance the United Press trebled its income and became a formidable rival of the Associated Press. In 1888 he became editor of the "Electric Age," while continuing his direction of the United Press. He entered the service of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co. as assistant factory manager in 1897 and was appointed manager of the advertising and printing departments in 1901, which position he held until 1916 when he resigned because of failing sight. He was a forceful and fluent writer and published two books: "Oakum Pickings" (1876) and "My Debut in Journalism." He was a member of the Masonic order, Lotos Club, American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., the Y.M.C.A., the "Sun" Alumni Association, the Bridgeport (Conn.) Board of Trade, the Sunshine Mission and the Shut-in Society. He was married Apr. 13, 1866, to Francena Adelaide Capron, of Attleboro, Mass., and had three children: Irving Addeman, Albert Capron, and Eugene Dunbar Phillips, none of whom survived him. He died at Oak Bluffs, Mass., Jan. 31, 1920.

SMITH, George Everett, underwriter, was born at Rockland, Me., June 28, 1859, son of Clinton P. and Helen (Starling) Smith. His father, a native of Maine, was a sea captain, and served as captain also in the federal army during the civil war. The son received his education in the grammar and high schools of Portland, Me., and at Gray's Commercial College of that city. In 1880 he entered upon his first business association with Brown & Josselyn, commission merchants of Portland. He remained with this firm for twenty-three years. In 1905 he entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. as its general agent for western Maine, which position he held until his death. He was also treasurer of the International Telegraph Co. of Maine. He had studied voice culture and for years sang in the various church choirs of Portland, and for some time was the tenor of the Shaw quartette. His deep interest in music was evidenced by his having been one of the promoters of the Maine music festival in 1896. He was president of the Portland festival chorus for six years, and was a member of the executive board of the western Maine music festival for many years. Mr. Smith was a member of the Kotzschmar Club of Portland, of which he was secretary for several years; a director of the Portland Young Men's Christian Association, and at the time of his death was serving a second term as president of the Maine Life Underwriters' Association. He represented his party in the Portland city council for two years as a staunch Republican. For many years he was a deacon and for thirty years treasurer of the trustees of the Advent Christian Church of Portland. Mr. Smith united a charm of manner that was irresistible in its appeal, with an obvious sincerity, ability, culture and frankness in the expression of his opinions. He was married Oct. 5, 1881, to Harriette C., daughter of William Cary Clark of Portland. They had three children, of whom only one survived, Ethelynde Smith, a concert soprano of national repute. Mr. Smith died in Portland, Me., Jan. 23, 1921.

BURKET, John Fremont, dental surgeon, was born near Bourbon, Marshall co., Ind., Dec. 31, 1856, youngest son of Jesse and Thurza (Adamson) Burket, grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Kessler) Burket, great-grandson of Jehu and Magdalene (Croll) Burket, and great-great-grandson of Jonathan Burket, who came from Germany and settled near Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Fremont Burket attended Bourbon Academy and was graduated at Ft. Wayne (Ind.) College in 1881. He studied dentistry under the preceptorship of his cousin, Dr. Marion Burket of Plymouth, Ind., and entered upon his profession in that community, removing in 1885 to Kingman, Kans., where he established permanent practice. Throughout his career Dr. Burket was a constant student of his profession, pursuing post-graduate courses and developing his work with the advance of dental science. He was keenly interested in the history of dentistry and the improvement of dental apparatus. He owned and placed in the museum of the Northwestern Dental School (1921) one of the first three dental engines which were made to succeed the early hand-power drill. Dr. Burket was an active supporter of all progressive health legislation, especially dental inspection in public schools, prohibition and the anti-cigarette law of Kansas. From 1913 to 1921 he served as member of the Kansas state board of dental examiners, of which he was president at the time of his death. In 1919–20 he had charge of dental inspection in the schools of Kingman county. Dr. Burket participated with enthusiasm in the activities of numerous professional organizations. He was a member of the National Dental Association, Kansas State Dental Association (president), and Southern Kansas Dental Association (president); and delegate from the Kansas Association to the 3rd International Dental Congress, Paris, 1900; the International Medical Congress, Madrid, 1903, to which he contributed the paper "Dental Education, the Embodiment of the New Educational Ideal"; the International Dental congresses, St. Louis, 1904, and San Francisco, 1916; and twice delegate to the national

board of dental examiners. Dr. Burket was the author of numerous published papers and addresses and professional articles appearing in scientific journals, including "Ethics" (Proceedings of the New Jersey State Dental Society for 1894); "Pyorrhea" ("Western Dental Journal," 1897); "The Relation of Science and Art in Dentistry" ("Dental Cosmos," 1897); and "Dishonest Dentistry" ("Western Dental Journal," 1898). Dr. Burket was a pioneer of South Kansas, a member of the Kingman City Council, and an energetic advocate of all civic improvements. He was a man of high professional ideals and positive convictions, devoted to the elevation of the standards of his profession. He was a lover of nature and found his chief recreation in travel, floriculture and arboriculture. He was a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1882, to Belle, daughter of Joseph A. Weimer of Warsaw, Ind. They had three children: George Edward, a dental surgeon of Kingman, Kans.; Nellie (deceased), and Walter Cleveland Burket, a physician and surgeon of Chicago and Evanston, Ill. He died at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 19, 1921.

ADAMS, Oscar Fay, author, was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1855, son of William Fuller and Amelia R. (Merrifield) Adams, both natives of Massachusetts. The founder of the branch of the Adams family from which he traced his descent came to America from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, between 1620 and 1630. His earliest recorded ancestor is Thomas Adams, his great-great-grandfather, who settled in Charlestown, N. H., and who was taken captive by the Indians in the French and Indian wars and taken to Canada in 1757. He made his escape, but died on the way back from smallpox, which he had contracted during his captivity. From him and his wife Sarah Olcott the line of descent continues through their son Daniel and his wife Deborah Cooley, and their son Joel and his wife Lucinda Fuller, who were the grandparents of Oscar Fay Adams. He received his preliminary education at the academy of Leicester, Mass., and was graduated at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., in 1874. Subsequently he taught in Episcopal schools at Claymont, Del., and Lancaster, Pa. For a time he was assistant editor of the "Steuben Courier" of Bath, N. Y. At Lancaster and Erie, Pa., where he resided for some years, he taught classes in English literature, and on removing to Cambridge, Mass., in 1885, continued in this work. About 1880 Mr. Adams contributed to the "Independent" a story which was so favorably received that he was encouraged to give most of his time to literary pursuits. In 1882 he began publishing verse, but he came to be better known as a prose writer. He contributed to the "Century," "North American Review," "Monthly Packet," "Sunday Magazine," "Catholic World," "Lippincott's Magazine" and other periodicals. An article by him entitled "The Mannerless Sex" in the "North American Review" attracted special attention and evoked retorts from many women writers. In 1895 Mr. Adams removed to Boston. His published works include "Brief Hand-Book of English Authors" (1883), enlarged in subsequent years; "Brief Hand-Book of American Authors" (1884); "Through the Year with the Poets," a compilation (12 vols., 1886); "Post-Laureate Idyls" (1886); "Dear Old Story-Tellers" (1889); "The Presumption of Sex" (1892); "Dictionary of American Authors," a work containing more than 6,000 names (1897); "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment and Other Stories" (1899); "Some Famous American Schools" (1903); "Sicut Patribus and Other Verse" (1906); "A Motley Jest—Shakespearean Diversions" (1909); and, later, "Scotland Since Culloden." Mr. Adams was also of note for his works on Jane Austen: "Chapters from Jane Austen," a compilation (1888); "The Story of Jane Austen's Life" (1891), 2d ed. illustrated (1896), and "In the Footsteps of Jane Austen," a magazine article (1893). As these works indicate, he was a close student and admirer of her writings and on visits to England he received cordial assistance from the family of the novelist in their preparation. In 1898 a movement was started to place a memorial window to Miss Austen in Winchester Cathedral, and Mr. Adams took charge of American subscriptions for this purpose. In his work in other fields he edited Morris's "Atalanta's Race; and Other Tales from the Earthly Paradise" (1888); a portion of the "Henry Irving Shakespeare" (London, 1888–90), and Horatio Nelson Powers' "Lyrics of the Hudson," with a preface (1891). Mr. Adams possessed a fine literary spirit and the dignity of his attitude towards letters and the sublimities and beauties they inspire, never changed. Of authors he was always a courteous champion in thought and deed. He was unmarried. He died in North Truro, Mass., Apr. 30, 1919.

FOSTER, Francis Appleton, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 8, 1843, son of William Hammond and Cornelia Bennett (Clark) Foster, and grandson of John and Hannah (Lincoln) Foster. His father was a banker of Boston and, later, of New York. The son completed the course of study of the English High School, Boston, studied commercial law for six months in the office of Francis A. Brooks, and in 1860 began his business career in the office of Whitwell, Marsh & Talbot, importers and jobbers of woolens. At the age of eighteen he became a salesman with Almy, Patterson & Co., a dry goods commission firm in Boston, where he remained after a reorganization in 1864. Three years later Mr. Foster became junior partner with William, Frederick and Henry Almy in the firm of Almy & Co., which succeeded the old partnership. Following the great fire of 1872 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Foster entered the firm of Lewis Bros. & Co., dry goods commission merchants, as the Boston partner. When the Boston branch of Lewis Bros. was dissolved in 1879 Mr. Foster established an independent office and for nine years conducted his commission business. In 1889 he formed a partnership with James C. Elms, Jr. and Seth Sprague under the name of Francis A. Foster & Co. In 1899 Mr. Elms retired from the firm and Mr. Foster and Mr. Sprague continued the partnership until 1908, when it was incorporated as F. A. Foster & Co., Inc., with Francis A. Foster as president and treasurer. In 1902 Mr. Foster began the printing and dyeing of cotton art draperies, which were known as the Puritan Mills Art Draperies. In addition to his Boston and New York business Mr. Foster was president of the King Philip Mills and the Foster Spinning Co., and a director of the Sagamore Manufacturing Co., the Flint Mills, and the Border City Mills, all of Fall River, Mass.; and a director of the Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford, and the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. He was interested for many years in the rearing of fine horses, and he held membership in the New England Breeders

Association. He was a member of the Union Club of Boston and was widely known in mercantile and banking circles for his foresight and good judgment. Mr. Foster was unmarried, and among his bequests were $1,000,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $500,000 to Wellesley College, $2,500 to the Weston public library, and a number of smaller legacies to various educational and charitable institutions. He died in Weston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1921.

THOMPSON, Edward, publisher, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1843, son of John and Ann Thompson. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States and found employment in New York city. Shortly after his arrival in this country, he came under the patronage of Rev. Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg (q.v.), the founder of St. Luke's Hospital of New York, and of the St. Johnland Home at Kings Park, L. I., and he later became the superintendent of the home. This position he held until 1881, when, in association with James Cockcroft (q.v.), he founded the Edward Thompson Co., law publishers, Northport, L. I. During the first five years the business was conducted under a partnership. After bringing out several minor legal publications the firm undertook the compilation of the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law," the first volume of which appeared in 1887. This work was a success from the beginning and became recognized as a valuable adjunct to every law library. In 1888 the business was incorporated under its present title, Edward Thompson Co., with Mr. Thompson as its first president, and he was a director of the corporation at the time of his death. This was his first important business enterprise. He next turned his attention to oyster cultivation, establishing the Northport Oyster Co., and developing a large business, from which he retired a few years prior to his death. He also became interested in real estate and was one of the organizers of the Northport Real Estate & Improvement Co. At one time he was director of the First National Bank of Northport and of the Northport Trust Co., and he also was a trustee of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Trust Co. For many years he was president of the Suffolk County Fair Association. Mr. Thompson was interested in horses, and was widely known on the grand circuit race tracks. Notwithstanding his diversified and extensive business enterprises, he took a keen interest in public affairs. At various times, though he never sought an office, he was president of the village of Northport; was a member of the New York state forest, fish and game commission and of the New York state park commission. He held an exalted position in Masonry, and belonged to the Union League and Invincible clubs (Brooklyn); the Bay Shore (N. Y.) Yacht Club; the Northport Yacht and Wyandanch clubs (Northport), and he had the distinction of being the last surviving member of the Rassapeague Club of Smithtown, L. I. This club was founded in 1893 with eight charter members, and no other members were ever admitted to it. Its roomy clubhouse was set in a 100-acre estate with streams and ponds. The woods and fields were stocked with game and the waters with fish. Upon the death of the last of the other members he acquired title to the club and continued to patronize it as the sole member. In politics he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Thompson was a man of strong character and many admirable qualities. In matters of business he was upright, courageous, far-seeing and of indomitable energy. He was married Nov. 19, 1872, to Sarah M., daughter of George Buchanan of New York city, and they had one child, Johanna, wife of Montgomery Blair Wailes, president of the Edward Thompson Co. He died at Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y., Apr. 18, 1923.

HOLLÆNBACK, John Welles, financier and philanthropist, was born at Wyalusing, Pa., Mar. 15, 1827, son of Charles Fisher and Eleanor Jones (Hollenback) Welles and a descendant of Thomas Welles (q.v.), fourth colonial governor of Connecticut. From this ancestor the line of descent is through his son Samuel and the latter's wife Elizabeth Hollitor; their son Samuel and his wife Ruth Rice; their son Thomas and his wife Martha Pitkin; their son John and his wife Jerusha Edwards, and their son George and his wife Prudence Talcott, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. In 1862 the latter, by a special act of the Pennsylvania legislature, changed his baptismal name of John Roset Welles to John Welles Hollenback, thus adopting his mother's surname as his own. He was educated at Athens (Pa.) Academy and devoted the early years of his manhood to the management of his father's farm of several hundred acres at Wyalusing, but in 1863 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he soon became active in civic and business affairs. A man of inflexible integrity, progressive ideas and sound judgment, there were many demands for his counsel and assistance in the conduct of civic enterprises and he rose quickly to a position of wide influence in the community. For six years he was a member of the city council and in 1872, when the People's Bank was organized, he was elected a director, serving also as president from 1892 until the bank was merged with the Miners' Bank in December, 1915. For many years he was president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Co., Wilkes-Barre Lace Co., and director of the Title Guarantee & Surety Co. of Scranton, the Geneva & Auburn Railway, the Sheldon Axle Works, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, the Hazard Manufacturing Co. and the Spring Brook Water Supply Co. But his efforts to promote the welfare and upbuilding of the city were not confined to its business life. Practically every educational, benevolent and religious institution had in him a warm-hearted and generous supporter. He was one of the founders of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, was a member of the board of directors from the year of its incorporation, 1873, to his death in 1923 and president of the board from 1903 to 1908; director of the Y.M.C.A. branch at Wilkes-Barre and at one time its president; a trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Academy and also of the Wilkes-Barre Institute; he was a trustee of Lafayette College from 1865 until his death, a period of fifty-eight years, and president of the board from 1892 until 1915. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society (vice-president 1875–78, president 1879–80); and vice-president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association. To the city of Wilkes-Barre he presented in 1914 a 100-acre tract of valuable land for a public park, to which his name was later given, and he contributed toward its development and conversion. For nearly three quarters of a century he was an elder in the Presbyterian church and for many years taught a Bible class of young men; he frequently represented the Lackawanna Presbytery in the gen-

eral assembly of the church and he was a constant and generous supporter of its various activities. He considered himself merely the trustee of the wealth he accumulated during the course of his long and successful business career and endeavored to use it for the benefit and the uplift of his fellow men. His own prosperity and the luxuries that modern life offered never swayed him from his simple tastes and mode of living or from ideals of his youth. To him the highest code of moral principles was the only one to follow and he followed it unswervingly to the end of his days. The dignity, simplicity and steadfastness of his life were often commented upon during his life-time. A man of strong convictions and high ideals he did not readily change his views or course of action, but he was, however, in full sympathy with the spirit of progress and the improvements which an advancing civilization required. Through the channels of education, church, civic movements and industry he sought to lift higher the conceptions of public service and private duty held by his fellow men. His unselfishness was matched only by the modesty with which he carried out his benefactions, which covered a wide range of activities. He was universally loved and respected throughout eastern Pennsylvania. He was married (1) Oct. 25, 1854, to Anna E., daughter of Eli Beard of Brooklyn; there were three children of this union: Walter M., Samuel B., and Emily B., wife of Dr. Lewis H. Taylor. Mrs. Hollenback died in 1864 and he was married (2) Dec. 13, 1866, to Josephine, daughter of John Woodward of New York; the children of this marriage were: Eleanor J., wife of Murray Gibson; Josephine W., wife of Louis V. Twyeffort, and Anna W. The second Mrs. Hollenback died in 1872, and he was married (3) June 18, 1874, to Amelia Beard, sister of his first wife; there were three children of this marriage: Julia A., Amelia B. and Juliette G. Hollenback. Mr. Hollenback died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 19, 1923.

GRUENING, Emil, ophthalmologist and otologist, was born at Hohensalza, Prussia (now Inowraclaw, Poland) Oct. 2, 1842, son of Moritz and Bertha (Thorner) Gruening. He came to the United States in 1862 and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, but interrupted his course to enlist in the 7th N. J. volunteer infantry in 1864, and participated in the battle of Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg and the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. After the war he returned to New York and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867. He studied abroad for three years in Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and began the practice of his profession in New York city in 1870. The following year he was appointed assistant surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute and in 1878 surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he served actively for thirty-five years. In 1879 he was appointed ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Mt. Sinai Hospital and continued his connection with that institution until his death. In 1880 he became ophthalmic surgeon to the German Hospital, and during 1882–95 was professor of ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic. At the time of his death he was consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital for Women and Children, and was a member of the New York Ophthalmological Society (former president); the New York Otological Society (former president); New York Academy of Medicine (twice president of the section of ophthalmology and president of the section of otology); New York State and County Medical societies; the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; the American Ophthalmological Society (president 1910); American Otological Society (president 1903), and the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was president of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. Dr. Gruening began practicing when ophthalmology was in its infancy, and otology still an unexplored science. Both these branches of medicine have since become highly specialized and entirely separate, and physicians who undertook both originally have dropped one or the other. Dr. Gruening, however, practiced both ophthalmology and otology, achieving the highest distinction in both branches. His most enduring achievement was the development of the mastoid operation as it is performed in America today. He was also the first to call attention to the danger of blindness from wood alcohol poisoning. He contributed voluminously to medical journals on subjects connected with the eye and ear, and in the encyclopedia of "Diseases of the Eye," edited by Norris and Oliver, wrote the chapter of "Injuries to the Eyes." He was twice married: (1) in 1874, to Rose, daughter of Henry Fridenberg, who died in 1876, leaving one daughter, Rose, and (2) Oct. 6, 1880, to Phebe Fridenberg, his first wife's sister, by whom he had four children: Clara, Mary, Ernest and Martha Gruening. Dr. Gruening died in New York city, May 30, 1914.

COBURN, Foster Dwight, agriculturist, was born near Whitewater, Jefferson co., Wis., May 7, 1846, son of Ephraim Wadleigh and Mary Jane (Mulks) Coburn, and a descendant of Edward Colburn or Coburn, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Lowell, Mass. He was educated in the district schools and served in the civil war as corporal in Co. F, 135th regiment, Ill. volunteer infantry, and as sergeant major in the 62nd regiment, Ill. volunteer infantry. He went to Franklin county, Kans., in 1867, and worked as a farm laborer, school teacher, and farmer until 1880, when he became connected with the office of the state board of agriculture. In 1881 he was appointed secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture and served for a year. He was again chosen for that post in 1894 and held the position continuously for twenty years, resigning in 1914. He was president of the Indicator Publishing Co. of Kansas City, and editor-in-chief of the "Livestock Indicator" during 1882–87. He was a regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College under four appointments, and served two terms as president of the board. An expert judge of live stock, he served in that capacity at the more important state exhibitions and fairs, at the Cotton States Universal Exposition in New Orleans in 1884, and at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893. He acted as president of the first American corn congress, Chicago, in 1898, and was chief of and organized the department of live stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Baker University, and that of LL.D. from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1909. He was vice-president of the Prudential Trust Co., Topeka, Kans.; a director of the Prudential State Bank and the Bank of Topeka, and director and vice-president of the Capitol Building &

Loan Association, all of Topeka. He was four times elected president of the Kansas State Temperance Union, declining a fifth term, and was chairman of the executive committee for ten years. He was ex-officio chairman of the Kansas state dairy commission during its existence, 1907–08, chairman of the joint Kansas-Oklahoma committee to investigate the Kansas state penitentiary in 1908–09, and chairman of a similar Kansas committee in 1910. He was also ex-officio chairman of the Kansas state entomological commission from its organization in 1909. For years he was a member of the board of managers of the state fair. He was an honorary life member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, director of the Kansas State Historical Society, and honorary member of the Kansas State Editorial Association. In 1916 he became a trustee, and later president of the board, of the Industrial and Educational Institute (colored) of Topeka. He was the author of "Swine Husbandry" (1877); "Alfalfa" (1901); "The Book of Alfalfa" (1907); "Swine in America" (1909), also some thirty odd volumes of reports of the Kansas state board of agriculture on special subjects. In the World war he was chairman of the draft appeal board for the first district of Kansas. Following his retirement from the board of agriculture he was occupied with magazine, newspaper and platform work on matters pertaining to agriculture. While serving as secretary of the state board of agriculture Mr. Coburn combined his practical knowledge of farming and stock raising and his unusual ability as a writer, with the teachings of the agricultural experiment stations, to set a new and higher standard of service to the farmers of Kansas and to advance its reputation for agricultural achievement. Through a series of attractive cards and booklets he gave Kansas world-wide publicity as an agricultural commonwealth and it was largely due to his influence and teaching that it became the premier wheat-growing state of the Union. Even after his retirement from the office of secretary his influence continued to be an important factor in sustaining the faith of the people, particularly in Kansas, that agriculture was not doomed to destruction because of adverse conditions. He was the practical exponent of better farming, combining the knowledge gained through actual farm experience with the best thought and experience of others, and a rare ability to express his thoughts in a style that was readable, entertaining and instructive. His faith in Kansas, its people and its soil productivity could not be swayed. His is the credit for holding the farmers of his state to the production of the fine turkey hard wheat which has made the state famous; yet he urged need for diversified farming, dairying and poultry-raising. Through his constant advocacy of alfalfa culture, he accomplished more toward checking the activities of heedless or ignorant soil robbers than any other citizen. He was married Sept. 8, 1869, to Lou, daughter of Harrison Jenkins, a farmer of Scioto county, O.; and had five children: Tina Louise, wife of Frank Davis Tomson, Lincoln, Nebr.; Gertrude, wife of Theodore Jessup, Chicago, Ill.; Clay Ephraim, a physician of Kansas City, Kans.; Fred True, and Katie Coburn. He died at Topeka, Kans., May 11, 1924.

HUGHES, William Lee, lawyer, was born in New Orleans, La., June 18, 1866, son of David and Isabella (Burrows) Hughes. His father, a native of Cardiff, came from Wales in 1837, and settled first in Philadelphia, and later in New Orleans, La. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, was recommended in special orders for signal bravery, and specially complimented by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for distinguished service in volunteering, with seven others, to destroy a bridge in the retreat from Nashville; he, badly wounded, and one other, alone returned from this expedition, the others having been killed. Three brothers of David Hughes served in the Federal army; they subsequently settled in Arizona, where one, Louis C., was governor, and another, Thomas, was auditor during both of Cleveland's administrations. Capt. James Burrows, maternal grandfather of our subject, served in the war with Mexico as captain in the American navy. In the civil war he commanded the "Red Gauntlet" of the Confederate navy. He, with seven others, in an open skiff, with only side arms, floated down the Mississippi river from New Orleans, during the night, hiding by day in the swamps, and captured the Federal ship "Leviathan," took the officers and crew prisoners and got about 100 miles off the mouth of the Mississippi with this vessel when they were captured and put in prison at New Orleans by Gen. Butler, remaining there until the close of hostilities. William L. Hughes studied at the University of Louisiana, and was graduated LL.B. at the college of law of Tulane University in 1890. In that year he was admitted to the Louisiana bar and began the practice of his profession in New Orleans. During 1894–1909 he was a member of the firm of Hughes & Favrot, with Henry L. Favrot, and later he practiced independently. During 1906–20 he was attorney for the New Orleans board of health, and he acted as attorney for several important corporations. In 1918 he was a member of the faculty of Tulane University, lecturing in the college of law on jurisprudence, ethics, sanitation, and health laws. He was connected with the militia of Louisiana from 1887 until the Spanish-American war, when he was captain and ordnance officer on the staff of Maj. E. R. Violett, commanding the 3rd battalion, La. state national guard. He volunteered for that war and was made senior major in command of the 2nd battalion, 2nd regiment La. volunteer infantry, which saw service in Cuba as a unit in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 7th army corps. He was president of the general court martial of this division during 1897–98. During 1904–12 he was a member of the Louisiana legislature, serving nearly the entire period as chairman of the senior judiciary committee, chairman of the joint judiciary committee, and chairman of the committee on corporations. He was author of the child labor law of Louisiana. From 1896 until his death he served as a member of the staff of every governor of Louisiana, save two. During the World war he was active in the various Liberty Loan, Red Cross, United War Charities, Jewish Relief, and Salvation Army drives, and was chairman of the committee of speakers for the state in the war savings campaign of 1918. He was second in command and military instructor of a body of 2,000 citizens organized before the war and maintained during its progress, to assist in any way necessary the civil authorities of New Orleans; the organization was composed of the leading citizens of the city, and included a company from each of the representative clubs, a company of bankers, of professional men, etc. He was a member of the court of honor of New Orleans council, Boy Scouts of America; member

of the American Bar Association, Louisiana State Bar Association, New Orleans Bar Association, American Order of Foreign Wars, National Geographic Society, Aero Club of America, American Public Health Association, Louisiana Historical Society, Tulane University Alumni Association, Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, various Masonic orders and carnival organizations, and the Chess, Checkers and Whist, Stratford, Pickwick, Southern Yacht and Country clubs of New Orleans, the Louisiana Motor League, and Hayden Y. Grubbs Camp, Spanish-American war veterans. His chief recreations were fishing, boating and motoring. He was married at Chatsworth Plantations, near Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1902, to Elizabeth Olivia, daughter of John H. Womack, a planter; they had four children: Elizabeth, Marion, William Lee, Jr., and Robert Guerard Hughes, and adopted a nephew, Pierre Auguste Hughes. He died in New Orleans, La., Mar. 26, 1922.

POTTER, Nathaniel Bowditch, physician and surgeon, was born at Keeseville, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1869, son of George Sabine and Mary Gill (Powell) Potter. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1888 with the degree of A.B.; at Harvard University two years later with the degree of A.B., and at Harvard Medical School in 1896 with the degree of M.D. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession in New York city, where he won distinction as an authority on tuberculosis and other internal diseases. He was one of the first to recognize the relation of bad teeth to general infections, and the importance of chemistry in preventing, controlling and curing such metabolic diseases as diabetes, gout, and some forms of rheumatism. He himself contributed the money for the laboratory investigation to further his metabolic research work, the City Hospital of New York furnishing the clinic. When his health failed in 1916 and he removed to Santa Barbara, Calif., he continued his research work in connection with the Cottage Hospital there, and instituted a metabolic unit for the study and treatment of diseases of the digestive tract. During his two years of direction of the clinic and laboratory the principle was firmly established that the clinic must actively engage in the treatment of patients while studying the disorders due to the faulty assimilation and digestion of food. As a result, the research work has never been divorced from the prevention and cure of disease. The clinic belongs to the class of small research institutions which are intensively organized for work in a definite and limited field, supplementing the larger units of medical schools where all branches of research are coördinated. Dr. Potter edited various medical books, including the first and second editions of "Sahli's Diagnosis" and the first and second editions of "Ortner's Therapeutics." He was appointed professor of clinical medicine at Columbia University in 1916, and during his life in New York was chief of the medical department of St. Mark's Hospital, consulting physician to the French Hospital, to the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, and to the Central Islip (L. I.) State Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Harvard Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, and Officer de l'Instruction Publique, member Correspondent de la Societe Medical des Hospiteaux de Paris, and of the University Club (New York). Golf was his chief recreation. Four characteristics stood out in Dr. Potter's life: steadfastness, kindliness, self-sacrifice and service. He was a staunch and steadfast friend, constantly overtaxing his delicate health in the interests of medical science. He was married Jan. 25, 1908, to Mary, daughter of C. S. Sargent, a horticulturist of Holm Lea, Brookline, Mass., and died at Santa Barbara, Calif., July 5, 1919.

METCALF, Lee Grant, grain merchant, was born near Mechanicsburg, Sangamon co., Ill., May 9, 1861, son of Adam and Mary Jane (Hamm) Metcalf, pioneer settlers of Illinois. After attending the public schools, he prepared himself for teaching by a course of study at the normal school at Danville, Ind., and taught school in his native county for several years. In 1889 he accepted a position as grain buyer at Lanesville, Ill., for the Ford & Smith Elevator Co., and was so successful in this commercial enterprise that two years later he purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the business and moved to Illiopolis, Ill. This event marked the beginning of his rapid rise in the grain business. At the time of his death he was president of the Mansfield-Ford Grain Co., which operated a number of grain elevators in central Illinois. Mr. Metcalf possessed a remarkable capacity for organization, and this combined with his sterling worth and striking personality, soon brought him to the highest office in the gift of the grain trade. He served as president of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association during 1911–14 and president of the Grain Dealers' National Association for two terms. "Mr. Metcalf was unsparing of his strength in his devotion to his official duties, and under his leadership, the Grain Dealers' National Association received an impetus which is still carrying it forward to its deserved place among the great trade organizations of the country." His high personal character and fine sense of honor, together with his never-failing kindness and courtesy made him one of the best-loved men in the grain trade. It was fittingly said of him by an Illinois grain paper that "What Gladstone was to England, Mr. Metcalf was to this association, 'The Grand Old Man.'" After retiring from the presidency he served both organizations as director and executive committeeman. He was also a director in the Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. On many occasions he represented the grain interests of the country before important committees at Washington. His activities were not confined to the grain trade. In 1916 he was appointed receiver for the Yeomen of America, and for years he was a power for good in the Democratic party of Illinois. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member and supporter of the Christian church. He was a member of the National Geographic Society, and a close student in many fields of learning. He had an unusual personality, a lively sense of humor, a big heart, a practical head and an unlimited capacity for friendship. And in his own home these qualities combined to make him an affectionate father and a gracious husband. He was married June 12, 1889, to Clara L., daughter of John J. Shively of Sigourney, Ia., and had two children: Emma, wife of Dr. Marion M. Fletcher, of Illiopolis, and Deane S. Metcalf, of Decatur, Ill. He died at Illiopolis, Ill., Jan. 3, 1921.

SMITH, Frederick Augustus, jurist, was born in Cook county, Ill., Feb. 11, 1844, son of Israel G. and Susan (Pennoyer) Smith. He was a stu-

dent at the old University of Chicago during the civil war, in which he served a 100 day enlistment in 1864, in the Kentucky campaign, and was graduated in 1866. Two years later he was graduated at the Union College of Law, Chicago, and began the practice of law in that city with Christian C. Kohlsaat, under the firm name of Smith & Kohlsaat. The latter was appointed a Federal circuit judge in 1873 and for twelve years thereafter Mr. Smith practiced alone. During 1885–88 he was associated with S. P. Millard, and in 1890 with Frank A. Helmer and Frank I. Moulton, he organized the firm of Smith, Helmer & Moulton, which in 1895, was changed to Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price, by the addition of Henry W. Price. By his learning and ability as a lawyer he rose to a prominent position at the Chicago bar and in 1903 was elected a judge of the circuit court of Cook county. Eighteen months later he was appointed to the Chicago appellate court, and after his reappointment in 1906, became presiding justice of that tribunal. He was reëlected circuit judge in 1909 and 1915, being chief justice at the time of his death. His eminent judicial qualities were widely recognized and the soundness of his legal opinions reflected in the great number of his decisions which were upheld by higher courts. Especially noteworthy was his decision that the owners of lake shore land were entitled to accretions to their property thrown up by the waves, even though such accretions may be brought about in part by artificial conditions created by third parties. The question had become a most important one in Chicago, the state of Illinois appearing as the claimant to lake shore land thus created, but Judge Smith's opinion was affirmed by the state supreme court. Scarcely less important than his services on the bench were his activities in behalf of education. He was a trustee of the Baptist Theological Seminary and the old University of Chicago in 1879 and he had an important part in the reorganization of the latter, serving as a trustee until his death. His counsel in shaping the policies of the University of Chicago was always asked and always prized. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the board. He was also a trustee of Rush Medical College and the Chicago Manual Training School, president of the Chicago Law Club, the Chicago Bar Association 1890–91, and Chicago Law Institute, vice-president of the Union League Club of Chicago, and a governing member of the Chicago Historical Society. In a tribute paid to him by his fellow judges his outstanding qualities were declared to be "his courteous, gentlemanly nature, his patience in hearing, his firmness and fearlessness in decision, his unswerving integrity, his dignified bearing on the bench, his urbanity with associates and friends. He held the scales of justice with even poise. He was a light to the bar and an example to his judicial associates worthy of emulation." He attended the Baptist church and in politics was a Republican. He was married July 26, 1871, at Merton, Wis., to Frances B., daughter of the Rev. Reuben B. Morey, and died without issue in Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1919.

NOGGLE, David, jurist, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 9, 1809, son of Jacob and Mary (Duncan) Noggle. He had little schooling and assisted his father in work on the farm. In 1825 he moved with the latter to Greenfield, O., where both engaged in agriculture. At the age of nineteen he ventured forth in search of more remunerative employment, and for four years was employed in a manufacturing establishment in Madison, N. Y., returning to his father's farm in 1833. In the fall of 1836 Mr. Noggle, in company with others, traveled with ox-teams and covered wagons to Winnebago county, Ill., where he settled. All through his boyhood and young manhood he had dreams of becoming a member of the legal profession, and it is said that while working in the corn-fields he studied Blackstone and other law books. In 1838 the supreme court of Illinois admitted him to the bar, although he had never been a day in a law office. The following year he sold out his land claim and opened a small law office in Beloit, Wis., practicing in the courts of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In 1840 he was appointed the first postmaster of Beloit, and served for five years. In 1846 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Wisconsin, and was recognized as one of the leaders of that body. A few years afterward he moved with his family to Janesville, Wis., and in 1854 was elected to the state legislature from that district, being reëlected two years later. In 1858 he was appointed judge of the first judicial district of Wisconsin, consisting of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green counties. Retiring from the bench in 1866, he made his home in McGregor, Ia., where he was attorney for the McGregor Western railroad. Returning to Beloit, he engaged in private practice. In 1869 he was appointed by Pres. Grant chief justice of the then territory of Idaho. His ability and uprightness won for him the esteem and approbation of all in the territory, and he was reappointed in 1873, serving until 1875, when ill health compelled his resignation. He returned to Janesville, Wis., and retired from all activities. Although he did not have the advantages of early training, Judge Noggle rose to the front rank of his profession and achieved a reputation as a lawyer, a judge, and a public speaker. His name is inseparably associated with the early history of Wisconsin. He was married Oct. 15, 1834, to Ann M., daughter of Benjamin Lewis of Milan, O., and they had seven children: Charles Levitt; Dorman Lewis; Mary Anna, wife of Hon. Charles G. Williams; Helen Rebecca, wife of P. W. Puffer; Martha M., wife of Norman S. Brumley; Mary Eunice, wife of John McGlinchey; and Kate Florence, wife of Charles H. Rich. Judge Noggle died at Janesville, Wis., in July, 1878.

DEADY, Matthew P., jurist, was born near Easton, Talbot co., Md., May 12, 1824, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (McSweeny) Deady, of Irish descent. He attended school in Wheeling, W. Va., where the family removed, but derived much of his early education from his father, who was a tutor and whom he accompanied in various employments in that capacity in Ohio, Kentucky and Mississippi. After a period of work on a farm his father acquired, where he gratified his taste for reading ancient and modern classics, he went to Barnesville, O., in 1841, and learned the blacksmith's trade. He continued his studies at Barnesville Academy, contact with which so stimulated his scholastic bent that he abandoned the smithy, became a teacher and studied law. In 1847 he was admitted to the Ohio bar and later entered the law office of Henry Kennon in St. Clairsville, O. His early practice included cases before justices of the peace, and he also served as township clerk for a year. In 1849 he removed to La Fayette, Ore., where he returned to teaching in a large school conducted by Prof. John E. Lyle, whom he subsequently joined in its

management as a partner. He also practiced as an attorney, acting as counsel to the Yamhill county commissioners during the formative period of Oregon's growth as a territory, and aided them in establishing the local legal machinery necessary under the new territorial government. In 1850 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature by the county and served on important committees, including the judiciary. At the session's close he prepared for publication the first volume of laws published in the territory, embracing the statutes enacted in 1849 and 1850. The next year his county elected him to the Oregon legislative council or senate, of which he was president in 1852–53, after serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. He left the legislature in 1853 to join the territory's supreme court as associate justice for the southern district of Oregon, whereupon he removed to that section and organized the courts of its five counties. He headed the convention which met at Salem in 1857 to frame a state constitution, some clauses of which, especially those relating to corporations and the judiciary, were molded by him. Upon Oregon's admission into the Union in 1859 he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court for the state, with which office most of his subsequent career was identified. Appointed code commissioner by the legislature in 1862 he prepared the Oregon code of civil procedure, which was enacted that year, and also framed a general incorporation act, one of the first measures adopted in the United States that put all corporations on the same footing by declaring that any three or more persons could incorporate to engage in any lawful enterprise as provided by the act. His next service for the legislature (1864) was the formulation of a code of criminal procedure, a penal code, and a justice's code, all of which were enacted. The act incorporating the city of Portland, another legal measure he originated, became the model of similar acts for incorporating other towns of the state. About this time, owing to the war depreciation of greenbacks, he entered journalism to supplement his income as correspondent of the San Francisco "Bulletin," a connection he retained for four years (1863–67). His judicial functions also took him to San Francisco, where from 1867 to 1869 he held the U. S. circuit court in addition to conducting the district and circuit courts in Oregon. Meantime (1865) he published the general laws of the state, and in 1874, he and La Fayette Lane were appointed by Gov. La Fayette Grover (q.v.) to make a further codification of the statutes. The result of their work was the code entitled "General Laws of Oregon, 1843–72," collected, revised, rearranged and annotated with notes and references, which continued in general and sole use until the next code of 1887. He was one of the founders of the Library Association of Portland, of which he was acting president for many years, and a regent of the University of Oregon. In religion he was affiliated with the Episcopalian church after having been reared in the Catholic faith. He was originally a Democrat in politics, being of southern extraction, but with the civil war he supported the Republican party as the one that best represented the supremacy of the national government. Judge Deady was a great believer in rusticity and a simple home life, even in face of pronounced aristocratic tastes. He believed that all pursuits not connected with the soil were mere artificial outgrowths of modern civilization, to be tolerated only by the necessities of society, and that the occupations of artisans and professional men were departures from the natural order of life. Hence the nearer the people kept to the primary methods of acquiring a livelihood the happier they were. Joseph Gaston in his "Centennial History of Oregon," described him as "in every sense Oregon's greatest citizen." Judge Deady was married June 24, 1852, to Luey A., daughter of Robert Henderson of Yamhill county, Ore., and had three sons: Edward Nesmith, Paul Robert and Henderson Brooke Deady. He died in Portland, Ore., Mar. 24, 1893.

COLEMAN, William Henry, physician and surgeon, was born at Portsmouth, O., May 6, 1870, son of Thomas Hart Benton and Mary Ann (White) Coleman. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was his great-great-grandfather, Malcolm Coleman, who migrated with his family from the Scotch Presbyterian settlement of Carlisle, Pa., and settled in Wood county, Va., (now W. Va.). William Henry Coleman received his early education in district schools in Jackson county, W. Va., and at the Marietta, O., high school and academy. He was graduated A.B. at Marietta College in 1893 and at the University of Louisville college of medicine in 1896 with the degree M.D. and as class orator. From that year until his death he was constantly and diligently engaged in the general practice of his profession in Louisville, meeting with much success. From 1901 to 1916 he was lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics in the University of Louisville, medical department. During the World war he was a member of the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army; was examiner on the board of final exemptions; was on staff duty at several city hospitals, and performed heroic service during the influenza epidemic at that time, in addition to caring for his own practice. He was author of several brochures, including "Sympus Dipus—Report of a Case" ("American Medical Magazine," Oct. 1915), being the fifth such case reported in medical records, which attracted much attention in medical circles. He was actively connected with the Anti-Cigarette League during its fight waged in 1898. He was a charter member (1897) of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons, Louisville (president 1905), and a member of the American Medical Association, Kentucky State Medical Society, Jefferson County Medical Society, Virginia Society of Kentucky, Alumni Association of the University of Louisville, Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Commercial and Automobile clubs (Louisville). Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His dominating personal characteristics were aggressive energy, close application to whatever task was in hand, kindliness, fair dealing, and a high conception of honor, traits that won the admiration of all who came within the sphere of his influence. He was a worthy exponent of all that is best in medical tradition. He was thoroughly equipped for his work, a constant student of medical science, and keenly interested in problems of medical pathology and diagnosis. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1901, to Grace G., daughter of Hiram Witten, a merchant of Wichita, Kans., and they had four children: William Henry, Jr., Thomas Benton, Kenneth Henry, and Marie Delmar Coleman. He died in Louisville, Ky., May 17, 1923. (Portrait facing page 50.)

COATES, Charles Thomas, educator, was born near Bidwell, Gallia co., O., Feb. 22, 1847, son of

Jeremiah and Nancy (Denney) Coates. The son received his preliminary education at Pine Grove Academy in Gallia county, and became a student at Ohio University, Athens. He served during the closing period of the civil war in the 36th O. volunteer regiment, and entered upon his teaching career in 1867, in the Sebrell district, on the Kanawha river in Mason county, W. Va. In 1869 he went to Letart Falls, Meigs co., where he organized a select school and taught with such success that the board of education asked him to take charge of the public school the following year. In 1875 he was made head of Carleton College, Syracuse, O., which in 1878 became the Syracuse high school. From 1884 to 1890 he was principal at Letart and in 1890 he returned to his superintendency at Syracuse, where he remained for eight years. In 1898 he was elected superintendent of schools at Pomeroy, O., a post he retained until his death twenty-four years later. As superintendent he organized and conducted two courses of study, one a preparatory course leading to institutions of higher learning, the other an advanced course in the common branches. A distinctive feature of his work for thirty years was the summer normal of eight weeks each year, with curricula designed especially for teachers and those preparing to teach. He was a member of the Meigs county board of examiners for several terms and the city board of examiners during 1898–1903. He attended almost every county institute from 1868 to his death, and served as officer or member of the executive committee for thirty years. His career was remarkable in that it comprehended every phase of the profession. He was teacher of common school, high school, normal school, superintendent, institute instructor, and city and county examiner. His chief interest through life was the advancement of education and he was an authority on textbooks, school equipment, sanitation, light and ventilation. He was notably progressive and vigorous in his leadership, and cordially coöperative in his associations with teachers, students and the public. In addition to his affiliation with educational organizations, he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political affiliations were with the Republican party. He was married Aug. 27, 1868, to Jeanette A., daughter of Thomas Maupin of Mason county, W. Va., and had four children: Charles T., Elmer W., Alonzo J. and Howard H. Coates. He died at Pomeroy, O., July 10, 1922.

SOMERS, Orlando Allen, soldier and educator, was born near Middletown, Ind., Jan. 24, 1843, son of Valentine and Mary McClain (Williams) Somers and grandson of Louis and Lydia (Daugherty) Somers. He completed his education at Howard College, Kokomo, Ind., and throughout his life was a diligent student of history, science, philosophy and political economy. Throughout the civil war he served with the union army in the 39th Ind. volunteer infantry regiment, later the 8th Ind. cavalry regiment, and participated in numerous engagements, including the battles of Shiloh, Stone's River and Chickamauga. After the war he taught in the schools of Howard county, Ind., and in 1874 was appointed superintendent of schools for that county. During 1879–85 he was postmaster of Kokomo and for three years (1892–95) county commissioner. He served in the state house of representatives during 1898–1900, and was supervisor of the twelfth decennial census in the eleventh district of Indiana. He was deeply interested in farmers' institutes and, under the direction of Purdue University, gave instruction throughout the state in the conservation of soils, the coöperative production and marketing of farm produce, and highway construction and maintenance. He was also devoted to the work of patriotic and military organizations, chief among which was the Grand Army of the Republic, which he served as department commander in 1909–10, and commander in chief in 1917–18. He was the first private soldier to attain office in the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, serving as orator in 1904, secretary during 1905–13, and president from 1913 to 1920. In the latter year he was appointed a trustee of the state soldiers' home at Lafayette. He was a Republican in politics, and a Unitarian in his religious affiliations. He possessed the courage, fortitude and strength of character of the true soldier, and in patriotic service and leadership Mr. Somers was Howard county's most distinguished citizen. He was twice married: (1) in 1866, to Mahala Ellen, daughter of William Burton Morris; she died in 1886, leaving four sons: Caius Eldon, Edward Olin, Lytton Lee and Percy Morris Somers; Mr. Somers was married (2) Mar. 24, 1887, to Emma, daughter of John Osborn Heaton, and they had two daughters: Jean and Gail Somers, wife of Thorpe Parker Shinn. He died at his home "Maplehurst," at Kokomo, Ind., June 8, 1921.

LODGE, Henry Cabot, U. S. senator and historian, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850, son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge, grandson of Giles and Abigail (Langdon) Lodge and great-grandson of John Lodge, of London. Giles settled in Boston in 1791. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1871 and at the Harvard law school in 1875, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1876. In his second year at the law school he became assistant editor (Jan. 1, 1874) of the "North American Review," a position he held for three years. Although trained for the law, he turned to literature as a profession, becoming a lecturer on American history at Harvard in 1876, and associate editor of the "International Review" of Boston in 1879. His interest in politics began about this time. He served for two terms in the Massachusetts house of representatives (1880–83); acted as secretary of the Massachusetts delegation to the national Republican convention of 1880; was a member of the Republican state central committee in 1881, and as its chairman managed successfully the desperate gubernatorial contest in 1883, when George D. Robinson won over Benjamin F. Butler. In 1884 he was nominated for congress but was defeated by a plurality of less than 300 in a total vote of 32,000. Two years later he ran again and was elected by more than 700 plurality over the same opponent who had defeated him in the previous contest. He was reëlected to the 51st, 52d, and 53d congresses. In his first term as a congressman he drafted and introduced a measure that became known as the "Force Bill," aiming at reforming the conduct of elections in the South. The measure placed the election machinery in the control of the federal government through a chief supervisor of elections. Its opponents protested that the bill would prevent elections being held in several districts and was merely a device to effect the return of a Republican majority to congress from the southern states. The measure suffered a severe defeat in the senate. During his service in the house he

exercised a marked influence on legislation both in the chamber and in committees, and championed civil service reform as against the "spoils" system. Before the beginning of the 53d congress he was elected (Jan. 17, 1893) to the U. S. senate to succeed Henry L. Dawes. As senator he was in favor of international bi-metallism and one of his first acts was to offer an amendment to the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, which would have practically forced Great Britain to adopt bi-metallism had it become a law. Sen. Lodge believed that the gold standard should only be abandoned by the United States in the event of universal bi-metallism and at the Republican national convention in 1896, where he was a delegate-at-large, he was one of the acknowledged leaders of the strong forces favoring the retention of the gold standard. The Massachusetts delegation, which he led, obtained the pledges of two-thirds of the delegates to support a gold plank and practically forced the committee on resolutions to report an open declaration affirming the gold standard, and such a plank was finally adopted. Though ranked with the conservative element in the senate, he supported legislation classified as progressive, such as the Sherman anti-trust law of 1900 and other measures aiming at controlling corporations. After the Spanish-American war he drafted the Philippine organic act as chairman of the senate committee on the Philippines. His senatorial record was largely identified with world affairs as a member of the committee on foreign relations. He had charge in 1907 of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and clearing the way for the construction of the Panama canal. He was a member of the Alaskan boundary tribunal of 1903 and carried through the senate the treaty with Great Britain ratifying the Alaska-Yukon boundary determined by that body. In domestic legislation he consistently supported the Republican progressivism identified with Pres. Roosevelt. He became minority leader of the senate in 1918 in succession to Sen. Gallinger. In the 1918 election the Republicans regained control of congress, and early in 1919 he was made chairman of the senate Republican caucus, thus becoming majority leader of that body. Through the rule of seniority he was also chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and thus occupied a position of great strategic importance when Pres. Wilson returned from Paris in 1919 with the Versailles treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. Sen. Lodge was one of the first to denounce the covenant in the form presented by the president, and as early as Mar. 3, 1919, he offered a resolution signed by thirty-eight senators besides himself recommending its rejection by the senate. From that time forward he led the senate Republicans who were hostile to the covenant, both those known later as "reservationists" and the group represented by Sen. Borah, the "bitter-enders," who irreconcilably opposed alike the treaty and covenant. Sen. Lodge's antagonism at the outset was ascribed to partisan politics, since the Republican attitude on foreign relations in the past had not disfavored American participation in a world peace association. When the treaty was under consideration by the committee on foreign relations he drafted and reported a series of amendments safeguarding the sovereignty and freedom of action of the United States if it joined the league, though the latter's supporters protested that American independence was not circumscribed by the terms of the covenant. His name became associated with these reservations and he signified his willingness to support the league if they were adopted. Pres. Wilson and his followers maintained that the reservations would change the whole character of the covenant and necessitate a new peace conference. Sen. Lodge would not modify the stand he took that the league covenant without reservations jeopardized American sovereignty. Thus, as spokesman for the Republican anti-leaguers, he was chiefly blamed for a political situation which caused the treaty's failure to pass the senate, thereby committing the United States to an enforced attitude of official isolation towards the old world and its pressing post-war problems. With his party, whose platform denounced the league covenant in the presidential campaign of 1920, he was charged with retarding world tranquillity and prosperity. The view taken by his critics was that the Republicans he led had espoused a selfish policy which denied to the league (whose membership of fifty-four nations represented virtually the civilized world except America), the enormous moral force the United States as a member would contribute to its efforts to abolish war and restore the social and industrial equilibrium of the world. During the Harding administration he was one of the president's closest advisers and friends, and as his chief spokesman in the senate had charge of his legislative program. He reported and carried through the senate the treaties making formal peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and thus ending a situation which kept the United States technically at war with those countries. He was one of the four United States delegates to the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments in the winter of 1921–22, and one of the framers of the so-called four-power treaty, in which Japan, Great Britain, France and United States pledged to respect each other's insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific. He presented this treaty to the conference and made the principal speech for the American delegation on its behalf. When the treaties adopted by the conference were submitted to the U. S. senate, by virtue of his position he was their chief advocate and secured their adoption. In 1921 he presented the treaty providing for the payment of $25,000,000 by the United States to Colombia in settlement of the long-standing dispute between the two countries over the separation of Panama from Colombia. The treaty had been negotiated by the Wilson administration and placed before the senate, but failed of passage because it contained virtually an apology by the United States for its course in the Panama affair. This apology Sen. Lodge and his colleagues declined to approve because of its implied reflection upon a former Republican administration. In the treaty as resubmitted in 1921, the apology was omitted and it was adopted. The League of Nations issue in its relation to Sen. Lodge and his committee was revived in February, 1923, when Pres. Harding in a message to the senate advocated American adhesion to the international court of justice, which was created by the league. He urged the senate, through favorable action by Sen. Lodge's committee, to enable the United States to join the court by ratifying the protocol already assented to by the other powers, and the instrument by which the court came into being as a world tribunal. The protocol went to Sen. Lodge's committee, which took no action upon it,

and he was again assailed as obstructing international comity by pigeonholing the document. He was a delegate-at-large at all the Republican national conventions from 1884 to 1924, also permanent chairman at those of 1900 and 1908, was chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1904 and 1916, and both temporary and permanent chairman at the convention of 1920. Strong opposition to his reëlection in 1922 resulted in a much reduced plurality and his leadership in the senate thenceforth suffered a decline, due to his advancing years perhaps as much as to diminished Republican strength. He was not in harmony with the Coolidge administration, voting to pass over the President's veto, the Bursum bill increasing war pensions and the soldiers' bonus bill. Consequently at the national convention of 1924, which was controlled by Coolidge, Sen. Lodge was present solely as a delegate from his state and took no part in its deliberations from the platform. Sen. Lodge gained distinction in the domain of letters and scholarship. The literary aspirations of his early life, which were encouraged by association and friendship with Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier and Motley, bore a rich harvest. He was the author of "Life and Letters of George Cabot" (1877); "A Short History of the English Colonies in America" (1881); "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (1882); "Life of Daniel Webster" (1883); "Studies in History" (1886); "Life of Washington" (1889, 2 vols.); "History of Boston" (1891); "Historical and Political Essays" (1892); "Hero Tales from American History" (with Theodore Roosevelt, 1895); "Certain Accepted Heroes and Other Essays in Literature and Politics" (1897); "Story of the Revolution" (1898); "Story of the Spanish War" (1899); "A Fighting Frigate and Other Essays" (1906); "A Frontier Town and Other Essays" (1910); "One Hundred Years of Peace" (1913); "Early Memories" (1913); "Democracy of the Constitution and Other Essays" (1915); "War Addresses" (1917); and "The Senate of the United States" (1921). He also edited the works of Alexander Hamilton in nine volumes (1885). He was an overseer of Harvard University, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, a former trustee of the Boston Athenæum, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a member of the Virginia Historical Society, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, American Antiquarian Society, American Academy of Arts and Letters, Mayflower Society, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Royal Historical Society of London, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. While typical of the refinement and scholarship of old New England and appearing at times a remote figure detached from popular movements, Sen. Lodge did not stand aloof from his people. His interest in political issues, especially in his own state, brought him too closely in touch with public needs for him to sustain a consistent attitude of isolation which would conceivably have been his had scholarship been his only vocation. His unbroken political career of thirty-eight years bore witness to the success with which he pursued practical politics, a success only achieved and retained through the confidence the people of Massachusetts at large reposed in him. Nationally he was most esteemed by the staid and cultured conservative class who take a middle course in public issues. Without neglecting them he subordinated his scholarly pursuits to the exigencies of politics and returned to his studies when the occasion for interrupting them had passed. With Theodore Roosevelt (q.v.) Sen. Lodge maintained a long friendship, recorded in "Selections from the Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge" (2 vols., 1925). As Roosevelt's political guide he restrained him from attacking the New York Republican machine, groomed him for the senate, induced McKinley to appoint him assistant secretary of the navy, and shared Roosevelt's confidences during his presidency. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams (1893), Yale (1902), Clark (1902), Harvard (1904), Amherst (1912), Union (1918), Princeton (1918), Dartmouth (1918), and Brown (1918). He was married June 29, 1871, to Anna Cabot, daughter of Rear Adm. Charles H. Davis, and had three children: George Cabot; Constance, wife of (1) Augustus Peabody Gardner, (2) Maj. Gen. Clarence E. Williams; and John Ellerton Lodge. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1924.

HULBERT, Edmund Daniel, banker, was born at Pleasant Valley, Conn., Mar. 2, 1858, son of Henry Robert and Emmeline (Stillman) Hulbert, and descendant of John Hulbert, who settled at Saybrook, Conn., in 1630. He received his education in the public schools of Hartford and Winsted, Conn., and began his banking career as a messenger for the Hurlbut National Bank at Winsted in 1875. In 1877 he went to Winona, Minn., to become bookkeeper in the First National Bank; was promoted cashier in 1880 and served in that capacity for fifteen years. While in Winona, he was city treasurer for three terms and president of the board of education. In 1895 he accepted the position of second vice-president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Three years later he became first vice-president, and in 1916 was elected president. His outstanding qualities both as a man and as a banker earned for him a leading place in the financial world and he came to be recognized as an authority on sound finance. A Democrat in politics, he was a friend of Pres. Wilson and was offered the position of secretary of the treasury in Wilson's first cabinet. He lent valuable assistance to the framers of the Federal Reserve Act and was credited with being the author of some of the provisions which made that law successful in preventing serious financial crises. He was one of the strongest champions of the measure while it was under consideration, and his influence had much to do with winning the support of other prominent bankers to the proposed system. In 1920 the directors of the Merchants Loan & Trust Co., the Illinois Trust & Savings Co., and the Corn Exchange National Bank, of all of which he was president, with an aggregate capital of $45,000,000, deposits of more than $300,000,000 and trust funds of more than $500,000,000, decided to merge the three banks under the name of Illinois Merchants' Trust Co., and Mr. Hulbert was chosen president. Pending the erection of a handsome new home for the consolidated bank the three institutions were continued separately, but when he was stricken with his last illness the time for the actual merger to take place was only two weeks distant and he was looking eagerly forward to the time when he might take over the control of the huge bank, one of the greatest in America. Mr. Hulbert was president of the American Institute of Banking during 1906–08, covering the most critical period of its history and did much to put its work on a sound and permanent footing. He was also a director of the Pullman Trust & Savings Co., Roseland State Savings Bank, and Marshall Field & Co. He was

a member of the Chicago, University, Bankers, Commercial, Glen View and Onwentsia clubs. He was identified with a number of charitable and philanthropic movements, and gave liberally to every worthy cause. One of the most kindly and considerate of men, he had that rare faculty of making friends even among those with whom he disagreed. He was married at Winona, Minn., July 27, 1897, to Emily Strayer of that city. Mr. Hulbert died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 30, 1923.

SAMFORD, William James, thirty-first governor of Alabama, was born at Greenville, Meriwether co., Ga., Sept. 16, 1844, son of William Flewellyn and Susan Lewis (Dowdell) Samford, and grandson of Rev. Thomas and Jane (Burleson) Samford. His father was professor of belles-lettres at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., and was well known as a political writer. After a preliminary education in the private schools of Auburn, Ala., William J. Samford worked as a typesetter in a newspaper office, attended the East Alabama Male College at Auburn, now the Agricultural and Mechanical College, for a year and then, for a short period, was a student at the University of Georgia at Athens. He left the latter institution in 1862 to enlist as a private in the Confederate army and rose to the rank of lieutenant, serving in Co. G, 46th Ala. regiment. He was captured at the battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., in May, 1863, and imprisoned on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie for eighteen months. While he was thus a captive, he studied under an old teacher who was incarcerated with him. Upon his release in the winter of 1864 he returned to his regiment, serving until the end of the war. He then engaged in cotton planting but, in 1867, upon his admission to the bar, he began legal practice at Opelika, Ala. His practice gradually extended to Georgia, Florida and Louisiana and included many important jury cases. His political career began in 1872, when he became an alderman of Opelika and was made a delegate to the state Democratic convention. He was a member of the state executive committee of the Democratic and Conservative party during the 1874 campaign and participated in the Alabama constitutional convention the next year. He was an alternate presidential elector for the state at large in 1876 and was elected to congress in 1879, serving until 1881. The next year he was chosen to represent his county in the Alabama lower house, and served in the state senate for two terms, 1884–88 and 1892–96, acting as president of that body for two years. In 1900 he was elected governor of Alabama, but died after having served less than six months. Gov. Samford was a licensed preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and during his last years revived the office of "Methodist exhorter." He was on several occasions delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was elected by the college of bishops as a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference in London in 1901, but illness made attendance impossible. He was ranked as one of the foremost orators of his state and often delivered literary addresses and lectures before leading educational institutions, and contributed articles on current and literary subjects to various periodicals. During the few months he served as governor, he aided in the establishment of the department of archives and history. He was a trustee of the University of Alabama and a member of the American Legion of Honor, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Alabama Historical Society. He was married in October, 1865, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Hodges Drake of Auburn, Ala., and had nine children: William Hodges; Thomas Drake; Willie Jamie, who married Silas A. Dowdell; Richard Lewis; Susan George, wife of James O. Smith; Caroline Elizabeth, wife of William Charlton Giles; Crawford Alexander Lipscomb; Walter Robert, and Mary Katherine Samford. He died at Montgomery, Ala., June 11, 1901.

BINGHAM, Millard Fillmore, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Oct. 17, 1847, son of Samuel and Ann (Shourds) Bingham. His father (1789–1876) was born in Hanover, N. H., and being left an orphan at an early age, was apprenticed by the orphans' court to learn the printing business. He worked at his trade in Albany, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York city, and was the first printer in the United States to operate a cylinder press, a Napier, which had been imported from England by Clayton & Co., printers. In 1849 Samuel Bingham began the manufacture of printing-press rollers under the name of The Samuel Bingham Co., being the first to engage in such a business in the United States, and laid the foundation of a prosperous business which extended to all parts of the country. The son was attending the public schools in New York when the civil war broke out, and enlisting in company I of the 12th N. Y. national guard, served throughout the four years' struggle. After the war he entered his father's factory, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the roller-making business, went to Chicago in 1877, and established a similar business of his own under the name of Samuel Bingham's Son Manufacturing Co. The new enterprise was successful from the start. He devised a new process for making rollers, which was patented in 1889, and which revolutionized the industry. In what is known as the "Bingham Gatling Gun Process" of molding rollers, he combined in one machine a number of valuable processes which were originated by members of the Bingham family, by which he was able to produce for the first time perfectly round, straight and smooth rollers and at a considerable saving of time. His invention consisted of a number of tubes or molds in a cylinder, in which the prepared composition is forced from the bottom by compressed air. Under his direction the business grew rapidly, and following a consistent growth and expansion, branch offices were opened in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Pittsburgh, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Indianapolis, Ind., Dallas, Tex., Minneapolis, Minn., and Cleveland and Springfield, O. At the time of his death the company was capitalized at $2,000,000, and was the largest and most extensive of its kind in the United States. In 1889 Mr. Bingham received a patent for an apparatus for melting glue, by the use of steam. After establishing his three sons in charge of his business, he purchased, in 1913, a large estate in Talbot county, Md., called "Chesapeake Farms," which he converted into a model dairy, stock and poultry-raising farm. He was keenly interested in public questions, especially of a social and industrial character, and organized and headed the Chicago Single Tax Club. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Odd Fellows and the Masons, the American Automobile Association, the Chesapeake Bay Yacht and the Talbot Country clubs of Easton, Md., the Illinois Club of Chicago, the Maryland Auto Club and the Harrisburg (Pa.) Auto Club. He found his chief recreation, aside

from the management of his farm, in literary studies and in collecting a library of old and first editions and rare bindings. His library of nearly 12,000 volumes, included rare specimens of Napoleana and Americana, scientific history, biography, religion and works of reference. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 25, 1874, to Henrietta Morgan of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he had three sons and one daughter, Millard F., Carl G., Samuel A., and May Morgan Bingham; and (2) Apr. 5, 1899, to Anna R. Mahaney of Harrisburg, Pa. He had one adopted daughter, Jessie Morgan Bingham. He died at "Chesapeake Farms," Oxford, Md., Dec. 28, 1921.

O'REAR, John Davis, diplomat, was born near Mexico, Mo., Mar. 21, 1868, son of Benjamin Franklin and Margaret Colton (Bartlett) O'Rear, and grandson of Capt. Jack O'Rear, a veteran of the war of 1812. His father, a pioneer of Audrain county, Mo., was a man of sterling virtues, a landowner and a teacher. The son was educated in the public schools and the Mexico high school, and studied law in the office of Judge Forrest. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1893, and practiced his profession in Mexico, Mo., from that year until 1913. In 1898 he was elected city attorney, and was prosecuting attorney of Audrain county for two terms, 1904–08. He was a member of the Democratic state committee. In June, 1913, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Bolivia, and held that position at the time of his death. The "Pan-American Bulletin" for 1918 said: "The five years of his service showed his qualifications to be such that but for his untimely death he doubtless would have achieved international renown as a diplomatist. In his death the United States loses a faithful and efficient servant, Bolivia a stanch friend and Pan-Americanism one of its valued adherents and promoters." He was appointed by Pres. Wilson special ambassador to represent the United States during the ten days' inaugural festivities subsequent to the inauguration of Jose Guiterrez Guerra as president of Bolivia in August, 1917. Mr. O'Rear was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Elks Club of Mexico, Mo. While he was possessed of a strong will, he was also of an affectionate nature, was a noted story-teller, and a man of remarkable memory. He was married June 28, 1905, to Eugenia, daughter of Dr. Kelly Ragland Bragg, dentist, of Mexico, Mo., and had one son, John Davis O'Rear, Jr. He died at La Paz, Bolivia, July 14, 1918.

SQUIBB, Edward Robinson, manufacturing chemist, was born in Wilmington, Del., July 4, 1819, the son of James R. and Catherine H. (Bonsal) Squibb. After serving an apprenticeship of five years in two drug stores in Philadelphia, Pa., he entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1845. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia for two years, at the same time acting as clerk of clinics, demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum of Jefferson Medical School, and in 1847 was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy. He was medical officer on the "Perry," the "Erie" and the "Cumberland" in Mexican and South American waters and in the Mediterranean. In 1851 he was assigned to the naval hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. During his sea service he had noted the poor quality of both ammunition and medicine furnished the navy on contract and it was largely through his efforts that these supplies later were exempted from competitive bidding and quality was given preference over price. On going to the Brooklyn hospital he established a crude laboratory, which he equipped with apparatus of his own design and manufacture, and himself began to prepare the drugs he needed. It was here that many of his most valuable contributions to medical science were made. In 1852 he first manufactured ether by the use of steam heat in place of the unsatisfactory open-fire method then in common use and the next year he designed and erected the first Squibb still for the manufacture of anesthetic ether, the reagents in the retort being heated by means of a coil through which steam was passed. It was here, also, that he discovered and perfected processes for the manufacture of chloroform, fluid extracts, bismuth salts, calcium chloride, benzoic acid, phosphoric acid, aconite and ergot preparations, and methods for the assay of potent tinctures, opium, and powdered extracts. Many of his processes and specifications have remained standard to the present time. The demand for his products for the use of the navy hospital soon outgrew the small laboratory's resources and in 1853 congress appropriated money to establish a more adequate one, Dr. Squibb being appointed director. He organized and conducted it until 1857 when funds for its further support having been refused, he resigned from the navy and established a similar laboratory with Dr. J. Lawrence Smith at Louisville, Ky. In the following year he received a proposition from Dr. Richard S. Satterlee, surgeon general of the U. S. army, to start a private laboratory of his own from which the army could purchase its drugs, with an assurance of purity and reliability. This resulted in the establishment of the first Squibb chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1858, under the name of "Edward R. Squibb, M.D.," and the founding of the well-known chemical manufacturing firm now operating as E. R. Squibb & Sons, which was incorporated in 1886. The new laboratory had scarcely been completed when it was destroyed by fire, due to an explosion of ether, which so badly burned Dr. Squibb that he was disfigured for life. Within a few months he succeeded in rebuilding the plant and during the civil war practically the entire output was taken by the Federal army and navy. The close of the war found him with a thoroughly equipped laboratory and a country-wide reputation for personal integrity and superior quality of products, but with a relatively small business, and for several years he financed his undertaking with difficulty. His unflinching determination, however, to maintain the highest professional standards, and the loyalty of the medical profession, finally brought success. His laboratory became the mecca for the ablest men in both medicine and pharmacy, serving as a post-graduate school for many of the leaders in the two professions. Dr. Squibb continued his investigations and his active labors until within five years of his death. One of the leaders in independent chemical research, his achievements in that field had results of immediate, far-reaching and permanent importance to mankind. He differed from manufacturers generally in that he had no secrets in his business, and was always ready to share with others in the same field the benefit of his ingenuity and experience. As an investigator he was a painstaking and accurate worker, and he never approached a subject except with the fixed purpose to develop the whole truth and nothing but the truth. For fifty years

he labored with tireless zeal and patience, and with conspicuous success, to improve pharmaceutical products, and to promote the observance of the highest ethical standards among the members of his profession. He was recognized as an authority on the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, in the periodical revision and improvement of which he took a leading part. His writings were numerous and covered a broad field, many of his later papers appearing in "Ephemeris," a unique journal which he published at irregular intervals from January, 1882, until his death. He was the inventor of numerous devices, which are now in wide use, including the automatic zero burette, a general apparatus stand, and a specific gravity apparatus which is one of the most valuable instruments of precision known to scientific research. He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, American Medical Association, American Philosophical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (fellow), the Linnean Society of New York, New York State Medical Association, Kings County Medical Association and honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. During 1869–71 he was professor of pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy, serving without compensation because of the college's limited income. Dr. Squibb was married Oct. 7, 1852, to Caroline Lownds, daughter of Elisha Worth Cook of Philadelphia, Pa., and had three children: Edward Hamilton, Charles Fellows and Mary King Squibb, wife of Dr. John C. Munro of Boston, Mass. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1900.

MOXOM, Philip Stafford, clergyman, was born in Markham, Canada, Aug. 10, 1848, son of Rev. Job Hibbard Moxom, a grenadier in the British army, and later a Baptist minister distinguished for his eloquence and valor. He removed from Canada to Ogle county, Ill., in the early childhood of the son, and the latter was educated at De Kalb, Ill. When only thirteen years old young Philip joined the 58th Ill. infantry as "boy" to Capt. Bewley, and subsequently enlisted in the 17th Ill. cavalry, with which he served until the end of the war. He finished his education at Shurtleff College, taught school for a year and began the study of law, but shortly thereafter abandoned the law for the ministry. His first church was at Bellevue, Mich., where he was ordained Sept. 19, 1871. In October, 1872, he became pastor of a church at Albion, Mich., and while continuing his theological studies at the University of Rochester, was pastor of the Baptist church at Mt. Morris. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Rochester in 1879, and three years later received the degree of A.M. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1892. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Cleveland, O., during 1879–85; the Second Baptist Church of Boston, 1885–94, and the South Congregational Church of Springfield from 1894 to 1917, when he was made pastor emeritus. He was university preacher at Harvard, 1894–97; preacher at Yale, Cornell, Vassar, Wellesley, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Chicago, and was Lowell lecturer, 1895. He presented a paper on "Immortality" before the world's parliament of religions, Chicago, in 1893. Dr. Moxom was a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Oriental Society, American Economic Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Mohonk Lake Arbitration Conference. He traveled much abroad, having visited Europe seventeen times, and was a delegate to international peace congresses in London, Berne, Antwerp and Chicago. He was a member of the conference on arbitration in Washington, D. C., in 1897, in which forty-four states were represented. In 1898 he went to London as a delegate of the national council of Congregational churches of the United States to the Congregational union of England and Wales, and in 1899 he was a delegate to the second international Congregational council in Boston. Dr. Moxom was the author of "The Aim of Life" (1894); "From Jerusalem to Nicaea" (1895); "The Religion of Hope" (1896), and "Two Masters: Browning and Turgenief" (1912), and contributed articles to the "New World," the "Andover Review," the "North American Review," the "Outlook," the "Independent," and "Bibliotheca Sacra." He was a member of the Ecumenical Council, Constance, Baden, Aug. 2, 1914, which was broken up by Germany's declaration of war. Dr. Moxom was keenly interested in the movement for permanent peace, to which he had for many years devoted much of his effort. He was a clear thinker, an incisive writer, and a fearless and magnetic speaker. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 6, 1871, to Isabel, daughter of Hon. Adam Elliott of Battle Creek, Mich., by whom he had four children: Philip, Howard, Ralph and Edith, wife of Leslie J. Hodgson, and a concert pianist known professionally as Edith Moxom Gray. He was married (2) June 4, 1921, to Mrs. Jessie B. Daggett of La Grange, Ill. He died in Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1923.

HILL, Lew Cass, manufacturer, was born at Fair Haven, Vt., Mar. 18, 1852, son of Clark P. and Eliza M. (Pratt) Hill, and a descendant of John Hill, who came from Somersetshire, England, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1633. The line from John Hill is through his son John and his wife Hannah ————; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary White; their son David and his wife Sarah Thayer; their son Isaac and his wife Susanna Whitney; their son Whitney and his wife Rachel Daniels, and their son Arnold Hill and his wife Levina Smith, who were the grandparents of Lew Cass Hill. Following a public school education he was employed as an iron moulder for four years and in 1874 entered the employ of his wife's uncle of the firm of John L. Whiting & Son, brush manufacturers of Boston, Mass. The business was the oldest of its kind in the United States, having been founded in 1808 when Seth Whiting and John Adams began to make paint brushes at Medford, Mass., and sell them to Boston merchants. Whiting and Adams achieved marked success in their business and originated methods of manufacture which were adopted everywhere by brush manufacturers and continue to be as important to the trade as when first discovered. The original partnership did not continue many years, Whiting establishing a brush business in Rindge, N. H., and Adams a similar business in Taunton, Mass. Both were skilled brushmakers, both were sound business men, and both prospered, their wares becoming familiar to all who use brushes. In 1850 Seth Whiting died and his son John L. Whiting became associated with John J. Adams, son of his father's original partner, in a brush factory at Boston, but in 1864 Whiting withdrew and founded a business of his own, making and mar-

keting brushes by new methods, and soon became an important factor in the trade. Beginning as a bookkeeper in the Whiting company, Lew Cass Hill became a member of the firm in 1887 and upon the death of John L. Whiting in 1892 was made secretary. Upon the death of William S. Whiting in 1908 the Whiting and Adams companies were merged under the name of John L. Whiting–J. J. Adams Co., with Mr. Hill as president, a position which he held until his death. The consolidation again united the interests and resources of two concerns that had started a century before, making it the largest brush manufacturing business in the world with plant and headquarters in Boston. The bulk of the hog bristles used in the manufacture of Whiting–Adams brushes, comes from Russia and China. The products of the company include all types of brushes used by artists, painters, paperhangers, and for railroad or household purposes. Among them are brushes for roofs, car and molders' scrubbing, furniture rubbing, dusting, varnishing, stencilling, stucco work, graining, whitewashing, and for cleaning windows, floors, stoves and shoes. It employs hundreds of workers in its plant in Boston and its annual business, which extends to every civilized country, amounts to several millions of dollars. Mr. Hill was a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants (governor); the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Sons of the Revolution; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Unitarian. Long interested in antiquarian and genealogical studies, he compiled "John Hill, Dorchester, 1633, and His Descendants" (1904). He was married (1) Apr. 4, 1873, to Clara K., daughter of Charles D. Marcy of Boston, Mass., who died in 1916, leaving two sons: Henry Horace, vice-president and treasurer of the John L. Whiting–J. J. Adams Co., and Edward Marcy Hill, a manager and director of that corporation. Mr. Hill was married (2) in 1917, to Lillian J., daughter of James C. Fisher of Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1923.

TODD, Henry Davis, mathematician, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1838, son of John Neatby and Julia (Parsons) Todd, grandson of James and Alice (Poultney) Todd, and a descendant of John N. Todd, of Scotch origin, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in the latter part of the eighteenth century, where he practiced law. He was appointed to the U. S. naval academy in 1853, graduating third in his class four years later. He served for two years under Rear-Adm. Dupont, then a captain in Chinese waters, and was present at the attack on the Taku forts in 1858 and at Tientsin when the treaty was signed. He became midshipman in 1860, lieutenant in 1861, and lieutenant commander in 1863. While on the coast of Africa suppressing the slave trade, he took part in capturing the "Eric" with 897 slaves on board, and with another officer brought the captives home. At the outbreak of the civil war he was serving on the Cumberland, and throughout the four years of that struggle, he took part in eleven engagements, being slightly wounded in a night attack on Appomattox river in 1862. He was flag lieutenant under Adm. Charles Wilkes (1862–63), and was stationed on the Sacramento during the rest of the war. In 1865 he was instructor of mathematics at the naval academy, Newport, R. I.; in 1877 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, and later held the chair of chief of the department of physics and chemistry at the naval academy. Meanwhile, in 1876, he had been ordered to duty in the "Nautical Almanac" office, Washington, and became director of the naval observatory in 1899, a position he held about one year, when he retired from active service, with the rank of rear-admiral, Aug. 25, 1900. Prof. Todd was married Sept. 28, 1865, to Flora, daughter of Chancellor John Johnson of Annapolis, Md., and had two children: Henry Davis, Jr., and Mary Johnson Todd. He died in Annapolis, Mar. 8, 1907.

RENZ, Carl Julius, clergyman, was born in the province of Posen, Germany, Apr. 30, 1839, son of William and Eleanora (Draheim) Renz. He was educated in schools in Berlin and Leipzig University, and subsequently pursued special courses in theology. At the age of eighteen he served as Polish interpreter in the German law courts. In June, 1859, he came to the United States and attended the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Seminary. In April of the following year he was ordained a minister of the gospel and made assistant in the largest church in that city. He then took charge of the Lutheran congregation at Stratton Port (now known as College Point), L. I., and from there he founded a church in New York city, the first Lutheran congregation in Yorkville. From this mother church he founded two others in New York, both bearing the name Immanuel. He was called to Martinsville, N. Y., in 1887, where he continued his work, establishing the first Lutheran church in Tonawanda, N. Y. He had the zeal of the missionary and spent himself unsparingly in spreading the gospel. Four years later he went to Hudson, N. Y., and after nineteen years of service there, he was asked to return to the Yorkville church in New York city. In 1912 his churches at 83rd street and 88th street united, and Mr. Renz continued to serve as associate pastor until his death. In his preaching his treatment of a subject was always clear and his delivery eloquent. In all the years of his pastorate he never took a vacation, for he always found some good and necessary thing to do. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 6, 1863, to Helene Mardfeld of Bremen, Germany; and (2) Jan. 4, 1887, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Jacob Morch of Brooklyn. N. Y., by whom he had two children, one of whom survived him, Lioba, wife of Bjarne Iversen. He died in New York, Feb. 11, 1921.

STANFORD, Arthur Willis, missionary, was born in Lowell, Mass., Jan. 10, 1859, son of Wrantslow and Elizabeth (Longley) Stanford. The first American ancestor was presumably Thomas Stanford (or Staniforth), who came from England early in the seventeenth century, and in 1644 removed from Concord, Mass., to Falmouth Neck, Me. From Thomas the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and his wife Sarah (Crouch) Jones; their son David and his wife Lydia Morse; their son Caleb and his wife Ruth Cozzens, and their son Abner Stanford and his second wife Jemima Green, who were Mr. Stanford's grandparents. He attended the public schools of Chelmsford, Mass., and of Lowell, Mass. After a year at Dartmouth College he entered Amherst College, and was graduated A.B. in 1882, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1886. He received the degree of B.D. from Yale Divinity School in 1885, and spent a year in graduate study there. In 1886 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and was appointed a

missionary by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, proceeding to Kyoto, Japan, where he became professor of Old Testament literature and exegesis in the theological department of the Doshisha. This position he held until 1895, when the work was taken over by the Japanese. In 1894 he visited China and Korea, and upon his return to Japan in 1897, was located successively at Kobe, Tottori, Marsuyama and again at Kobe. He and his wife taught in Kobe College for Girls, where Mrs. Stanford was acting principal for two years. Mr. Stanford found opportunity for travel in Hawaii, northern China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Palestine and Europe, and matriculated for post-graduate study at the University of Berlin. In 1906 he conducted a party of tourists to Japan, also visiting Manila, Hongkong, Canton and Macua, and resuming missionary work at Kobe in 1907. He was the organizer and leader of a remarkable Bible class composed of Japanese and Chinese, was general missionary in charge of the mission churches of the Kobe station, and withal was the business agent of the mission. He spent much time in the preparation of a work on Buddhistic philosophy with which he was thoroughly conversant. Mr. Stanford ranked high as an authority on Oriental matters and his private library was one of the best on Japanese and kindred subjects. At his death it was presented to the Day Missions Library of Yale University. His avocation was botany, and his collections were given to the Smithsonian Institution and Amherst College and Yale University. He was the author of "Introduction to the Psalms" and a Japanese translation of Dana's "Creation" and compiled four genealogies on the Stanford and allied families. Mr. Stanford was a member of the executive committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London, and of the Bible Society of Scotland, a member of the board of managers of the Kobe College for Women, and treasurer of the Kobe station for the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He was married Sept. 1, 1886, to Jennie H., daughter of John Pearson of Lowell, Mass. He died at Auburndale, Mass., July 8, 1921.

SCOTT, Nathan Bay, manufacturer and U. S. senator, was born at Guernsey, O., Dec. 18, 1841, son of David and Mary (Bay) Scott. He began to earn his living at the age of eleven, receiving a salary of twenty-five dollars per year with board and clothing, as assistant to the proprietor of a country store, attending public schools winters. In 1858 he went to Leavenworth, Kans., where he obtained an engagement to drive an ox-team across the prairies to where Denver, Colo., now stands. Then returning to Ohio he was apprenticed to the trade of tanner and currier. During the civil war he volunteered with "the squirrel hunters," upon the call of Gov. Tod, and later enlisted in the 88th O. volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He was employed in a glass factory at Bellaire, O., until 1875, when he settled at Wheeling, W. Va., and obtained employment with the Central Glass Co. He was president of that corporation during 1876–1917. In 1887 he organized the Dollar Savings Bank, later reorganized as the Dollar Savings & Trust Co., the first institution of the kind in the state, and was its vice-president until his death. From 1911 to 1923 he was president of the Continental Trust Co., Washington, relinquishing that post in favor of his son. Mr. Scott was president of the Wheeling city council during 1880–82, and a member of the West Virginia state senate during 1882–90. He served as a member of the Republican national committee from 1886 until 1912, collector of internal revenue during the Spanish-American war when he made a record for himself by the business-like manner in which he handled the volume of business incident to the passage of the war revenue bill by congress. He served two terms (1899–1911) as U. S. senator from West Virginia. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 33rd degree. Sen. Scott was famous for his democracy, generosity and geniality. The Ohio Valley General Hospital was rebuilt and brought to a high standard through his individual efforts and the Nathan Bay Scott fund at St. Matthew's Church, for poor children, was another of his legacies. He was married Apr. 29, 1872, to Agnes Vance, daughter of Jeptha Cowgill of Iowa, and had two children: Daisy Ethel and Guy T. Scott. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1924.

HAMLIN, George John, singer, was born at Elgin, Ill., Sept. 20, 1868, son of John Austin and Mary E. (Hart) Hamlin, and a descendant of Capt. Giles Hamlin, who came to this country from England and settled at Middletown, Conn., in 1654. From him and his wife Hester Crow the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Susannah Collins; their son Charles and his wife Elizabeth Starr; their son Charles and his wife Elizabeth Rogers; their son Jabez and his wife Charlotte Norton; and their son Wm. Starr Hamlin and his wife Eliza Welsh, who were the grandparents of George John Hamlin. In his early youth the family moved to Chicago, where he attended the public schools. His father originated "Hamlin's Wizard Oil," a medicinal preparation, and until his death was president of the company that produced it. His interests, however, were primarily theatrical, and he built and managed the Grand Opera House of Chicago. The son was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1890. As a youth he sang in numerous churches in Chicago, and adopted singing as a profession after two years' experience of business life, which did not attract him. In 1895 he made his debut as a soloist with the St. Louis Choral Symphony Society, and thereafter his progress was rapid. He frequently toured the United States as a leading tenor in recitals and oratorios, and sang with great success in Germany, France and England. Early in his career he established Sunday recitals in Chicago, where such performances were rare. During the operatic seasons of 1911–13 and of 1915 he was the leading tenor in the productions of the Chicago Grand Opera Co., making his debut with Mary Garden in Victor Herbert's opera, "Natoma." He also sang the chief tenor rôles in "Carmen," "Jewels of the Madonna," "Tosca," and "Madame Butterfly." He created ten opera rôles and several oratorio parts. On the concert stage, where he achieved a great success, he was the first artist to present the songs of Richard Strauss to American audiences, and made a feature of rendering folk songs. Toward the close of his career Mr. Hamlin became of note as a vocal teacher in New York city and conducted a summer school for singers at his home in Lake Placid, N. Y. He had a voice of great natural beauty. His singing was always characterized by a true musical feeling, distinction of style and an innate perception of the salient and significant quality of the songs he rendered, revealing much that was fine in finish of phrase, declamation and dic-

tion, and in variety of expression. He was married Dec. 27, 1892, to Harriet R., daughter of George C. Eldredge of Chicago, Ill., and had three children: John F., George E. and Anna M. Hamlin. He died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1923.

HOUGH, Emerson, author and journalist, was born at Newton, Ia., June 28, 1857, son of Joseph Bond and Elizabeth (Hough) Hough. The Hough family is of Norman-French origin and its English founder went to Britain with William the Conqueror. The American branch derives its descent therefrom through Richard Hough of Macclesfield, Cheshire, who came to the colony in July, 1683, with William Penn, and settled first at Makefield, Bucks co., Pa. From Richard and his wife Margery Clows the line of descent runs through their son John, who removed to Loudoun county, Va., and his wife Elizabeth Taylor; their son John and his wife Sarah Janney; their son William and his wife Eleanor Hite; and their son Amasa and his wife Ann Bond, who were the grandparents of Mr. Hough. The early Houghs were Quakers and some held county or state offices in Virginia. A number served in the revolutionary war. In 1852 his father removed to Iowa, where the son was educated in the public schools and was graduated at the state university with the degree of Ph.B. in 1880. Later he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society "for literary distinction." He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced during 1881–83. After living in New Mexico, Kansas and other western states until 1888, he entered journalism in Chicago, and in 1902 adopted literature as his calling. His keen interest in outdoor pursuits and sport led him to write extensively on life in the open and for a number of years he edited the "Chicago and the West" department of the "Forest and Stream" of New York city. Meantime he traveled throughout the West, writing for many newspapers and magazines, chiefly upon topics of that region. In the winter of 1894 he made an adventurous trip on skis through Yellowstone Park to study big game conditions there and found the park's herd of Buffalo nearly exterminated by poachers. A report he made to the government thereon was credited with having been the cause of the act of congress of May 7, 1894, which for the first time extended federal protection to the herd. In 1916–18 he directed his sportsman's energies towards preserving the great numbers of elk in Yellowstone Park, which were threatened by the encroachments of sheep in their ranges. Mr. Hough's first book, "The Singing Mouse Stories," a collection of reveries or studies on outdoor topics, was published in 1895. In 1897 his "Story of the Cowboy" appeared. In 1900 came his first novel, "The Girl at the Halfway House," which portrays life in the West at the time the railroads met the cattle trails. His next work, "The Mississippi Bubble" (1902) has its setting laid partly in France and England and partly in early America. After publishing a historical work, "The Way to the West" (1903), he wrote a long series of popular novels, including "The Law of the Land" (1904); "Heart's Desire" (1905); "The King of Gee Whiz" (1906); "The Story of the Outlaw" (1906); "The Way of a Man" (1907); "Fifty-four-Forty or Fight" (1909); "The Sowing" (1909); "The Young Alaskans" (1910); "The Purchase Price" (1911); "John Rawn" (1912); "The Lady and the Pirate" (1913); "Young Alaskans in the Rockies" (1913); "Young Alaskans on the Trail" (1914); "The Magnificent Adventure" (1916); "The Man Next Door" (1916); "The Way Out" (1918); "Young Alaskans in the Far North" (1918); "The Sage Brusher" (1919); "The Web" (1919); "The Covered Wagon" (1922); and "North of Thirty-Six" (1923); "Mother of Gold" (1924); and "Ship of Souls" (1925). The last two were posthumous publications. Mr. Hough was among the first writers to enlighten the East regarding the West as a fruitful field for fictional themes admitting of dignity and naturalness of treatment without resort to the exaggerations and crudities which had long degraded western fiction, much of which was the work of ignorant authors who wrote at second-hand. His cowboys, trappers and hunters are human beings, playing the part of men in the American frontier drama. During the World war he was a reserve army captain in the intelligence division. Mr. Hough's dominating characteristics were love of sport and sportsmanship, fair play, independence in thought, aloofness, honesty and squareness. His favorite diversions were shooting, hunting and angling and extended all over the American continent. Among his clubs were the University (Chicago), Players (New York), and Authors (London, Eng.). He was president of the Camp Fire Club of Chicago, White Paper Club of Chicago, and the Society of Midland Authors (1917–18). He was married Oct. 26, 1897, to Charlotte, daughter of Charles H. Cheesebro of Chicago. Mr. Hough died in Evanston, Ill., Apr. 30, 1923.

BOWMAN, Thomas, evangelical bishop, was born at Lehigh Gap, Northampton co., Pa., May 28, 1836, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Weiss) Bowman. He completed his education at Vanderveer Seminary, Easton, Pa., and was ordained to the ministry of the Evangelical Association in 1859. His pastorates were successively of the Lehigh and Northampton circuits, and later at Allentown, Reading and Pine Grove, Pa., in Philadelphia, and at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. He was presiding elder during 1870–75, and in the latter year was elected a bishop of the Evangelical Association, serving as such for forty years —from 1875 to 1915—and thereafter was bishop emeritus until his death. He was principal of the Union Bible Institute, Naperville, Ill., from 1891 to 1911, and thereafter principal emeritus. For twenty years he was president of the trustees of North Western College, at Naperville, and twice served as acting president of the college. He was long a trustee of the board of publication of the Evangelical Association, and president of the board for twenty years. He was treasurer of the Board of Church Extension and the Charitable Society, both of the Evangelical Association, and a trustee of Schuylkill Seminary, Reading, Pa. He was the author of "Historical Review" (1890); "Review Catechism" (1904), and "The Great Salvation" (1909). He presided at the world's conferences of his church held in the United States, Japan, China, Germany and Switzerland, and was a delegate to the first Ecumenical Conference of Methodism, held in London in 1881. He made four trips around the world. He was active in bringing about the merger of the Evangelical Association with the United Evangelical Church, in 1922, serving as chairman of the commission appointed by the two bodies to form a basis for the reunion of the two denominations. The keynote of his preaching always was proper living as a preparation for the future life. He was gifted with a wonderful voice and unusual power of expression, backed by a keen, imaginative, resourceful mind, and

throughout his career was able to hold his audiences spellbound. Bishop Bowman was married Apr. 26, 1856, to Diana, daughter of Joseph Young, of Easton, Pa., and had one daughter, Lillie Louise Bowman. He died at his home in Allentown, Pa., Mar. 19, 1923.

BROOKS, William McLin, lawyer, was born in Sumter District, S. C., 1815, son of William Middleton and Elizabeth Wiche (Watson) Brooks and grandson of William and Susanna (Middleton) Brooks, both natives of Virginia, of English descent. His parents settled in Marengo county, Ala., in 1833. The death of his father interrupted young Brooks' studies in the South Carolina College and he returned to Alabama to take charge of his father's estate, continuing his studies until he was licensed to practice in 1838. In 1840 he was elected solicitor for the judicial district included in Marengo county and was reelected in 1844. Then followed a return to private practice in Mobile, Ala., with A. R. Manning. In 1853, Gov. Winston appointed him to the circuit bench to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of his term he was reëlected. In 1856, Judge Brooks resigned and formed a law partnership with Col. Warren Garrett. Such prominence did their ability as advocates win throughout the state that a Perry county preacher, desiring to clinch an argument for righteousness once said to his flock: "Remember, when you die, not even Brooks & Garrett will be able to save you from hell." Judge Brooks played a conspicuous part in state and national politics. In 1856, he stumped for Buchanan and Breckinridge and was active in the Alabama canvass for Breckinridge and Lane. He was president of the Alabama secession convention which met in Montgomery Jan. 7, 1861, and a strong supporter of the confederate movement. During the civil war, he aided the families of Confederate soldiers in the vicinity of Birmingham and later enlisted in the army, being elected colonel of a reserve regiment. After the war, he returned to his law practice, associating himself with ex-Gov. A. B. Moore. He was twice married, (1) to Anna Eliza Terrell, daughter of a Marengo county planter (deceased 1866), and (2) to Annie E. Thomas of Virginia. His children were: William Terrell, a soldier in the Confederate army; Julia; Frank; Richard Leonidas; Fanny; Henrietta Julia; and Ida, wife of John T. Bradford of Tallahassee, Fla. He died in Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 26, 1894.

MEAD, John Abner, fifty-third governor of Vermont (1910–12), was born in Fairhaven, Vt., Apr. 20, 1841, son of Roswell Rowley and Lydia Ann (Gorham) Mead, and grandson of Abner and Amelia (Roots) Mead. On the maternal side he traced descent from John Howland of the Mayflower, known as "The Beloved Pilgrim." Col. James Mead, his great-grandfather, was the first white settler in Rutland county; he settled in Central Falls on a farm purchased from the Indians and was made the first moderator of the town on its organization in 1770, and was first selectman and first town representative of Rutland; he was colonel of the 3rd Vt. colonial regiment. His old farm still remains in the Mead family. John Abner Mead was educated in the public schools of West Rutland and at Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in company K, 12th Vt. volunteer regiment, serving in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. He was graduated A.B. at Middlebury College (Vt.) in 1864, and M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1868. He practiced medicine in Rutland for eighteen years, after which he devoted his whole attention to his business interests. During his career in medicine he served as surgeon general of the state on the staff of Gov. Redfield Proctor; was medical superintendent of the House of Correction from the time it was established till he gave up practice; was a member of the pension examining board for eight years, and was appointed surgeon general of the Vermont state encampment of the G.A.R. in 1890. During 1880–86 he was treasurer of the Rutland Railroad Co. and the Addison Railroad Co., and during 1881–86 was president of the State Trust Co. Mr. Mead was one of the largest real estate owners in Rutland; was director and cashier in the old National Bank of Rutland for several years; director of the Clement National Bank; president of the New England Fire Insurance Co., of the Chase Manufacturing Co., the J. A. Mead Manufacturing Co., and the Rutland Board of Trade, and was a trustee of Middlebury College. From 1904 to 1920 he was president of the Baxter National Bank. In 1888 he reorganized the Howe Scale Co., and was president and executive officer of that corporation. Within five years, under his administration, this company became second to no other manufacturing a weighing machine. To the production of the Howe scales he added the truck department, and in two years developed over a thousand varieties and manufactured more trucks than any other company in America. Then, in succession, letter-presses, lifting jacks, the Cyclone coffee mills and the Harrison conveyor were added to the output, increasing the sales very largely. In the administration of the financial and a supervision of the mechanical affairs of this company, Gov. Mead exhibited rare executive ability. In 1892, while serving as a member of the state senate, he secured the first charter for the city of Rutland and in 1893 was elected its first mayor; that same year he served as Vermont commissioner to the Chicago exposition, and two years later to the Mexican National exposition. He was active in Republican politics and was a member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1906, lieutenant-governor of the state during 1908–09, and was governor for the term 1910–12. His administration was progressive and productive of much beneficial legislation, including the establishment of a state school of agriculture, a teachers' pension system, the regulation of child labor, and the creation of two additional state offices, those of state ornithologist and commissioner of weights and measures. No measure was passed over his veto and perfect harmony prevailed between him and the legislature. He received the degree of LL.D. from Norwich University, the University of Vermont and Middlebury College. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. He was a member of the G.A.R., was on the staff of Gens. Alger and Veazey when they were commanders in chief of the Grand Army; was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, and was also a Shriner. He was married Oct. 30, 1872, to Mary M., daughter of William N. Sherman, a prominent citizen of Greenwich, R. I.; they had one child, a daughter, Mary Sherman, wife of Carl B. Hinsman, who succeeded to the presidency of the Howe Scale Co. He died in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 12, 1920.

BRAINERD, Erastus, journalist and statesman, was born at Middletown, Conn., Feb. 25,

1855, son of Norman Leslie and Dora (Campbell) Brainerd. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire, Trinity College, Hartford, and Harvard University, being graduated A.B. at the last in 1874. After a period in the employ of James R. Osgood & Co., publishers of Boston, he became curator of the Gray collection of engravings of Harvard College. He traveled in Europe for a year, and then took up journalism, serving in turn on the editorial staff of the "Sunday School Times," the New York "World," the Philadelphia "Press," and the Atlanta "Constitution." In 1882 he transferred his service to the Atlanta "Star," and shortly afterwards returning to Philadelphia, was appointed editor of the weekly edition of the "Press." This connection he also severed in a few months, to become editor in chief and proprietor of the Philadelphia "Daily News." Whilst in Philadelphia he was prominent in political circles and acted as consul of Paraguay. He ended his journalistic career with the "Press-Times" and "Post-Intelligencer" of Seattle, Wash. In 1908 he represented the state of Washington at the conference of governors in Washington, D. C., by appointment of Gov. Mead and in 1912 he represented the state of Washington at the national convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia by appointment of Gov. Hay. He served as a member of the executive committee of the national municipal league and of the advisory committee of the American Civic Association, and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Genetic Association, executive committee of the Seattle Red Cross, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and was federal food administrator of the state of Washington. In 1919 he became consul for Paraguay, his jurisdiction covering Alaska, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith an Episcopalian. He was married May 30, 1882, to Mary Bella Beale of Richmond, Va., and died in Seattle, Wash., Dec. 25, 1922.

FULMORE, Zachary Taylor, lawyer and judge, was born in Robeson county, N. C., Nov. 11, 1846, son of Zachary and Sarah (Bethea) Fulmore, and a descendant of John Fulmore, one of William Penn's original colonists in Philadelphia. He was a student at the Bingham School in North Carolina during 1861–63 and 1865–66. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. D, 1st battalion of North Carolina artillery, Confederate army; was taken prisoner at the second bombardment of Ft. Fisher, and was held prisoner at Point Lookout, Md., until the close of hostilities. After completing his course at Bingham School after the war he studied law at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1870. Soon thereafter he settled in Austin, Tex.; was admitted to the Texas bar, and began the practice of his profession. From 1880 to 1886 he was county judge for Travis county, and during that period he was instrumental in establishing a joint city and county hospital and in securing the purchase of the toll bridge over the Colorado river by the county and its conversion into a free bridge. From 1875 to 1897 he was a trustee of the Texas School for the Blind, serving for many years as chairman of the board, and in 1887 he was appointed a member of the state commission to locate a site for a home for the negro deaf, dumb and blind. When the institution was established in 1887 he became a member of its board of regents, serving in that capacity for over a decade. During 1892–93 he was chairman of the commission which re-codified the state laws of Texas. He organized the public school system at Austin in 1881 and served for seventeen years as one of its trustees. He was also chairman of the board of trustees of the Texas Confederate Home. During 1909–19 he was recorder of the corporation court of Austin. Aside from professional activities he aided in organizing and was counsel for the Austin Home Building & Loan Association, and he helped organize and place in operation the Austin Street Railway Co. He was a student and writer of note, being particularly interested in history and geography. He was the author of "History of the Geography of Texas" (1887); "The Annexation of Texas and the Mexican War"; "Causes of the Mexican War with the United States" (1900); "Plea for Texas Literature" (1900), and "History and Geography of Texas as Told in County Names" (1915). He was a charter member, fellow and for two years president of the Texas State Historical Association, and a member of the American Bar Association, Texas State Bar Association, Travis County Bar Association, and the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the First Southern Presbyterian Church. Judge Fulmore was a figure who always inspired attention and respect. The Nestor of the Travis bar, his fame extended throughout the state. Gentleness, old-time courtliness, modesty, a high sense of personal honor and veneration for virtue were the dominant traits of his character. He was married Apr. 4, 1877, to Luella, granddaughter of Sterling C. Robertson (q.v.), the patriot and head of the Robertson colony in Texas (1825), and daughter of Brig. Gen. E. S. Robertson, C. S. A. He had five children: Sterling R., a realtor of Austin; Zachary Taylor, Jr., an accountant, Taft, Calif.; Frank, a civil engineer, El Paso, Tex.; Ella Florence, wife of Col. William C. Harllee, Washington, D. C., and Imogene, wife of Dr. Grady H. Harrison, Houston, Tex. He died at Austin, Tex., June 22, 1923.

PREBLE, Edwin Burnham, jurist, was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 21, 1854, son of James T. and Elmira E. (Norris) Preble, grandson of David and Nancy J. (Thompson) Preble and a descendant of Abraham and Judith (Tilden) Preble. Abraham Preble, a native of Kent, England, came to America and settled at Scituate, Mass., in 1636. James T. Preble, father of the jurist and a native of Maine, removed to Minnesota and was superintendent of schools in Hennepin county. The son attended the public schools and was graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1877. After a post-graduate course at the university, he was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1883, and opened a law office at Monticello. In the fall of that year he was elected county attorney and at the expiration of his term in 1887 he removed to Henderson, Minn., where he became a partner of Orrin and Sylvester Kipp in the firm of Kipp Bros. and Preble. Later in 1887 he was elected county attorney for Sibley county, and during 1888–90 practiced law at Little Falls, Minn. In the latter year he went to the Pacific Northwest, settling at Roseburg, Ore., where he practiced his profession from 1890 to 1895, and was associated during the last two years with George M. Brown, later associate justice of the supreme court of Oregon. Later he removed to Centralia, Wash., and in 1897 settled at Yakima, Wash. While there he was appointed judge of the superior court of Yakima county to complete an

unexpired term of two years, and thereafter served two successive terms of four years each in the same capacity. Among his many decisions of far-reaching importance are Longmire vs. Yakima Highlands Irrigation Co. (95 Wash. 302), which determined the rights of riparian owners in and to annual flood waters, and the case of State vs. Churchill (52 Wash. 210), which dealt extensively with the law of self defense. From 1917 until his death he was a member of the Yakima law firm of Preble, McAulay & Meigs, with George F. McAulay and Leonard O. Meigs. Judge Preble possessed an excellent legal education, having a thorough knowledge of the principles of the common law, and this with a broad understanding of human nature enabled him to become ranked among the leading jurists of the Northwest. He had studied deeply into history, philosophy, psychology and literature, and was especially noted as a Shakespearean scholar. He was an able orator and convincing speaker, and was widely recognized as a skillful trial lawyer and a conservative and safe counsellor. He was president of the Yakima County Bar Association and active in state and local professional and civic movements. Politically he was a Democrat, and in his religious affiliations he was an Episcopalian. He was married (1) Nov. 7, 1877, to Martha, daughter of James R. Lewis of St. Paul, Minn., she died in 1897 leaving two children: Nora, wife of George Guilland of New York city, and Mattie, wife of Ray Kersey. He was married (2) Sept. 2, 1905, to Nettie, daughter of Philip Lyman Haynes of Spokane, Wash., and they had one child, Mary Elizabeth Preble. Judge Preble died at Yakima, Wash., Nov. 30, 1920.

ROBERTS, Charlotte Fitch, chemist, was born in New York city, Feb. 13, 1859, daughter of Horace and Mary (Hart) Roberts. Her girlhood home was Greenfield, Mass., and from there she entered Wellesley College in 1876, graduating in 1880. She was a graduate student in the department of chemistry at Wellesley, and from that time her life to its close was identified with the college and its work in chemistry. She became instructor in 1882, associate professor in 1886, and professor in 1894. Her absences from Wellesley during this period of thirty-seven years were chiefly devoted to advanced study in her chosen subject. The year 1885–86 was spent in Cambridge University, England, where she worked under Sir James Dewar, and she took the Ph.D. degree at Yale University in 1894, the first year that this degree was granted to women. In 1896 she published "The Development and Present Aspects of Stereochemistry," a subject which led directly to more recent discoveries in the constitution of matter. Prof. Gooch of Yale characterized it as the "clearest exposition of the principles and conditions of stereochemistry, and there is nothing in English which covers similar ground so broadly and so lucidly." In 1899–1900 Miss Roberts studied in Berlin, Germany, with Professors Lieberman and Van't Hoff, the great authorities on stereochemistry, and in 1905–06 she attended lectures in several European universities in France, Germany, and England. She made a thorough study of the life and work of Paracelsus, his place and that of later alchemists in the development of chemistry. Her interest in this subject led her to join the English Alchemical Society. In 1912–13 she worked for a semester at the University of Heidelberg. As a member of the college faculty and head of a department she gave freely of her time and thought to college problems from the threefold standpoint of an alumna, a teacher and an executive. She had a clear, accurate and retentive mind, a keen sense of humor, a fine appreciation of what is best in literature and art and a ready expression veiled by extreme modesty. Her intellectual gifts, her powers of scientific thought, her love of pure fun carried her associates out of themselves in a way that was a gift of genius. Miss Roberts was a member of various learned societies and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a charter member of the Wellesley Alumnae Association, being its president in 1891–92. Following an attack of cerebral hemorrhage she died in Wellesley, Mass., Dec. 5, 1917.

SNIVELY, John Harrison, editor, was born at Shepherdstown, W. Va., Dec. 16, 1840, son of David and Catharine (Artz) Snively, and grandson of John Snively, who came from Switzerland prior to 1790 and settled in Washington co., Md. He was educated under private tutors and from his earliest youth was a deep student. Selecting pharmacy for his profession he worked in a drug store at Shepherdstown, W. Va., during 1856–61, and was proprietor of a drug store at Hagerstown, Md., during 1861–68. At Shepherdstown he was drafted into the Confederate army and at Hagerstown into the Federal army but his ill health did not permit active service, though his sympathies were with the union. Returning to Nashville, Tenn., in 1868, he conducted a drug store and assisted in the establishment of the Tennessee College of Pharmacy in which he was first a student, graduating in 1876 with the degree of Phar.D., and then professor of analytical chemistry in 1879–80. During a brief interval in the early 70's he was editor of the "Miners' Journal," Pottsville, Pa., and his scientific and literary ability later found happy expression in his editorial career in New York city. From 1881 to 1886 Mr. Snively was editor of the "New Church Messenger" and the "Plumbers' Journal," and from 1886 to 1904 he was managing editor of "The Druggists' Circular," and later consulting editor. He was the author of "Snively's Treatise on the Manufacture of Perfumes and Kindred Toilet Articles" (1877); "Elements of Chemical Analysis" (1879); "Tables for Systematic Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (1879), and numerous contributions to "Harper's Magazine" and "Appleton's Journal." He was a man of extraordinary mental alertness and energy, and his modesty amounted almost to self-effacement. His chief diversions were microscopy and photography and the collection of precious stones and Japanese pottery. He was a member of the Swedenborgian church. He was married Feb. 14, 1870, to Clarine, daughter of William Smith of Hagerstown, Md., and they had one child, Katharine Clare Snively. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 4, 1922.

OAKES, Thomas Fletcher, railroad president, was born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1843, son of Francis Garaux and Ruth (Page) Oakes, and a descendant of James Oakes who, with his brother Urian Oakes, the fourth president of Harvard College, came to this country from England in 1670. He was educated at the Eliot School in Boston, and his first business experience was in the employ of the contractors for the construction of the Kansas Pacific railroad. Five years later he became purchasing agent of the railroad and thereafter was promoted through all the grades to vice-president and general superintendent. In April, 1879, he became general super-

intendent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern railroad. In May of the following year he was made vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. at Portland, Ore. He was vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1881–83, vice-president and general manager, 1883–88, president and general manager, 1888–89, and president, 1889–93, when he was appointed receiver of the road and served as such for three years. Mr. Oakes was a special member of the banking firm of Taylor, Cutting & Co. of New York city, and a director in the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. He was a man possessing great tenacity of character, was eminently just in his dealings, and a hard worker. His career was one of uninterrupted advancement and prosperity, having begun at the bottom of the ladder and reaching the highest position in the railroad industry. He was married to Abby Rogers, daughter of Henry Haskell of West Parish, Mass., and they had five children: Walter, Grace, wife of Frederick Brooks; Zillah, wife of Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin; Georgiana, wife of Lawrence Greer; and Prescott Oakes. He died in Seattle, Wash., Mar. 14, 1919.

EMERSON, Edgar Clark, jurist, was born at Brownville, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1850, son of Alfred and Margery (Luther) Emerson. His father, a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., was a farmer. The son received his elementary education in district schools, and then studied law at home for two years, after which he worked for two years as clerk and student in the law office of Denis O'Brien at Watertown, N. Y. By teaching a country school he earned money enough to enable him to attend the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1871. He then began practice at Watertown, forming a partnership with Denis O'Brien in 1876. This partnership continued until 1889 when Mr. O'Brien was elected attorney-general of the state. He served as city attorney of Watertown in 1878; was elected district attorney in 1880 and reëlected in 1883, and in 1892 he was elected county judge of Jefferson county, to which office he was three times reëlected, being nominated the last time by both Democrats and Republicans. During his twenty years service as county judge he built up a wide reputation as an upright and able lawgiver. He was elected justice of the supreme court in the 5th judicial district in 1912 and retired Dec. 31, 1920, having reached the age limit of seventy years. Five days later he was appointed as an official referee, and thus served until his death. As district attorney he prosecuted some of the most celebrated cases in the history of Jefferson county, among them those of Arthur Duncan for the murder of Emory Van Schaick, and Charles Hingham for the murder of Fred Eames, inventor of the Eames vacuum brake. While on the state supreme bench he was regarded as one of the ablest members of the court, and he was frequently assigned to assist in trial terms in New York city. His knowledge of the law was extensive and his judgments were sound, broad and well-grounded. In his long career on the bench his decisions seldom were reversed by either the appellate division or the court of appeals, and younger judges often sought his counsel and advice. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Jefferson County Bar Association (president 1909–10). He was one of the leading Masons of the state. He was also a director in the New York State Firemen's Association; treasurer of the Watertown Volunteer Exempt Firemen's Association for forty-five years, and a trustee of the Firemen's Home at Hudson, N. Y., for twenty years. From 1920 until his death he was chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of central New York, being a member of the standing committee of the diocese for fifteen years and a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, Watertown, for twenty years. For eight years he served as a private in the 39th separate company of militia of Watertown. His chief recreations were in travel, fishing and gardening. Politically he was a Republican, and he stood high in the councils of that party in northern New York. Personally he was modest and friendly, a profound student and an indefatigable worker. He enjoyed a wider acquaintance in his section than any other man of his day and generation. At the time of his retirement from the supreme bench in 1920 he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by his associates when high tributes were paid to his character and work, the menu cards bearing his portrait, beneath which was the inscription: "Learned in law, righteous in judgment, merciful to the unfortunate, patient and considerate to all—these characteristics made him a great judge." Justice Emerson was married (1) Oct. 17, 1878, to Louise M., daughter of John Wood of Rodman, N. Y.; she died in 1917. He was married (2) at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 29, 1918, to Lenora (Herring) Wood, daughter of William H. Herring of Laurens, N. Y. He died at Watertown, Dec. 14, 1923.

HANAN, John Henry, manufacturer and financier, was born at Castle Martyr, Ireland, July 28, 1849, son of James and Anne (Dalton) Hanan. His father, who emigrated to New York city in 1849, established there a small shoemaking business in 1853. At the age of sixteen young Hanan entered his father's factory to learn the shoe business in all its branches, paying particular attention to designing and structural work. Upon attaining his majority he went on the road for the firm, then known as Hanan & Reddick. In those days shoes were made mostly by hand, and so strong was the prejudice against machine-made shoes that many dealers refused to handle them. Moreover, nearly every retailer sought to create the impression that shoes sold in his store were made by his own employees. In the face of this difficulty and over the objections of his father, Mr. Hanan had all their shoes marked with the Hanan name. Because of their excellent materials and workmanship they developed a ready market, and the Hanan mark served to prevent unscrupulous merchants from selling inferior grades as Hanan shoes. In 1883 he was taken into partnership and upon the retirement of the partner, Reddick, the firm name was changed to Hanan & Son. As manager of the firm, Mr. Hanan made it a practice of making and perfecting original models for lasts and that practice is still continued in the Hanan business. Numerous trial pairs are made for every new model until one is found which is considered perfect and the model is then given the last makers for reproduction. In 1890 he began establishing a number of Hanan retail stores throughout the country, forming a direct link between manufacturer and ultimate consumer. As the business expanded a larger factory building was erected in 1906. The first money used to perfect the Goodyear welting machine was fur-

nished by Mr. Hanan's father. After financing it for a year, the elder Hanan interested Mr. Goodyear in the invention, and the latter organized the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. to make and sell the welting machines. John H. Hanan, recognizing the value of the invention, purchased all the stock he could afford, and in 1895 became president of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. When the Goodyear firm was merged into the United Shoe Machinery Co. in 1900, Mr. Hanan became vice-president of the latter, serving seven years. He was president of the John H. Hanan Realty Co. of New York; the Hanan Shoe Co. of Philadelphia; the Hanan Shoe Co. of Buffalo; De Muth & Co. of Chicago; Hanan, De Muth & Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.; Hanan, Baker & Co. of St. Louis, Mo.; the Hanan-Baker Co. of Cleveland, O., and the Sherry Casino Co. of Narragansett Pier, R. I. He was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Manufacturers' Trust Co., which was afterwards merged into the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York, of which he was a member of the advisory board of directors. He was president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association and a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association of New York, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He was twice married: (1) June 8, 1869, to Henrietta, daughter of Abner Garthwaite of New York; and (2) Apr. 15, 1903, to Edith Evelyn (Briggs) Smith-Thompson, daughter of Jeremiah W. Briggs of Narragansett Pier, R. I. He had two sons by the first union: Herbert Wilmer and Addison G. Hanan, who conduct the business of Hanan & Son and its subsidiary companies. He died in New York city, Aug. 25, 1920.

KOHLSAAT, Herman Henry, journalist, was born in Albion, Ill., Mar. 22, 1853, son of Reimer and Sarah (Hall) Kohlsaat, and brother of Christian Cecil Kohlsaat (q.v.), judge of the U. S. circuit court. As an ardent abolitionist his father utilized his home as one of the "underground stations" for fugitive slaves. The family early removed to Galena, Ill., where he attended the common schools, and upon their settling in Chicago in 1865, his education was continued at the Skinner School in that city. In 1867 he went to work as a carrier for the Chicago "Tribune," afterwards served successively as cash-boy and cashier for Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods merchants, and then became a traveling salesman for other Chicago firms, including that of Blake, Shaw & Co., wholesale bakers, established by E. Nelson Blake (q.v.), with whom he formed a notable association in 1875. Five years later he was admitted as a junior partner in charge of a bakery-lunch establishment the firm had opened in Chicago. He developed this new branch of the business and in 1883 acquired the firm's interest in it. A corporation was formed under the name of H. H. Kohlsaat & Co., and as vice-president he opened a number of similar stores, which attracted a great volume of trade in bakery products and in restaurant service. His enterprising and successful management of the chain of Kohlsaat bakeries had a philanthropic feature in the "bread lines" of the unemployed and needy to whom was given the daily undisposed stock of food. He entered active politics in 1888 as an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention held in Chicago that year. Long before the Republican leaders considered McKinley as a presidential candidate Mr. Kohlsaat advocated his candidacy and generously aided the future president when, as governor of Ohio, he was harassed by financial difficulties. Mr. Kohlsaat's bent towards journalism and public affairs found a channel in 1891 by his acquisition of a half interest in the Chicago "Inter Ocean," whose circulation he greatly stimulated as its business manager. While managing the paper he was credited with having been the leading spirit in enabling the "World's Fair" to be held in Chicago and in raising by local subscriptions the first $5,000,000 necessary for promoting the great exposition after Chicago business interests had discouraged the subject as financially impracticable. Unsuccessful in his endeavor to obtain sole control of the "Inter Ocean" from William Penn Nixon, with whom he shared the ownership, he withdrew from its management and disposed of his interest. Following the death, in 1894, of James W. Scott, proprietor of the Chicago "Times-Herald" and "Evening Post," Mr. Kohlsaat bought both properties, and as their editor and publisher overturned their policies by converting them from Democratic into independent Republican organs. Under his energetic editorship the views of both papers on national affairs soon began to exercise considerable weight on public opinion throughout the country. In the presidential campaign of 1896 he demanded that the Republican platform state specifically that the party adhered to the gold standard. The party managers, headed by Mark Hanna, were content with a plank favoring the existing currency standard while avoiding use of the word "gold." A long struggle followed between Mr. Kohlsaat, backed by strong western sentiment, and the leaders of McKinley's campaign who did not want to make a declaration against bi-metallism for fear of jeopardizing Republican prospects in western states favoring free-silver coinage. The outcome was that the platform finally contained a gold plank unequivocally phrased, and the frankness of its terms, due to Mr. Kohlsaat's persistency, in large measure brought about the defeat of Bryan and his silver platform. His enterprise as a journalist extended to encouraging the development of automobiles, then in their infancy, and he was one of the first to offer a prize for actual road achievements of the horseless carriages of that day, giving $5,000 to the winner of a road race from Milwaukee to Chicago in 1896. In 1901 he made a radical change in the conduct of the Chicago "Times-Herald" by combining with it the Chicago "Record," which he purchased from Victor F. Lawson, renaming the paper the "Record-Herald." At the same time he disposed of the Chicago "Evening Post" to John C. Shaffer. He devoted his efforts to editing the consolidated paper, and to his other undertakings, which included large realty interests. Later the paper's control passed to Frank B. Noyes. In 1910 he repurchased the "Record-Herald" and resumed its editorial direction. He figured conspicuously in the legislative inquiry of 1911 which reheard charges that the election of Sen. Lorimer of Illinois two years before was effected by bribery and corruption in the state legislature. Lorimer's election had been already sustained by a committee of the U. S. senate which first examined the charges and the latter body subsequently refused to unseat him. The new inquiry made by a committee of the state legislature produced further testimony, the most important of which was the blunt charge Mr. Kohlsaat published in the "Record-Herald" that a corruption

fund of $100,000 had been raised by Chicago business men to elect Lorimer. He again testified before a second inquiry opened by the U. S. senate, the outcome of which was Lorimer's expulsion from that body. Mr. Kohlsaat discontinued his direction of the Chicago "Record-Herald" in 1912, and thereafter he conducted the "Inter Ocean" for a year and then joined the staff of the New York "Times." Mr. Kohlsaat was on terms of close friendship with five presidents: McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding, and was a frequent visitor to the White House as a confidential adviser of its successive incumbents for twenty-seven years. He recorded his personal recollections of them in "From McKinley to Harding" (1923), a vivid account of the political events of his time and his own relations with them. In the course of his long connection with Chicago he was a charter trustee of its university and a member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial and Press clubs of that city, and later of the Century Club, New York city. Though he never sought or held office his intimate relations with public affairs made him a national figure of consequence. As a newspaper publisher he was quite fearless and disregarded every consideration of self-interest in exposing corruption. Improved conditions in Chicago's city administration were largely due to his unwavering persistence in attacking and exposing every form of irregularity in municipal affairs. He had a genius for friendship and a breadth of sympathy and interest in his fellow men that had no limits. He was married Mar. 4, 1880, to Mabel E., daughter of his former associate, E. Nelson Blake of Chicago, and had two daughters: Pauline, wife of Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago, and Katherine, wife of Roger B. Shepard of St. Paul, Minn. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1924.

TAYLOR, George Wood, architect, was born at Morristown, N. J., July 14, 1868, son of Henry and Louisa (Wood) Taylor and grandson of John Allen and Sarah Middagh (Lawrence) Taylor, and great-grandson of Robert Taylor, who was the founder of the Taylor-Wharton Iron Works at Highbridge, N. J., which are still operated by the family. John Allen Taylor, his grandfather, was a noted physician of New York and Henry Taylor, his father, served during the civil war with the celebrated 7th N. Y. regiment under Col. Lefferts. G. Wood Taylor received his preliminary education at Clark's Episcopal School, Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y., and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890 with the degree of B.S. in architecture. For a short time he was associated with a Mr. Emerson and later was with the architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, both of Boston. In 1895 he began independent practice at Springfield, Mass., which he continued successfully until ill-health compelled him to retire in 1913. Mr. Taylor designed both public and private edifices in Springfield, including the Wesson Memorial Hospital, the Springfield Country Club, the Nayasset Club, and many of the most artistic homes of the city. His own residence on Ridgewood Place is most unique with a two-story studio living room. The summer residence, "Stonehurst," at Hyannisport, Mass., designed for Mrs. William H. McKnight, was considered one of the most attractive villas on the coast. In 1921, shortly after his death, it was burned to the ground and in 1922 the present "Stonehurst" was built from sketch plans which he had made for his portfolio in 1912, shortly before he retired from business. He was a member of the Colony, Country, and the Nayasset clubs of Springfield; the Boston Art Club and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association. It was as an artist that he found his chief recreation, and many water colors, etchings and oils testify to his talent. He also possessed marked musical ability, and as a conversationalist he showed a keen sense of humor, and as a host he loved to extend to his friends the cordial hospitality of his home. He was married Oct. 3, 1895, to Lillian James, daughter of William H. McKnight of Springfield, Mass., and had one child, Doris Remsen Taylor, wife of John G. S. Humphreys, Andover, Mass. Mr. Taylor died at Hyannisport, Mass., July 15, 1921.

HAINES, William Thomas, forty-third governor of Maine (1913–15), was born in Levant, Me., Aug. 7, 1854, son of Thomas J. and Maria L. (Eddy) Haines. His first paternal American ancestor was Deacon Samuel Haines, who emigrated from Westbury, England, to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1635; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel; his son William; his son William; his son Abner; his son Thomas, who was the grandfather of the governor. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Maine in 1876, and received the LL.B. degree from the Albany (N. Y.) law school, in 1878. In the following year he began the practice of law at Oakland (then West Waterville), Me., where he remained until October, 1880, when he made Waterville, Me., his permanent home. As a citizen he was prominent in many of the important enterprises of his city. He organized the Waterville Loan and Building Association, of which he was attorney and one of the executive board of trustees, and the Masonic Building Co., and in 1897 built the block known as the Haines building. He was a member of the lumber firm of W. T. & F. E. Haines; and a director of the Tyconic National Bank of Waterville, and the State Trust Co. of Augusta, Me. Early in his career he became interested in politics as a member of the Republican party. He was elected county attorney for Kennebec county in 1882, a position which he held two terms. He was elected to the Maine senate in 1888, reëlected in 1890, and was a member of the Maine house of representatives in 1895. As a legislator he introduced many new measures, including the bill providing for the registration of voters in cities, which is known by his name, and the constitutional amendment requiring an educational qualification for voters, which was adopted by the people in the election of 1892. He was attorney-general of Maine during 1896–1901, and a member of the executive council of Gov. John F. Hill during 1901–05, and in 1912 he was elected governor of Maine. Among the important measures passed by the legislature during his administration were an anti-trust act; a public utilities act and a bond issue for good roads. In 1899 the University of Maine conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Gov. Haines was a member of the Unitarian church and held membership in the Masons (33rd degree), Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, New England Order of Protection and the Waterville lodge of Elks. He was married Jan. 1, 1883, to Edith S., daughter of Bickford Hemenway of Rockland, Me., and had three children: William, Ethel A. and Gertrude W. Haines. He died in Augusta, Me., June 4, 1919.

HASTINGS, Wilmot Reed, publisher, was born at Woburn, Mass., June 23, 1860, son of Horace N. and Augusta A. (Haighton) Hastings. His father was the founder, in 1876, of the Lynn (Mass.) "Weekly Item." The son received his education in the grammar and high schools of Lynn, and, upon his graduation, became associated with the "Item," first learning the trade of a printer, and becoming acquainted with every branch of the publishing business. The "Weekly Item" was converted to a daily in 1877, under the name of the "Daily Item" and he became connected in the publication of this newspaper with his father and two brothers, as a partner, and at the time of his death was president of Hastings & Sons' Publishing Co. He was president also of the Lynn Manufacturers' & Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and secretary of the Lynn Storage Warehouse Corporation. Politically he was a Republican and he attended the Congregational church. His chief civic interest was at Swampscott, where he lived for many years. There he was a member of the school committee during 1890–93 and chairman of the board of selectmen during 1897–98. He was a member of the Lynn Rotary Club (vice-president and director), the Oxford Club and the Master Chase Schoolboys' Association of Lynn, the Swampscott Neighborhood and Tedesco clubs of Swampscott, and the Masonic fraternity. He found his chief recreation in out-door life. Humaneness, sound judgment, integrity and reliability were his dominating personal characteristics. He was unselfish, sincere and genuine. Throughout Lynn and its environs he was known for his kindly and courteous manner. He was married July 6, 1886, to May, daughter of Abner Hayford of Swampscott, Mass., and had four children: Elsie, wife of Lawrence Bartlett, Beach Bluff, Mass.; Claire; Abner Horace, and Wilmot Reed Hastings. He died at Swampscott, Mass., Apr. 7, 1922.

GRAY, John Alexander, mathematician, was born at Gray's Ridge, Belmont co., O., June 6, 1848, son of James Walker and Alison (Thorburn) Gray, and grandson of John and Eleanor (Hanna) Gray. His father, a native of Ohio, was owner of an iron foundry, manufacturer and lumber merchant. The son received his preliminary education in the district schools. He was graduated at Franklin College, New Athens, O., in 1873 with the degree of A.M., receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1891. As a youth he worked in his father's foundry, and upon attaining his majority began teaching in country schools. He was professor of mathematics in Ohio Central College, Iberia, O., during 1874–75 and professor of mathematics and logic at Muskingum College, New Concord, O., during 1875–1920. He took a post-graduate course at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and was graduated at the Pittsburgh Theological seminary in 1879 with the degree B.D. In 1881 he was ordained a minister of the United Presbyterian church but preached only occasionally by invitation. He was author of numerous articles and mathematical discussions in educational periodicals and a paper entitled "A Vindication of the Infinitesimal Method." He found his chief recreation in painting, drawing, and surveying. His dominating personal characteristics were kindliness, patience and gentleness combined with great positiveness and firmness of conviction based upon logical demonstration in whatever realm of thought, religious or scientific. He had a genius for mathematics, and as a logician and demonstrator had few equals. His intellectual power was framed in the setting of a beautiful gentleness and simplicity. Prof. Gray was married Dec. 31, 1873, to Maria Louise, daughter of William Wishart, of Ontario, O., and had five children: Louise Ellen, William Wishart, John Calvin, Charles Irvine, and Julian Thorburn Gray. He died at New Concord, Oct. 16, 1920.

BILLINGHURST, Christopher Colon, banker, was born near Albion, Mich., Mar. 20, 1845, son of Daniel and Jane Elizabeth (Hatch) Billinghurst, and grandson of William Billinghurst, who came over from Brighton, England, in 1795, and settled at Pittsford, Monroe co., N. Y. He attended Albion (Mich.) College, and was graduated at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1866. He was first employed in the private bank of T. J. Rand at Muskegon, Mich., and when, upon the death of Rand, in 1873, the institution was reorganized as the Lumberman's National Bank, he became cashier, and in 1910, president, a position he held until his death. In 1893 its name was changed to the National Lumberman's Bank. Mr. Billinghurst was president of the Muskegon Shingle & Lumber Co., vice-president of the Muskegon Savings Bank, and an organizer of the Forest Park Association, proprietors of a summer resort of that name. He was a member of the board of public works and the city council of Muskegon and a director of the chamber of commerce. A 32nd degree Mason, he was for twenty-seven years treasurer of his lodge, and was a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Blunt of speech and rugged of character, he had a warm heart, frank and cordial disposition, and kind and generous nature. He was married Oct. 19, 1870, to Frances, daughter of John McDaniel, and had three children: Neva, wife of Paul S. Moon; Jay, and Ida, wife of George D. Hume. He died at Rochester, Minn., July 29, 1921.

WILLCOX, Charles Henry, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Little Falls, N. Y., Mar. 31, 1839, son of James and Catherine Ann (Barry) Willcox, and grandson of Charles Willcox who came from London, England, and settled in New York about 1780. James Willcox, his father, was one of the pioneers of the sewing machine industry, having been associated with James E. A. Gibbs (q.v.) in the manufacture of the Willcox & Gibbs machine. Charles Henry Willcox was educated at Reynolds Academy, New York city. The natural bent of his mind being toward mechanics he early took an interest in the improvement of the sewing machine which bore his father's name and at the age of seventeen helped Mr. Gibbs to overcome various mechanical difficulties in preparing it for multiple production. In 1875 he invented and had patented an automatic tension device which added greatly to the utility of the machine by keeping the thread at the proper tension. He then set to work to perfect straw hat sewing machines, one for making the visible stitch and the other for making the concealed stitch on straw braids to simulate the hand stitch and he received patents on these machines in 1879 and 1881. Subsequent inventions by Mr. Willcox or his assistants practically revolutionized the manufacture of knit goods garments, the first of these being the Willcox & Gibbs trimmed seam machine, patented in 1882, which took the place of the old-style hand-and-scissors trimming. Next came the "Overlock" seam and a machine to sew it, invented by Stock-

ton Borton (q.v.) of the Willcox & Gibbs staff in 1892. These were followed by the "Flatlock" seam and machine, patented respectively in 1908 and 1912. In the "Flatlock" seam the two edges of the garment or fabric are joined together without any overlapping or raw edges and by lock stitches which make the seam stronger than the fabric. When the seam and machine were first invented it was thought that their usefulness would be limited to the knit goods industry but the ornamental character of the stitch soon led to its being adopted in various other lines of manufacture. Since then the company has originated various other machines which have contributed largely to the development of the sewing machine industry, notably the high speed "Lockstitch" machine, capable of delivering 4,000 stitches per minute, a hemming machine, lace edger, fabric and bag machines. Mr. Willcox was mechanical engineer of the company for thirty years and the name and fame of his machine went to every civilized country. He was endowed in an unusual degree with the power of intensive application and continued industry. Personally he was genial and kind, and was extremely fond of little children. Politically he was a Republican and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was unmarried. He died at his home at Westport, Conn., Sept. 13, 1909.

STEVENS, Morris Hubbard, journalist, was born at Charleston, N. H., Nov. 17, 1843, son of Henry and Dorothy (Gove) Stevens. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was a farmer, and in 1857 settled near Rochester, Minn. The son received his education in the district schools, and at the age of fourteen entered the office of the Mantorville (Minn.) "Express" as a printer's apprentice, progressing so rapidly that in one year, when he was but fifteen, he became foreman. At the outbreak of the civil war he left his position to enter the federal service, enlisting as private in the 10th regiment, Minn. volunteer infantry. For the first eighteen months he served in the campaign against Little Crow and his Sioux bands who committed the massacre of 1,600 people at New Ulm. None of the campaigns on southern fields compared in hardship with the march of the 10th Minnesota from the Mississippi across the northern plains to the head waters of the Missouri. It was in the midst of a hot summer and drouth, and in the weary tramp of some 800 miles many men and animals perished. He subsequently went south with his regiment and in St. Louis spent a year in special work in the office of the provost marshal. In 1864 his regiment was attached to Gen. A. J. Smith's division of the 16th army corps, which operated against Forrest's guerrillas. He then went to Arkansas and followed Price in the famous raid through Missouri, finally overtaking and fighting him at Big Blue and Westport. He afterward participated in the battle of Franklin and the second battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was defeated and dispersed. Throughout this period he was frequently detailed on important and hazardous duty, and finally he participated in the battle of Spanish Port, near Mobile, which occurred after the surrender at Appomattox. At the close of hostilities he returned to newspaper work with the Rochester (Minn.) "Post," and in 1868 he became one of the founders of the St. Paul (Minn.) "Daily Dispatch." He afterward operated several newspapers of his own until 1875, when he took charge of the St. Paul Newspaper Union, including one hundred newspapers. In 1877 he settled in Kansas City, Mo., and with Walter A. Bunker established the Western Newspaper Union. Six months later he and three associates purchased a controlling interest in the Kansas City "Journal," of which he was managing editor until 1896. He then lived successively in New York and Hampton, Va. Mr. Stevens was an able newspaper man, with a thorough understanding of both the mechanical and editorial problems of the press, and possessed those qualities essential to newspaper success, industry, method, prudence and courtesy. He was married Jan. 23, 1866, to Melissa, daughter of James Monroe of Rochester, Minn., and had one child: Maud, wife of Ritchey C. Hallar. Mr. Stevens died at Hampton, Va., Jan. 11, 1923.

JAMES, George Wharton, author and ethnologist, was born in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 27, 1858, son of John and Ann (Wharton) James. He began his literary career when he was eighteen years of age and came to America in 1881. He was especially interested in the North American Indians, and devoted many years to an intensive study of them in California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. He was said to be the first white man to travel every known trail in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river from Lee's Ferry to Peach Springs, a distance of 600 miles. For seven years he did missionary work in the state of Nevada, and enjoyed constant association with the red men, becoming a member of several tribes. He was friendly with Winnemucca, chief of the Paintis, and gained much interesting lore from him and his family, which he gave to the world in his books. He brought the Indian before his readers in a series of most wonderfully realistic presentations as walker, rider, and climber, making vivid his mental temperament and moral tendencies, social traits and customs, diet, education and luxuries, and he delivered many lectures on the subject, illustrated with lantern slides. He was associate editor of "The Craftsman" in 1904–05, editor of "Out West" from 1912 to 1914, and literary editor of the Oakland (Calif.) "Tribune" in 1919. He wrote forty-two books, some of which related to the Indians of the West. Their titles are: "The Lick Observatory" (1888); "Tourists' Guide to Southern California"; "Nature Sermons," "Scenic Mount Lowe," "Picturesque Southern California," "The Missions and Mission Indians of California," "In and Around the Grand Canyon" (1900); "Indian Basketry" (1900); "How to Make Indian and Other Baskets" (1903); "The Indians of the Painted Desert Region" (1903); "Traveler's Handbook to Southern California"; "Practical Basket Making"; "In and Out of the Old Missions" (1905); "The Story of Scraggles" (1906); "The Wonders of the Colorado Desert" (1906); "What the White Race May Learn from the Indian" (1907); "Through Ramona's Country" (1907); "The Grand Canyon of Arizona" (1909); "The Heroes of California" (1910); "California Birthday Book" (1910); "Tribute to Charles Warren Stoddard" (1910); "Little Journey to Strange Places and Peoples" (Ariz. and N. M.) (1911); "Franciscan Missions to California" (1912); "Translation of Palou's Life of Junipero Serra" (1912); "Indian Blankets and Their Makers" (1914); "California, Romantic and Beautiful" (1914); "The Lake of the Sky, Lake Tahoe" (1915); "Living the Radiant Life" (1915); "Our American Wonderlands" (1915);

"Quit Your Worrying" (1916); "Arizona, the Wonderland" (1916); "Picturesque Pala" (1916); "Winter Sports in the High Sierras" (1916); "Rose H. Thorpe and the Story of Curfew" (1916); "Reclaiming the Arid West" (1917); "Exposition Memories" (1917); "Captain, the Horse with the Human Brain" (1917); "House Blessing and Guest Book" (1918); "Delight and Power in Speech" (1919); "New Mexico, the Land of the Delight Makers" (1919); "Singing Through Life with God" (1919); and "Utah, the Land of Blossoming Valleys" (1921). Mr. James was honorary president of the Browning Club of Pasadena, Calif. He gave occasional addresses for associations and churches. In 1920 he took an active part in the dedication of the Grand Canyon National Park. He was married Nov. 12, 1895, to Emma George Farnsworth. He died at St. Helena, Calif., Nov. 8, 1923.

PHILLIPS, Llewellyn, educator, was born at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, Apr. 15, 1869, son of Lemuel and Margaret (Davis) Phillips. His father was a Welsh miner who brought his family to the United States a year after the son's birth and settled at Plymouth, Pa. He was graduated at Bucknell University in 1892 with the degree A.B., receiving his A.M. from that institution in 1895. He attended the University of Chicago during several summer sessions and Rochester Theological Seminary in 1899; was fellow in New Testament at the University of Chicago during 1900–02; pursued post graduate studies at Harvard University and the University of Berlin, and received the degree of D.D. from John B. Stetson University in 1909. During 1892–99 he was instructor in Greek at Bucknell Academy and in 1896 was ordained to the Baptist ministry. Declining several offers to preach, he became instructor of elocution and oratory at Bucknell University, and in 1902, professor of rhetoric and oratory, holding the chair uninterruptedly until his death. In 1916 he was made professor of education and Biblical literature, and in 1918 dean of the college. At the time of his death he was also chairman of the catalog committee and the curriculum and courses committee, and a member of the honorary degrees committee. He was a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the Masonic fraternity, and the Rotary Club of Lewisburg. His entire freedom from personal self-seeking, his keen sense of justice, and his devotion to the highest ideals of education, brought him the respect of all who came in touch with him, and the love of those who knew him intimately. He was married July 29, 1902, to Jennie, daughter of Theodore B. Davis of Camden, N. J., and died without issue at Lewisburg, Pa., Jan. 9, 1923.

LORIMER, John Hewetson, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Low Row, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 26, 1846, son of William Hewetson Lorimer, a dyer, who was one of the first to use aniline dyes in Great Britain. The father came to the United States in 1860 to take charge of the dyeing department of the Hartford Carpet Co. at Tariffville, Conn. His son accompanied him and began work in the carding and spinning rooms of the Hartford Carpet Co., but was soon transferred to the dyeing department. He was later employed in carpet mills at Amsterdam, N. Y., and at Winnipauk, Conn., where he mastered all the details of carpet-making and dyeing industries. After ten years as a salesman for a New York dye-stuff house, he started a similar business on his own account. His four younger brothers had also been educated in the dyeing industry, and in 1881 they joined him in establishing a dyeing business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the name of William H. Lorimer's Sons. In 1886 it was incorporated as William H. Lorimer's Sons Co., of which John H. Lorimer was president until 1909. He was also president of the Lorimer Machinery Co. of Philadelphia, manufacturers of special machines for scouring, dyeing and drying yarns, wool, cotton and all fibrous materials, which he founded in 1887. Mr. Lorimer was a man of considerable inventive ability and devised a number of special machines which gave him an advantage over his competitors. His first notable invention was a cotton drier (1885), which was followed by other machines for drying wool and paper pulp. In 1888 he produced a new dyeing and scouring machine, and in 1890 invented a machine for treating textiles and other fibres, followed in 1891 by an apparatus for drying warps, and an improved drying machine, patented Jan. 30, 1906, and Aug. 5, 1913. In 1907 he patented an improved method of ventilating dyehouses and bleacheries. Mr. Lorimer also invented an original vehicle-wheel tire (patented Feb. 6, 1906), consisting of a series of transverse spiral-spring treads, and on Oct. 15, 1907, he obtained a patent for a unique method of boat propulsion, consisting of jets of water ejected at a high velocity through small orifices in the hull of the vessel, but neither of the two was a practical success. His improved processes in the dyeing and finishing trade were adopted generally by the entire industry. Mr. Lorimer was a 33rd degree Mason, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Society of Dyers and Colorists of Bradford, England, the Society of Chemical Industry of London, the Franklin Institute and Union League of Philadelphia, the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia (director), the Germantown Cricket Club, and St. Andrew's Society. He was married Nov. 14, 1871, to Catherine, daughter of Cornelius Gardinier, an appraiser of the port of New York, and they had four children: William Simpson, treasurer of the Lorimer Machinery Co.; Anna Katrina; Mary Beatrice Gardinier, and Louise Isabelle Lorimer. He died at his home in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 20, 1918.

ARMSTRONG, David Maitland, artist, was born at Danskammer, near Newburgh, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1836, son of Edward and Sarah Hartley (Ward) Armstrong, and grandson of Col. William Armstrong, a native of Scotland and a British officer during the revolutionary war. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1858; studied law in the office of Judge William Kent; and after his admission to the bar in 1862 practiced his profession in New York city, for five years. In 1869 he was appointed consul to the Papal states and was one of the few foreign representatives in Rome, when that city was taken by King Victor Emmanuel. While in Rome as consul-general to Italy he seriously took up the study of painting, and was Luc Olivier Merson's first pupil in Paris, in 1878. He was director of the American art department at the Paris exposition in 1878 and was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government. He specialized in stained glass and interior decorations and in 1879 established himself in New York city as a designer and maker of artistic windows. Of the hundreds of churches, public buildings and private houses in the United States containing his stained glass decorations,

the best examples of these are to be found in the Church of the Ascension, St. Michael's, the Lawyers' Club, the Mutual Life and New York Life insurance buildings, appellate court house, and the chapel of Columbia University, in New York city; Vanderbilt's Chapel of "All Souls" at Biltmore, N. C., the Earl Memorial Crematorium, Troy, N. Y., St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Md., Bretton Woods Church, N. H., Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's armory, and Sailors' Snug Harbor chapel. He aided in founding the Metropolitan Museum of Art and was a life fellow of the museum. A book of his reminiscences, entitled "Day Before Yesterday," was published posthumously. Mr. Armstrong was an associate of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the Architectural League, the Society of American Artists, the National Society of Mural Painters, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Century and National Art clubs. He was married Dec. 6, 1866, to Helen, daughter of Dr. John Neilson, Jr., of New York, and their seven children were: Margaret Neilson; Helen Maitland, who was associated with him in the stained glass business; Marion Howard, wife of Alfred Edey; Maitland; Noel; Bayard and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, managing editor of "Foreign Affairs." He died in New York city, May 26, 1918.

SCHINDEL, Samuel John Bayard, soldier, was born in Camden, N. J., June 3, 1871, the son of Jeremiah Peter and Martha Pintard (Bayard) Schindel. His father served throughout the civil war and at the time of his death was a captain in the 6th U. S. infantry. His mother was a sister of Gen. George Dashville Bayard, who was killed at Fredericksburg. S. J. Bayard Schindel was educated at the Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, the public schools in Salt Lake City and Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and was appointed to the U. S. military academy at West Point from the state of Pennsylvania in June, 1889. He was graduated at West Point in June, 1893, and the following November he was assigned as an additional second lieutenant to the third artillery. In February, 1895, he was transferred to the infantry and served with the 16th, 6th, 3rd and 19th regiments. The greater part of his service was with the 6th infantry, in which he served as adjutant, quartermaster and commissary. By successive promotions he became colonel, July 1, 1920, having served as a member of the general staff corps, as an assistant instructor in the department of military art in the Fort Leavenworth schools, and as an instructor at the army war college. During a part of 1914 he was engaged in relief work in Europe. He was graduated from the army war college in 1908, from the general staff college in 1920, and at the time of his death was student at the general staff college, class of 1921. During the European war he served as colonel of infantry, national army, from Aug. 5, 1917, to Aug. 8, 1918, and as brigadier general, U. S. army, from that date to Mar. 15, 1919. To his regret he had no services abroad because of his appointment as brigadier general on the eve of the departure of his regiment for Europe, and his assignment to command of an infantry brigade in the United States. He saw active service during the Spanish-American war with his regiment (6th infantry) in the battle of San Juan Hill and at the siege of Santiago, Cuba, in July, 1898; and later in the Philippines during July, 1899. He was commended for distinguished gallantry in the assault upon Fort San Juan, July 1, 1898, by Maj. Gen. Kent, U. S. A., and Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th infantry, and was recommended for brevet and promotion for service in the Santiago campaign, by Lieut. Col. Henry C. Egbert, 6th infantry. By command of Maj. Gen. Wood he was cited for "most distinguished gallantry and skill in handling his company during the assault on the enemy's position in the engagement against hostile Moros at Bad Dajo, Island of Jolo, Philippines, Mar. 7, 1906." The fierce Moros had fortified themselves in an extinct crater which could only be taken after fighting up over the "hog backs," or rises in the mountain, and wading through several reservoirs created for defence. Capt. Schindel led six volunteers who were first in the eight days' and nights' assault; he lost 407 of his company in the engagement which was largely a man to man battle. He was one of those who, during the early days of the European war, sailed on the "Tennessee" with Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, having in charge great stores of gold for relief of American tourists stranded in Europe, and he and only one young lieutenant carried $1,000,000 from the Scandinavian Peninsula into Petrograd. Col. Schindel originated and developed the idea of the reserve officers' training corps. He was an officer of conspicuous ability, a man of high character and lofty ideals, whose unselfishness and loyalty attracted warm friendship in and out of the army and won the admiration and respect of those with whom he came in contact. An earnest student, with keen brain and wide experience, he kept constantly abreast of the latest developments in his chosen profession. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and of the Army and Navy Club of Manila. His favorite recreations were tennis and golf. He was married Nov. 11, 1903, to Isa Urquhart, daughter of John T. Glenn, attorney of Atlanta, Ga., and they had two sons: one who died in infancy, and John Bayard Schindel. Col. Schindel died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 11, 1921.

ASHLEY, Herbert Henry, manufacturer and banker, was born at Nesquehoning, Pa., Dec. 1, 1843, son of Lucius Doolittle and Caroline (Beadle) Ashley. The earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Ashley, who came from England and settled at Springfield, Mass., prior to 1638; his wife was Mrs. Horton, and the line of descent is traced through their son David and his wife Hannah Glover; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Kellog; their son Daniel and his wife Thankful (Hawks) Taylor; their son Samuel and his wife Eunice Doolittle; their son Samuel and his wife Lydia Doolittle, and their son Charles and his wife Roccena Goss, who were the grandparents of Herbert Henry Ashley. Daniel Ashley (IV) was a member of the conference of the delegates of the five nations and the English commissioners, which was held at Albany and later at Boston, in 1723. His son Samuel (V) was a member of the Continental Congress and a colonel in the revolutionary war, serving on the staffs of Gens. Stark and Gates, and a judge of the court of common pleas of Cheshire county, N. H. His son Samuel (VI) held the same rank in the revolutionary war. Herbert H. Ashley attended the public schools of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and after completing his studies at the latter institution, he entered the office of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. in Mauch Chunk. In 1864 he became accountant in the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. in Philadelphia, Pa. Six years later

he was placed in charge of the anthracite operations of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. at the mines of Newport (now Wanamie), Pa., and in 1872 was transferred to Plymouth, Pa., to superintend the new mines of the company there. Upon the organization of the Parrish Coal Co. in 1884, Mr. Ashley was called to the management of the collieries at Plymouth and Buttonwood in the Wyoming valley. He succeeded to the presidency in 1896, serving in that capacity until 1913, when the company was consolidated with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., and of this company he became a director. Mr. Ashley was active in the organization and operation of the Red Ash Coal Co. of Wilkes-Barre, the Langcliffe Coal Co. of Avoca, and the West End Coal Co. of Mocanaqua, Pa. During the anthracite strike of 1902 Mr. Ashley was president of the independent operators, and representative of that body at the negotiations with the miners. While he was chiefly interested in the mining of anthracite coal, his interests were broad and varied. He was president of the Hazard Manufacturing Co. of Wilkes-Barre, makers of wire rope; a director of the Vulcan Iron Co. and the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Co.; director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; and a partner in the mercantile firm of Ashley, Hunt & Co. of Plymouth, Pa., and in the coal sales business of Parrish, Phillips & Co. of New York city. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (life); the Wyoming Valley Historical Society; the Sons of the Revolution; the Masonic fraternity; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Pennsylvania Society of New York; the Railroad Club of New York city; the Westmoreland Club (Wilkes-Barre) and the National Rifle Association. In his religious affiliations he was an Episcopalian. Mr. Ashley was a quiet, thoughtful man, loyal to his friends and to his ideals; of unimpeachable personal integrity and soundness of judgment. He occupied a position of prominence in the Wyoming valley, not only as a business executive and a pioneer in the anthracite coal industry of that locality, but also as a man and citizen of the highest type. He was married (1) Oct. 23, 1867, to Sophie Bixler Struthers of Harrisburg, Pa., who died in 1871, leaving one child, Sophie Ellen, wife of Dr. Charles D. Carr of Philadelphia; he was married (2) Dec. 15, 1875, to Lydia Kreidler, daughter of Oliver Davenport of Plymouth, Pa. They had two children: Marion Livia, wife of Frederick W. Ahlborn of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Roccena Goss, wife of Walter A. Wolfe of New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Ashley died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 20, 1923.

CHENEY, George, miller and farmer, was born in Orford Parish (later Manchester), Conn., Dec. 20, 1771, third son of Timothy and Mary (Olcott) Cheney. His family descends from John Cheney, who came from England in 1635, lived for a year in Roxbury, Mass., and then settled in Newbury, Mass., through John Cheney's son Peter and the latter's wife Hannah Noyes; their son Peter and his wife Mary Holmes, and their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Long, who were the grandparents of George Cheney. Benjamin Cheney removed from Newbury, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., in 1721, and bought of John Pellet, a quarter share of the "upper saw mill" in East Hartford, securing another quarter interest later. This saw mill was the upper mill on the Hockanum river, and on its site a paper mill now stands. Benjamin Cheney was a carpenter, wheelwright, and joiner and cultivated a large farm; he was a man of education and took a leading part in the affairs of the community. His son Timothy first lived on what is now Center street, Manchester, Conn., but towards the close of the eighteenth century removed to a farm about a mile south of his former home, and making use of the water power there, built a saw mill and a grist mill. Near these mills he built a house which for a century was known as the Cheney homestead in South Manchester. When Timothy Cheney died in 1795 his son George became the occupant of the Cheney homestead, while Timothy, another son, returned to the former home in Manchester. George Cheney passed his life on the homestead in South Manchester, devoting himself to the operation of his saw and grist mills, and to the cultivation of his land. He grew a few mulberry trees, and raised silkworms, and it was on his farm that his sons first became acquainted with the industry which was to make the Cheney name known the world over. He took a leading part in the affairs of the community, and was an influential man in his day as his father had been before him. He was married Oct. 18, 1798, to Electa, daughter of Deodatus Woodbridge and their children were: George Wells, John, Charles, Ralph, Seth Wells, Ward, Rush, Frank and Electa Woodbridge, wife of Richard Goodman. Five of the sons of George Cheney took part in the establishment of the great Cheney silk industry, the beginnings and development of which will be traced in the following biographies. George Cheney died in South Manchester, Conn., July 19, 1829.

CHENEY, Charles, manufacturer, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Dec. 26, 1803, son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. At the age of fourteen he left home and became a clerk in a country store at Tolland, Conn., acquiring there those habits of exactness and methodical application which characterized his business life. Before attaining his majority he went to Providence, R. I., and opened a dry-goods store in partnership with an old friend and neighbor of the Cheneys, Solomon Pitkin. In 1834 Charles Cheney moved to a farm at Mt. Healthy, Hamilton co., O., where, a year or so later, he became interested in the raising of mulberry trees and in the culture of silk. He constructed a small cocoonery on his farm at Mt. Healthy, and made a number of experiments in silk weaving and reeling, keeping in touch with his brothers at home and with their endeavors to start a silk manufacturing enterprise in South Manchester. He was an uncompromising foe of slavery, and did much to aid fugitive slaves, making his home a station on the "underground railroad." Frequently fugitives were concealed in his house, and he often encountered great peril and difficulty in keeping them out of reach of their pursuers. It is said that this phase of his career is the one which in retrospect, gave him the greatest satisfaction in later years. When he returned to South Manchester, and reunited himself with the life and work of his family, he gave valuable aid in the organization and conduct of the family business, which had been launched with so much enterprise and ingenuity by his brothers. In 1854 Charles Cheney removed to Hartford, Conn., to superintend a mill which Cheney Bros. had established there. This mill was devoted largely to the manufacture of silk ribbons. He was secretary and treasurer of Cheney Bros. from 1855 until his death. It was Charles Cheney who obtained the first order from the U. S. navy for the

manufacture of 1,000 Spencer repeating rifles, leading to the establishment of the Cheney Bros. rifle factory in Boston in 1863. He returned to South Manchester in 1868, and ended his days near his ancestral home. Ill health cast a shadow over his later years, but could not dampen his enthusiasm or render him indifferent to the lives and interest of his fellow beings. He had a hearty confidence in his fellow men, and by his life and example lent an added dignity to the life of those who labor. In his later years he received the rewards of a lifetime of fruitful labor and of gracious deeds, which even the shadow of ill health could not darken. He was noted in business for his remarkable exactness, thoroughness, and methodical habits, as well as for his gracious and gentlemanly address. He was married (1) Oct. 21, 1829, to Waitstill Dexter, daughter of Mason Shaw of Belchertown, Conn. She died Apr. 6, 1841, and he was married (2) Sept. 15, 1847, to Harriet A., daughter of Henry Bowen of Providence, R. I. His children were: Frank Dexter, Frank Woodbridge, Mary Howell, Sarah Shaw, Knight Dexter, and Anna Wells Cheney. Charles Cheney died at South Manchester, Conn., June 20, 1874.

CHENEY, Ralph, manufacturer, was born in South Manchester, Conn., Jan. 13, 1806, son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He received what education the public schools of his day afforded, devoted his earlier years to farming, and with his brothers became interested early in the 1830's in the growing of mulberry trees and the production of silkworms. Silk culture at that time had begun to attract considerable attention along the Atlantic seaboard, although it had been tried in America for more than 200 years. James I sought to compel the first Virginia colonists to stop the cultivation of tobacco and raise mulberry trees and silkworms to supply raw silk for the English factories, and in 1623 it was decreed that any Virginia planter should be fined £10 if he did not cultivate at least ten mulberry trees for each hundred acres of his estate. Later the industry extended as far south as Georgia and northward to Connecticut. One of the first to produce silk in the latter state was Gov. Leete who had a suit made of silk he had grown himself. Gov. Jonathan Law raised silkworms and in 1747 had a coat and stockings made of Connecticut silk. Pres. Stiles of Yale was an enthusiastic silk grower, planting mulberry trees in 1758. Early in the nineteenth century silk culture in America assumed the proportions of a boom, due to the introduction of a new and quick growing variety of the Chinese mulberry tree, morus multicaulis, the first of which was planted by Gideon B. Smith at Baltimore, Md., in 1826. In the fever of speculation which followed the Cheney brothers began to grow the mulberry tree on their home farm at South Manchester, and their success was such that in 1836 they established a second nursery of 117 acres near Burlington, N. J. They also had experimental nurseries at Mt. Healthy, Hamilton co., O., where Charles Cheney had purchased a farm, and at Augusta, Ga. The business depression which followed the panic of 1837 began to make itself felt in silk culture and this, together with the difficulty of raising mulberry trees and silk worms, led to a swift reaction. Within a year the industry had sunk to insignificant proportions and a fatal mulberry blight which appeared in 1844 practically completed the work of destruction. Meanwhile the interest in the mulberry tree had led to a study of silk making which in colonial times had been purely a home industry and in 1837 the Cheney brothers decided to attempt its manufacture on a commercial scale. The first silk mill in America was established by Rodney and Horatio Hanks of Mansfield, Conn., in 1810, but it was a small one-room enterprise and owing to the crudeness of the machinery was not a success. Ralph, Ward, Rush and Frank Cheney, and E. H. Arnold organized a joint stock company at South Manchester, Jan. 2, 1838, with a capital of $50,000, under the name of the Mount Nebo Silk Mills, the first successful silk manufactory in the United States and the only one that has continued to the present time. Ralph Cheney was the first president. The original factory, completed Mar. 31, 1838, was 32 x 45 feet and the power was furnished by a mill-race wheel. In July, 1838, the company began the publication of a monthly magazine, called the "Silk Growers' Manual," which had a circulation of 10,000 and ranked as one of the best publications devoted to the interests of silk culture. Little was done, however, with the silk mill for three years, the brothers devoting their efforts to the culture of mulberry trees and cocoons, but in 1841 Seth Wells Cheney, who was in France at the time, sent over some raw silk, and the brothers began to manufacture sewing silk. At first only six girls were employed and about ten pounds of raw silk, imported from the East, were used in a week. One important feature of the factory was the use of a new Rixford roller, made for the Cheneys for doubling and twisting silk. Operated by friction, the roller would give a little in drawing out the silk, and thus avoid breaking it, as others had done. The principle of the Rixford roller is well-nigh essential in working silk, and the Cheney factory by adopting it, introduced, at its very inception, an almost revolutionary improvement in the silk industry. Ralph Cheney was fond of agricultural pursuits, and devoted considerable time to farming. He was married Oct. 14, 1833, to Jerusha D., daughter of Stephen B. Goodwin of Wethersfield, Conn. Having no children of their own, they adopted two children of Mrs. Cheney's sister, Mrs. Lucy (Goodwin) Robbins: Mary, wife of John Alden Ellis of Chicago, Ill., and Richard Otis (q.v.). Ralph Cheney died in South Manchester, Mar. 26, 1897.

CHENEY, Ward, manufacturer, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Feb. 23, 1813, son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and early engaged in farming on the family homestead in South Manchester, and with his brothers cultivated mulberry trees and reared silk worms. In 1828 he joined his brother Charles (q.v.) who had opened a dry-goods store at Providence in partnership with Solomon Pitkin. Ward, who was still a boy, remained with his brother for several years in the capacity of a clerk. In 1834 when Charles Cheney moved to a farm at Mt. Healthy, Hamilton co., O., Ward Cheney returned to the family homestead at South Manchester, and a little later built a house for himself and engaged in farming. He took an active part in the introduction of the morus multicaulis or mulberry tree into the United States, and was engaged with his brothers in the culture of silkworms in Burlington, N. J., from 1838 until 1841 when, the Burlington venture proving unsuccessful, he returned to South Manchester, to participate in the management of the Mount Nebo Silk Mills, which he and his brothers, Frank, Rush and

Ralph Cheney, had organized in 1838. From 1841 until his death he lived at South Manchester. In 1844 he learned the main points of silk-dyeing from a Mr. Valentine of Northampton, Mass., for the sum of $300 and applied his knowledge to the Cheney silk business, taking the leading part in the dyeing branch of the industry. He visited Europe several times, uniting the pleasures of travel with a careful study of the silk industry, endeavoring always to improve machinery and methods in the Cheney Mills. When the business was incorporated in 1854 as Cheney Bros. Silk Manufacturing Co., Ward Cheney became the first president, serving until 1876. During his presidency the business underwent a remarkable expansion. New and improved machinery was perfected, new manufacturing processes introduced, a new mill built at South Manchester, a ribbon mill started at Hartford, Conn., in 1854, and separate spinning mills erected in 1872. In 1855 the original capital of $50,000 was increased to $400,000 and in 1873 the name was changed to Cheney Bros. The weaving of ribbons was begun on a considerable scale in 1861 and of grosgrains in 1866. Ward Cheney was actively interested in the Silk Association of America and upon the formation of the National Association of Silk Manufacturers on June 26, 1869, for the exposition of that year, he was elected one of the managers. In June, 1872, when the Silk Association of America was formed he became its first vice-president and in 1873 succeeded John Ryle, the first president of the association, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1875, serving as president of the association until his death. Ward Cheney was a man of great executive ability and public spirit, and took an energetic and intelligent interest, not only in business matters but in national, state and municipal affairs. His warm human sympathy, and his habit of taking a fatherly interest in every one made him a beloved patriarchal figure in his community, and contributed greatly to the wise and just labor policy of the Cheneys which has made their firm a model for those seeking better relations between capital and labor. He was a man of splendid physique and great personal magnetism, beloved by all who came in contact with him, socially or in business. He was married at Providence, R. I., to Caroline Jackson. Their children were: Louis, Alice and Arthur Cheney. Ward Cheney died at South Manchester, Conn., Mar. 22, 1876.

CHENEY, Rush, manufacturer, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Apr. 25, 1815, son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He spent his boyhood on the Cheney farm and received a common school education. Early in life he evinced a mechanical talent of a high order, a talent which was later put to good use in the development of the Cheney silk manufacturing enterprise. He was only a youth when the multicaulis craze spread over the country, and with his brothers he interested himself in raising the mulberry tree which was so much in demand. He assisted in the erection of the Mount Nebo Silk Mill in 1838, and later, with his brothers Ward and Frank Cheney, established mulberry nurseries and cocooneries in Burlington, N. J. When the business at Burlington failed he returned to Manchester in 1841, and went to work in developing the Mount Nebo silk mill. His inventive talent and capability in the application of mechanical principles to manufacturing, contributed an important element to the upbuilding of the silk enterprise upon which he was engaged during the greater part of his life. In 1876 he succeeded his brother Ward as president of Cheney Bros., a position he occupied until his death. The most important development of the business that marked his administration was the introduction in 1880 of the manufacture of plush and velvet, for which they imported two looms from Germany. The velvet looms now in general use were invented in 1892 by Richard Mommers, a Cheney employee. So rapid was the expansion of this department that it became one of the most important branches of the business and the velvets now produced by the firm are not excelled by any manufacturer in America. Rush Cheney was married Sept. 28, 1847, to Julia Ann, daughter of Horace W. Goodwin, a native of Chatteris, England, and their children were: Anne Wells, Harry Grant, Louise and Robert Cheney. Rush Cheney died in South Manchester, Conn., June 7, 1882.

CHENEY, Frank, manufacturer, was born at South Manchester, Conn., July 5, 1817, son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He became interested with his brothers in the growing of mulberry trees and the culture of silk and when they established their mulberry tree nurseries at South Manchester, Conn., and Burlington, N. J., he went to France, where his brother, Seth Wells Cheney, the artist, was residing at that time, and made a careful study of the silk industry. Upon his return to the United States he was the leader in the management of the nursery business until the collapse of the mulberry tree industry, and later took a leading part in the development of the manufacturing business. The history of silk manufacture in the United States, in contradistinction to that of the culture of raw silk, is a story of great and signal success. In colonial days, silk was manufactured in the home, almost entirely by hand. It was reeled by hand, thrown, or twisted and doubled by hand, and woven on the crude foot-power loom of the period by the women of the family. But during the nineteenth century the manufacture of silk and textiles was revolutionized by the inventions of new machinery. The Cheney mill had not been long in operation when Frank Cheney began experimenting to improve the process of making sewing silk. In 1847 he received a patent on a machine for twisting the thread, the first practical mechanical device of its kind and one which effected a marked improvement over the old methods. With this invention the Cheneys began to manufacture machine twisted silk thread in 1852 and it soon was considered the best on the market. The demand for it was greatly increased by the invention of the sewing machine, because silk thread for sewing machines had to be stronger and more even than for hand sewing. Another important invention, made jointly by Frank Cheney and James U. Grant, was a machine which greatly simplified spooling. Previously each spooling machine required an attendant, whereas this improvement made it possible for one operator to attend three machines. Frank Cheney, because of his executive and mechanical ability, acted as manager of a factory which the Cheney Bros. and Christopher M. Spencer (q.v.) operated in Boston, Mass., during the civil war under the name of the Spencer Repeating Rifle Co., to manufacture the Spencer repeating rifle. Two hundred thousand of these guns were turned out at the factory during the war after which it was sold to the Winchester Arms Co. While at the Boston plant Frank Cheney invented (1862) the automatic drop hammer, which

is in general use all over the world as an important adjunct in the manufacture of drop forgings. He lived to see the small enterprise, which he helped to found, grow into the greatest of its kind in the world. He made the development of the mills his life work and devoted his best years to them. He was a hard worker, as were all the Cheneys, and one for whom his working men had great respect. He was a natural mechanic and a man of great executive ability. His part in the invention and construction of improved machinery, and his careful management, were invaluable to the growth and expansion of the Cheney Bros. enterprise. He was vice-president of the firm during 1879–82 and president from the death of his brother Rush, in 1882, until 1893. The first year of his presidency was a notable one in the history of the industry by reason of the introduction of the Grant reel, which was undoubtedly the greatest single contribution ever made in labor-saving machinery for handling thread. Up to that time there had always been a great deal of difficulty and waste caused by the snarling in skeins of silk. James Grant, who had been employed in the factory since 1840, invented an improvement by which a bar moving slowly a few inches sidewise and back between the feeding spool and the thread, directed it so that the skein was wound on the reel overhanded, somewhat as a boy winds a kite cord. Where the threads crossed they could then be tied with a string, so as to make snarling almost impossible. This invention made a practical revolution, not only in silk, but in cotton and worsted winding throughout the world. Frank Cheney was a man of simple tastes, and found his chief recreation in music and travel. He was married June 8, 1853, to Susan J., daughter of Daniel C. Cushing of Providence, R. I., and his children were: Katharine Sedgwick, wife of Gustavus Farley, Jr.; Mary; Alice Barnett; Frank (below), and Paul Barnard Cheney. Frank Cheney, Sr., died in South Manchester, Conn., Feb. 4, 1904.

CHENEY, George Wells, Jr., silk manufacturer, was born in South Manchester, Conn., Aug. 18, 1825, son of George Wells and Mary (Cheney) Cheney. His father, who was the oldest son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney, was a farmer and was not actively identified with the silk industry founded by his brothers. He represented Manchester in the Connecticut legislature in 1835 and was town clerk and justice of the peace from 1828 until his death in 1841. George Wells Cheney, Jr., was educated in the public schools and at the old academy in Manchester. The death of his father, in 1841, made it necessary for him to earn his livelihood, and he entered the service of the Mt. Nebo Silk Mill, which was being operated by his uncles. His connection with the family enterprise lasted nearly forty years, or to within fifteen years of his death, his work being largely in connection with silk dyeing. Like his father, George Wells Cheney, Jr., was deeply interested in public affairs, and took an active part in them. For many years he was a justice of the peace in his native town, and was chairman of the Republican town committee. His interest in charitable work was extensive, and he took especial pleasure in looking after the welfare of the Cheney mill employees. He was a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church of Hartford. He was married Oct. 1, 1850, in Marlborough, Conn., to Harriet Kingsbury, daughter of William Wadsworth Richmond, and had four children: Harriet, Wells, Louis Richmond, and George Herbert. George Wells Cheney, Jr., died at South Manchester, Conn., Dec. 29, 1893.

CHENEY, John Sherwood, manufacturer and legislator, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Apr. 14, 1827, son of George Wells and Mary (Cheney) Cheney. He received his education at the Manchester Academy, and spent his early youth in farming. The death of his father, coming at a time when he was only fourteen years of age, made it necessary for him to begin work at an early age, to supplement the family income. At eighteen he removed to New York city, where he remained for a year, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1847 he became a commercial traveler, and drove a team from New York to New Orleans and back, twice, in the pursuit of his business, in a year. On returning to New York in 1848 he learned of the discovery of gold in California, and decided to seek his fortune in the new Eldorado. In December, 1848, he sailed from New York for California on the ship "Pacific," going around Cape Horn, and reaching California Jan. 23, 1849. He remained in California until 1852, when he sailed for Hawaii. With the reports of discovery of gold in Australia in 1853 he sailed for that country, remaining until 1856, when he again set sail for America, by the way of England, arriving in Connecticut in the early part of 1857. But the desire to travel was still strong in him and in the same year he went back to Australia. Mr. Cheney's ability and aptitude for public affairs were recognized in Australia, and he served as mayor, town councillor, and justice of the peace of Creswick. In 1864 he again returned to his native country, and entered the employ of Cheney Bros., being assigned to the finishing department under the supervision of his uncle, Ward Cheney. He was very successful in his work in the finishing department, which he soon came to manage, and attained similar success in other departments assigned to him. In 1888 John S. Cheney was made a director in the corporation. Business life did not measure the activity of John S. Cheney. He had inherited the civic pride of his father. In 1884 he was chosen judge of probate, a position which he held until 1889, when he resigned. In 1877 Manchester elected him as its representative in the state legislature. In 1881 he was elected state senator from the old second senatorial district of Connecticut, serving through the session as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and of the committee on new counties and county seats. He was especially interested in the affairs of his native town, particularly in matters pertaining to schools. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Manchester school committee, on which he served for twenty-two years. In 1895, on the incorporation of the ninth district school committee, he was made its chairman, holding that position until 1906 when he resigned, and was succeeded by Howell Cheney. He took a great interest in the Connecticut national guard, and when Co. G of the state guard was organized in Manchester he was elected its first lieutenant, later becoming captain of the company. He was for years an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the Manchester lodge, and was largely instrumental in securing for his local lodge a clear title to their property. He was active in church affairs, as a member of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of Manchester, becoming a deacon of the church in 1880, and being senior deacon at the time of his death. For ten

years he was church treasurer and also served on numerous important church committees. Up to the very last he maintained his activity in connection with Cheney Bros., and kept up his interest in the affairs of his town until his death. He was a great traveler, crossing the Atlantic ten times in addition to his early travels. John S. Cheney was one of the most highly respected members of the firm of Cheney Bros. He was a studious, affable and unassuming gentleman of the old school, of large familiarity with men and affairs, and well-versed in the conditions of his state and country. He was universally esteemed for the uprightness of his character. He was married on Feb. 25, 1861, in Australia, to Ellen Coates, an English lady, at that time a resident of Creswick, Australia. They had seven children, four of whom survived their father. They were William C., Gen. Sherwood A. of the U. S. army, and two daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Clifford D. Cheney of South Manchester, and Emily Cheney of South Manchester. John Sherwood Cheney died at his home in South Manchester, Conn., Mar. 12, 1910.

CHENEY, Frank Woodbridge, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., June 5, 1832, son of Charles and Waitstill Dexter (Shaw) Cheney. When he was three years old Frank W. Cheney accompanied his parents to Mt. Healthy, O., a small place near Cincinnati, where Charles Cheney purchased a farm, raised mulberry trees and experimented with silk worms. He took part, as a boy, in his father's activities in connection with the "underground railroad" for fugitive slaves. At the age of fifteen the son returned with his father to South Manchester, Conn. He was graduated at Brown University in 1854 and became his father's assistant in the Hartford (Conn.) silk ribbon mill, which the Cheneys established that year. In 1859 he went to China and made several trips into the interior during the Souchong rebellion, and three voyages to Japan, to buy raw silks for Cheney Bros. factories. Returning to this country in 1861 he learned of the outbreak of the civil war while in Egypt on his way home. Hurrying home, he enlisted in the Federal army in August, 1862, and was appointed by Gov. Buckingham, lieutenant colonel of the 16th regiment, Conn. volunteers, which regiment he had been largely instrumental in recruiting. While leading his men at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. he was shot through the arm, and on Dec. 24, 1862, was discharged from the service owing to disability caused by his wound. He then returned to his work in connection with Cheney Bros. He had been elected assistant secretary and treasurer of Cheney Bros. in 1861, and this position he occupied until the death of his father in 1874, when he became secretary and treasurer of the company, in which capacity he served until his death. He was also fourth president of the company, succeeding his uncle, Frank Cheney, in that position upon the latter's death in 1893, and continuing in that office for one year. Col. Cheney was deeply interested in public affairs and was a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1892 and for governor in 1894, and was a representative of Manchester at the Constitutional convention in 1902. He was highly esteemed in the silk trade and was president of the Silk Association of America during 1876–98, succeeding his uncle, Ward Cheney, and just a year before his death was selected by the Silk Association as one of two members of a committee to urge upon congress a revision of the silk tariff. His executive ability was recognized and frequently his advice was sought by many firms outside Cheney Bros. He was a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., the National Fire Insurance Co., the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co., the Hartford Retreat, the Watkinson Farm School, the American School for the Deaf. He served his country with utter devotion and well-nigh at the sacrifice of his life in war, and was a prominent and interested member of the G.A.R.; he was a member of the 16th Regiment Association, and of the Drake Post, G.A.R. On his seventy-sixth birthday the survivors of his regiment presented him with a loving cup. His last public act was the presentation to the state of Connecticut of a replica of the soldier boy monument at Andersonville. He was a kind husband, a loving father, and a large-hearted New England gentleman of the highest type, whose influence remains a quickening impulse in the community in which he dwelt. He was married Nov. 3, 1863, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Horace Bushnell, D.D., of Hartford, Conn. They had twelve children: Emily, wife of Barrett Learned; Charles; Horace Bushnell; John Davenport; Howell; Seth Leslie; Ward, a Yale graduate who was killed in the Philippines, Jan. 7, 1900, while serving as lieutenant with the 1st regiment, Conn. volunteers; Austin; Frank Dexter; Marjorie; Dorothy, and Ruth Cheney. Col. Cheney died in South Manchester, Conn., May 26, 1909.

CHENEY, Knight Dexter, manufacturer, was born at Mount Pleasant, O., Oct. 9, 1837, son of Charles and Waitstill Dexter (Shaw) Cheney. He was nine years old when his parents removed to South Manchester, Conn. He was educated at the academy in South Manchester, in schools at Providence, R. I., in the public and high schools of Hartford, and at Brown University. On arriving at his majority in 1858, he became associated with his father in the Hartford plant of the Cheney Bros. corporation. In 1876 he became a director of the company, and was its president from Apr. 18, 1894, until his death. He greatly assisted in the development of Cheney Bros.' Hartford branch, and besides his duties as president, he made a specialty of managing the weaving department, which at first was but a small part of the business, as the firm originally devoted itself principally to making silk, but which became one of the most important parts of the enterprise, until today Cheney Bros. weaving department is one of the largest in the country and Cheney weaves are unequalled for their variety and excellence. He made his home in South Manchester after leaving the Hartford mill, and was widely known in the business and social life of Connecticut. His kindly nature, genial temperament, and modest and unassuming manner drew about him a large circle of friends. He was active in carrying on and extending the enlightened Cheney labor policy, and was deeply interested in making the life of his employees comfortable, and also did much for the people of the town. He was married at Exeter, N. H., June 4, 1862, to Ednah Dow, daughter of Samuel Garfield Smith of Peterborough, N. H., and had eleven children, namely: Ellen Waitstill, who married Alexander Lambert; Elizabeth, wife of Alfred Cowles; Harriet Bowen, who married William Hutchinson Cowles; Helen, who married Hugh Aiken Bayne; Knight Dexter; Ednah Parker; Theodora, who married Capt. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.; Clifford

Dudley; Philip; Thomas Langdon, and Russell Cheney. Mr. Cheney died at his summer home, York Harbor, Me., Aug. 13, 1907.

CHENEY, James Woodbridge, manufacturer, was born in Sonth Manchester, Conn., Feb. 9, 1838, son of George Wells and Mary (Cheney) Cheney. The Cheney silk business was well under way during his boyhood, and he entered its service after a public school education, his first position being mail clerk. He was for many years associated with the sewing silk department, and had much to do with the development of production of the unexcelled Cheney sewing silk. He was also active in the development of the cloth printing department. He became a member of the board of directors of Cheney Bros. in 1883. Although holding a responsible and active position with Cheney Bros., James W. Cheney found time for numerous other activities, particularly in those having to do with the welfare of his native town and state. He was for twenty-three years a member of the board of directors of the Connecticut state prison, and was for fifteen years president of the board. He was for years Manchester's representative and secretary of the Connecticut river bridge and highway district commission, and was on that commission in 1908 when the great stone bridge across the Connecticut river between Hartford and East Hartford was dedicated. Mr. Cheney was a Republican in politics and for thirty-five years was a member of the Republican town committee of Manchester, being for a greater part of that time its chairman. He represented Manchester in the Connecticut legislature during the session of 1871, and in addition served on various committees at county, state and congressional conventions. His activity in the civic affairs of his native town extended over a period of fifty years. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, Mo., and was an ardent supporter of William McKinley, doing all in his power to bring about his nomination and election. He was a charter member of the Hartford city guard in 1861, served throughout the civil war and later became major of its veteran organization. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Maj. Cheney was a Christian gentleman who illustrated the best qualities of the American man of business. He was practical and clear-headed and had that breadth of view and human sympathy which was characteristic of the Cheney family. He was married in New York city, Feb. 5, 1868, to his cousin, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Halsey Cheney of Middletown, Conn., and had two children: John Platt and Adeline, who married Walter Olcott of South Manchester. James W. Cheney died at South Manchester, Conn., Sept. 25, 1919.

CHENEY, Richard Otis, manufacturer and railroad president, was born in Manchester, Conn., Mar. 1, 1841, and was an adopted son of Ralph and Jerusha D. (Goodwin) Cheney. The Cheneys adopted him and his sister Mary, both being children of Mrs. Cheney's sister. He was educated in the old academy of the Manchester Green district and the Hartford public high school, and subsequently spent two years at Brown Preparatory School in Providence, R. I. He then entered the employ of Cheney Bros., and having become thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business, was made manager of the yarn sales department, which soon grew to be one of the important departments of the firm. At the time of his death Mr. Cheney was a director of the firm of Cheney Bros. In 1869 Cheney Bros. built the South Manchester railroad, a branch road running between South and North Manchester, connecting with the New Haven railroad, and Mr. Cheney became president and general manager of the road, continuing in this connection until the close of his life. Together with Maro S. Chapman, he assisted in organizing the Hartford, Manchester & Rockville Tramway Co., which built the local trolley lines, and he served as vice-president from the time of its inception until it was purchased by the Shaw syndicate. In his youth Mr. Cheney was deeply interested in military affairs, and during the civil war he was a member of the Hartford city guard. Subsequently he was quartermaster of the 1st regiment, Conn. N. G. He was also major of the veteran battalion of the Hartford city guard. In politics he was a Republican. Although he never held any public office Mr. Cheney was one of the leading members of the Republican organization of his native town, and took a deep interest in all movements for civic betterment. Mr. Cheney was president of the Fisher's Island Game Club, and a member of the Princess Anne Game Club of Virginia and other sporting organizations; the Manchester lodge, F. & A. M.; Transportation Club of New York; the Republican Club of Hartford, and the Manchester Business Men's Association. He was one of Manchester's leading citizens and was greatly beloved by his fellow townsmen. He invariably spent his vacation periods on hunting trips. He was married June 2, 1863, to Sophie H., daughter of Maj. Lewis Bissell of St. Louis, Mo., who because of her many benefactions became known as the "Santa Claus of Manchester Poor." They had seven children: Florence Douglass, Mary Bissell, Annie Haight, Sophie, Richard Otis, Jr., Ralph and Elsie Deane Cheney. Mr. Cheney died in South Manchester, Conn., Nov. 13, 1912.

CHENEY, Frank, Jr., silk manufacturer, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Aug. 14, 1860, son of Frank and Susan Jarvis (Cushing) Cheney. His father (above) was one of the founders of the famous Cheney Bros. silk business. The son was educated in the schools of his native place, at the Hartford High School, and in the mechanical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1882. His studies were selected with a view to entering the family silk manufactory, and after his graduation he became a mechanical engineer in the silk mills, acting as superintendent of repairs and construction. In 1883 he became superintendent of the silk spinning mills, vice-president of the company in 1893 and president in 1907. The business over which he presides, has achieved from its small beginning in 1838, a high position in the industrial world. The Cheney Bros. plant at South Manchester, Conn., contains forty acres of floor space and employs 4,500 hands. It consists of velvet mill, spun silk dressing mill, throwing upholstery and dress goods weaving mill, yarn dye house, velvet weaving shed, ribbon mill, storage warehouse and machine shops. The investment in the plant is capitalized at $7,000,000. Cheney Bros. is the only firm in the world that carries silk manufacture completely through all its different processes from the raw silk to the finished goods. The variety of its products, moreover, is greater than that of any other firm, these being: spun silk yarns, thrown silk, trams, organzines, floss silk, sewing

silks, broad silks, dress silks, lining and tie silks, satins, grosgrains, chiffons, velvets (made in nearly 500 different colors and shades), plushes, printed pongees, decorative silks, upholstery silk, ribbons, handkerchiefs, mufflers, hat bands, dress and cloak trimmings and silk for insulating wire. The bulk of its raw silk, valued at $5,000,000 annually, comes from China and Japan, the ancient home of the silkworm, where, however, some progress has been made in methods of cultivation. The firm has always been quick to adopt new improvements in machinery and manufacturing methods and the application of power to machinery has produced, within less than a century of the firm's existence, greater changes in silk manufacture than those in all the 5,000 years of its previous history. The continuance of the management of the mills in one family for three generations has resulted in an accumulation of experience and efficiency in its employees unequalled in any other plant of its kind in the country, with consequent excellence in the quality of its products. Some of the employees have been with the firm more than fifty years. The members of the family connected with business have made it their custom to live near the mills, a fact which has eliminated the evils of absentee ownership and produced excellent conditions of labor. Mr. Cheney has found time from his arduous duties to take an interest in public affairs, and in 1905 and 1907 was a member of the state legislature, representing Manchester. He has served as president of the South Manchester Water Co., the Manchester Electric Co., the Savings Bank of Manchester, and is a director of the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was married Jan. 6, 1897, to Florence W., daughter of Dr. David Wade, a surgeon of Baltimore, Md., and has one daughter, Frances Cheney.

LAMBERT, John, capitalist, was born at Lambertville, N. J., Jan. 12, 1847, son of John and Margaret (Malone) Lambert. He was a descendant of an old colonial family which included John Lambert (q.v.), acting governor of New Jersey in 1802–03 and U. S. senator during 1809–15; it was this Lambert who gave the town the name of Lambertville, after obtaining Pres. Jefferson's consent to establish a post office there. He received his education in the public schools of Lambertville. At the age of fifteen he enlisted for the civil war in Co. D., 1st N. J. cavalry, becoming corporal. At the end of a year he was honorably discharged because of ill health, but again volunteered, becoming sergeant in Co. A., 3d N. J. cavalry, with which he served to the end of the war and was one of the four surviving members of the company, which numbered 101 at the time of its organization. In 1870, he removed to Joliet, Ill., and after several years in the coal business he began the manufacture of steel wire in 1879, in association with James M. Bishop under the name of Lambert & Bishop Wire Fence Co. He was president of this company at the time of its merger with the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co. in 1892, and for the following six years he was general manager and vice-president of the latter corporation, as well as of the American Steel & Wire Co., the Columbia Patent Co. and the Zenith Transit Co. In 1898 he became president of the American Steel & Wire Co. of Illinois, and in 1899 of the American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey, which latter is now a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. From 1914 to 1916 he was vice-president of the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Transportation Co. and during 1914–16 a director of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. He was also president of the Mines Company of America and its subsidiaries from 1902 until 1918. In 1910 he organized the Joliet Printing Co., publishers of the Joliet "Evening Herald," and was president of the company until 1913, when he disposed of his interest. He was also at the head of the Gerlach-Barklow Calendar Co. of Joliet from 1907 to 1919. His high reputation as a financial expert gained for him a number of important offices in transportation companies. He was president of the Davenport, Rock Island & North Western Railway Co. during 1900–02; vice-president of the Kansas City Southern Railroad Co. during 1900–03, and president of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Co. and its affiliated roads from 1901 to 1903. In Pasadena, Calif., where he maintained a winter home, he was a director in the National Bank of Pasadena and in the California Hotel Co. and vice-president of the Pasadena Consolidated Water Co. He attracted wide notice, when following Pres. McKinley's election he fulfilled an ante-campaign promise and granted employees of the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co., of which he was then the head, wage increases totaling approximately $1,000,000 a year. In the conduct of his enterprises he proved more than once that he was not altogether directed by selfish motives. In 1910 he suffered a loss of $400,000 in a financial transaction rather than ignore the interests of friends, although he might have made a profit of $1,000,000, had he chosen to do so. He made no claim to leadership in the steel industry, yet instinctively men turned to him. He made no pretense as an organizer, yet he became a power in the wire division of the steel industry. During the period of Joliet's largest growth few enterprises of any moment were successfully consummated that were not directly projected by him or did not rely upon his coöperation. He was the close friend of many of the Republican leaders in Illinois. He served with the rank of colonel on the staffs of Govs. Richard Yates and John Riley Tanner. He was also president of Gov. Deneen's penitentiary commission appointed in 1912 to purchase land and construct a model prison near Lockport, Ill. During the World war he was president of the Will county chapter of the American Red Cross. He founded the Mary E. Lambert Home for Nurses at Joliet in the name of his wife and bequeathed to that institution a trust fund of $100,000; he was a director of the Silver Cross Hospital at Joliet, to which he left a like amount, and of the Joliet public library, to which he left $10,000. Col. Lambert was a Methodist in religion. He was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Automobile Club of America, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order; the board of trade, the Association of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Merchants' Association, the Rotary Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the South Shore Country Club of Chicago; the Joliet Country Club; the Altadena and Midwick Country clubs of Pasadena, and the California Club of Los Angeles. He was married Apr. 20, 1875, to Mary E., daughter of John Bishop of Woodstock, N. Y., and had one child, Anna, wife of Harry L. Thompson of Pasadena. He died at Pasadena, Calif., Mar. 6, 1922.

ZEIGLER, Jesse Reinhart, clergyman, was born at Mercer, Pa., Mar. 6, 1877, son of Harry H. and Elizabeth (Mason) Zeigler and grandson

of Jesse R. Zeigler of Swiss descent. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1896 and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1900 with the B.D. degree. In the latter year he was ordained by the presbytery of Lackawanna, Pa., and immediately entered upon his first pastorate, that of Stella Church at Maltby, Pa., where he remained until 1902. From then until 1906 he was pastor of the Great Island Church, Lock Haven, Pa., and then spent a year in Europe as supply pastor of the American Presbyterian Church in Frankfort-am-Main and as a special student in the Free Church College of Glasgow. Upon his return to the United States in 1907, he was called to the First Church of Frankfort, Ky., where he remained until 1915, after which followed two years of service in the First Church of Indiana, Pa., and then his final charge, the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church of Chicago where he remained until his death. He received the honorary D.D. degree from Grove City College and Centre College, Danville, Ky., on the same day in 1912. He was president of the Hyde Park council of churches and a member of the board of the church extension committee of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Flossmoor Country, the University and the Kenwood clubs of Chicago and found his chief recreation in golf. Dr. Zeigler enjoyed a remarkably wide influence as preacher and pastor and this he earned through the exercise of unswerving fidelity to his faith, intellectual vitality and power, wide knowledge of men and books and a warm heart and talent for friendships. He was married Feb. 20, 1906, to Charlotte, daughter of Harry Clay Evans of Lock Haven, Pa., and they had three children: Charlotte, Jesse Reinhart and Elizabeth Zeigler. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1920.

CHAMBERLAIN, Myron Levi, physician, was born at Greenwich, Mass., Sept. 22, 1844, son of Dr. Levi and Abigail (Felton) Chamberlain. His father and two brothers, Dr. George F. Chamberlain and Dr. Cyrus N. Chamberlain, were physicians. At the age of eighteen he relinquished the prospect of an education at Harvard to enlist for the civil war as a recruit in the 10th Mass. volunteers. He was discharged on account of illness, but after recovering his health was appointed a medical cadet in the Federal service and was the last cadet to be discharged, in 1866. He then began the study of medicine at the Berkshire Medical College and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Later he went to Europe, where he gave a year to study and travel. Upon attaining his majority he began the practice of his profession at Southbridge, Mass., but in 1878 settled in Boston, where he built up an important clientele which he retained until his death. He contributed to the advancement of professional knowledge by the invention of important surgical methods and by numerous articles written for medical journals. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Boston Medical Library. Politically he was a Republican. He possessed an energetic and cheerful nature, ready wit and an acute sense of humor. He was married Sept. 23, 1874, to Charlotte Pynchon, daughter of Royal Porter Wales, a manufacturer, of Brimfield, Mass., and died without issue in Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1919.

LOUGHEAD, Isaac Marselis, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 18, 1861, son of Joseph Pfeiffer and Maria Marielle (Marselis) Loughead, and a descendant of Robert Loughead, who came from Scotland in 1720, and settled at Oxford, Chester co., Pa., on grant of land received from William Penn. From Robert Loughead the line of descent is through his son James, who was assistant paymaster general of Philadelphia during the revolutionary war, and his wife Catherine Finney; their son Robert and his wife Elizabeth Pfeiffer, and their son Joseph, who was master of the Philadelphia Latin School, and his wife Mary Snyder, who were the grandparents of Isaac M. Loughead. His father was a lawyer and district attorney of Philadelphia; he served throughout the civil war as captain, being brevetted major of the U. S. volunteers "for faithful and meritorious services." The son received his education in public and private schools in Philadelphia. In 1885 he established the firm of Loughead & Co., wholesale stationers and art engravers and remained at its head until his death. Under his personal direction Loughead & Co. became one of the best known in the trade in the entire country. He was companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Union League of Philadelphia. He found his chief recreation in literary pursuits. His summer residence was in Atlantic City, N. J., where he was a vestryman of All Saints' Episcopal Church. He was an able merchant, a just employer and a firm friend, and it will long be remembered of him that conspicuous success did not impair the simplicity of his life, nor the esteem with which he was regarded by the host of friends who cherish his memory. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 17, 1922.

BOND, Francis Augustus, soldier and statesman, was born at Bel Air, Harford co., Md., Feb. 6, 1838, son of William Brown and Charlotte Howard (Richardson) Bond. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Bond, who came from Dorset, England, in 1660, with Lord Baltimore's original expedition. The Dorset Bonds were distinguished for statesmanship and legal talent both in England and America. The line of descent from John Bond is traced through his son John, who was known as "John Bond, Gentleman, of Baltimore Town," and his wife Alice Ann Webster; their son Thomas; his son Samuel Bond and his wife Cynthia Richardson, who were the grandparents of Francis Augustus Bond. Thomas Bond, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a nephew of John Bond (II), and Gov. Augustus W. Bradford (q.v.), of Maryland, was a grandson of John Bond (II). On the distaff side the subject was related to the Howards of "My Ladies Manor" (Maryland). Maj. William Brown Bond, father of the subject, was a distinguished lawyer and a member of the constitutional convention of 1867. Frank A. Bond received his education at Bel Air Academy and in 1856 removed to Anne Arundel county, Md., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the same year he formed a military company which he drilled until the outbreak of the civil war, when he and his company entered the service of the Confederacy, carrying with them their own arms and ammunition. His command entered the Confederate army as Co. A, 1st Md. cavalry, and he was made captain. During the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 his company was chosen by Gen. Ewell for advance and special duty, and rendered important service at Gettysburg and Hagerstown, where he led a cavalry

charge through the streets. He had his right leg nearly shot away at Hagerstown, and was removed to the home of a physician where he lay in an almost dying condition for four months. He was then discovered by the Federals and although he could not move from his bed he was taken under heavy guard to Ft. McHenry, in Baltimore, where he remained until he was exchanged a year later for Capt. Tyler of the Federal army. During his imprisonment at Ft. McHenry, he met Maj. Colet Leaventhorpe of North Carolina, with whom he played chess. After both left prison and Maj. Leaventhorpe was made a general, he appointed Capt. Bond major on his staff, where he served until the close of hostilities, having been made chief of Leaventhorpe's staff. When, in June, 1864, Col. Ridgely Brown was killed at the head of the 1st Maryland regiment, the officers and men wanted Maj. Bond made their colonel, but owing to his incapacity for active service at the front he was obliged to decline. He returned to farming in Anne Arundel county, subsequently being associated in politics with Sen. Gorman, I. Freeman Raisin, Jesse Hines and others. In 1871 he was a candidate for the state senate. Three years later he was appointed adjutant general on the staff of Gov. James Black Groome, serving for two years, and in 1877 he was appointed to the staff of Gov. John Lee Carroll, on which he served for four years. In 1882 he was elected to the house of delegates from Anne Arundel. His chief forms of recreation were reading and hunting. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Maj. Bond was genial, hospitable, generous and just, and faithful to the best traditions of his distinguished ancestry. He possessed in an eminent degree vision, foresight and the courage of his convictions. He was married (1) Oct. 26, 1858, to Cassandra, daughter of Capt. John Webster, U. S. navy, of Mt. Adams, Harford co., Md.; she died in 1875, leaving two children: Harriet Virginia, wife of William Henry Ashton Maupin of Portsmouth, Va.; and Ridgely Brown Bond He was married (2) Apr. 12, 1877, to Elizabeth Pitts, daughter of Alfred Hughes, a physician of Baltimore, Md. Maj. Bond died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1923.

SMITH, Alexander Hamilton, miller, was born at Burlington, O., May 22, 1833, son of Russell and Matilda (Runner) Smith. His father was a farmer. When the son was nearly seventeen years old he went from Farmington, Ia., where the family had settled, to St. Louis, Mo., to find a better opportunity for providing for himself and helping his family. He first took a brief course at Jonathan Jones' Commercial College, where he was graduated at the end of six weeks, obtaining through Mr. Jones' recommendation a position as assistant bookkeeper with Rhodes, Pegram & Co., at the Laclede Mill, in 1850. Alexander's active mind was always seeking to supplement his meagre schooling by observation and self-culture, and the Mercantile Library supplied him with books. When he was twenty-one his employers showed their approval of the young clerk's industry by presenting him with a life membership in the Mercantile Library Association, which was used with much pleasure and profit for sixty-eight years. It was doubtless owing to his habit of reading worth-while books that Mr. Smith acquired a rich and varied vocabulary as well as an unusual fund of general information, expressing his thoughts clearly in simple, well-chosen English and with equal facility of tongue or pen. From the time when he was first employed by Rhodes, Pegram & Co. (later known as the Alexander H. Smith Co. just prior to the civil war), he was for more than sixty years closely identified with the milling interests of St. Louis, and for fifty years was actively engaged in the business, having built the first roller mill. Beginning as assistant bookkeeper, he rose steadily, holding various positions and being at different times connected with the Laclede, the Phoenix, the Empire and the Victoria mills. He was president of the Empire Milling Co. and at the time of his retirement from business was the business manager of the Victoria Roller Mills owned by the Orthwein Bros. Mr. Smith was one of the thirteen members of the original board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange when that institution was organized at the close of the war. In 1880 he was elected president of the exchange, and it was during his administration that the first active movements by the exchange in favor of river improvements were inaugurated, and he was long the steadfast friend of the movement. His energy in obtaining appropriations for the river was marked with the greatest success. Some $3,000,000 were obtained that year from the federal government, through the influence largely of the exchange, acting upon his advice and concurring in the wise plans he inaugurated to bring about the desired results. Mr. Smith was one of the charter members of the Veiled Prophets' Association and entered zestfully into all its enterprises. He was a prominent member of the Millers' National Association for many years. His favorite sport was fishing and he was a leader in founding the Knobel Fishing Club. He was characterized by sterling honesty, a sunny disposition, love for children and dumb animals, a keen sense of humor and unfailing courtesy and consideration for all. He and his wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in 1908. He was married Feb. 1, 1858, to Adaline E., daughter of John S. Proctor of Proctorsville, Vt.; of the four children born of this union, two survived him: Mary Isabel, and Helen Churchill, who married Jordan W. Lambert. He died in St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1922.

BROWNE, Bennet Bernard, surgeon, was born at "Wheatlands," Queen Anne's co., Md., June 16, 1842, son of Charles Cochrane and Mary Elizabeth (Willson) Browne. He was a student at Loyola College in Baltimore at the beginning of the civil war, and in May, 1861, entered the Confederate army, serving chiefly under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in the valley of Virginia. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, afterwards taken prisoner, and in February, 1865, sent to Richmond for exchange. At the close of the war he took up the study of medicine, first under Prof. Nathan R. Smith, and afterwards at the University of Maryland, graduating with the degree of M.D. in 1867. He began active practice in Baltimore in 1868, and specialized in the diseases of women and obstetrics. At the Baltimore special dispensary he had for many years the largest gynecological clinic in the city. He was one of the founders of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore in which he served as professor of gynecology from 1881 until it ceased to exist. He was also professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the Baltimore Polyclinic and Post-Graduate Medical School, and gynecologist to the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, and he had a large consulting

practice. Among the most important of his many contributions to the medical journals of the country are: "Case of Fibroid Tumor of the Uterus Causing Eclampsia" (1877); "On Partial Retention of Placenta After Labor" (1879); "Uterine Thermometry" (1880); "Dilation of Female Urethra for Examination of the Ureters" (1880); "Combined Intra-uterine and Extra-uterine Twin Pregnancy, with an Analysis of Twenty-four Cases" (1882); and "The Surgeons of Baltimore and Their Achievements" (1880), and others. In 1883 he devised a new operation for chronic inversion of the uterus which was accepted by many prominent authorities both in this country and abroad. He was one of the earliest ovariotomists in his section of the United States to recognize and remove diseased tubes and ovaries. He was president of the Clinical Society of Maryland, and of the Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of Baltimore, and fellow of the American Gynecological Society. He belonged to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Medical Association, the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland, the Maryland Historical Society, Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Order of Runnymede, and former member of the University Club of Baltimore. He took a keen interest in colonial history and in genealogy, and delivered some scholarly addresses on these subjects. Dr. Browne was a man of high standards of life and conduct. Though careful and conservative, he was always an abettor of every worthy cause, a helper of every worthy person. He was married Oct. 15, 1872, to Jennie, daughter of Johns J. Nicholson, of Baltimore, and they had five children: Bennet Bernard, Jr.; de Courcy; Jennie; Mary; and Ethel, wife of E. Newton Harvey. Three of the children followed in their father's footsteps, both Jennie and Mary being physicians, and Bennet Bernard, Jr., an eye and ear specialist. Dr. Browne died in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 10, 1922.

DOYLE, John Hardy, jurist, was born in Perry county, O., Apr. 23, 1844, son of Michael and Johanna (Brophy) Doyle. His father, a native of Ireland and a contractor, was a pioneer settler in the Maumee Valley of Ohio, but later removed the family home to Toledo, O. The son was educated in the schools of that city and at Denison University. He studied law under the preceptorship of Edward Bissell of Toledo and made such rapid progress that he was admitted to the Ohio bar on his 21st birthday and at once was made a member of the firm of Bissell & Gorrill. While pursuing the study of law, he was employed in the recorder's office of Lucas county and served as secretary to James M. Ashley, afterwards territorial governor of Montana. He continued in legal practice until 1879, when he was recommended for the Republican nomination as judge of the court of common pleas by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Lucas county bar. He was then unanimously nominated by the judicial convention and elected, overcoming an adverse majority of more than 800 votes for the rest of the Republican ticket. At the expiration of his term in 1883, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Ohio and, although then the youngest man who had sat on that bench, he gained a reputation as one of the ablest jurists of that tribunal. At the end of the judicial term, in 1885, he resumed law practice with Alexander Scott and Charles T. Lewis, under the firm name of Doyle, Scott & Lewis. In 1895, upon the death of Mr. Scott, the firm name was changed to Doyle & Lewis, and so continued until his death. Judge Doyle was a man of forceful intellect, quick wit, unflagging industry, a superb manner, both imperious and charming, an unusual faculty of clear statement, and a rich and mellow voice, which endeared him to all auditors. For thirty years he carried on a contest to enforce the lien of an Ohio judgment against the Wabash Railway Co. to a successful issue and he handled hundreds of other important cases, figuring in all the courts of the period. According to a memorial presented by a committee of lawyers to the Bar Association of Toledo, the reputation of Judge Doyle rests "not upon the brilliant results of a few occasions, but upon the uniformly extraordinarily high excellence of his professional work, his honest-mindedness and his exalted character." A life-long reader and student, he was an authority on the history of northwestern Ohio, on which he wrote voluminously, and contributed a series of articles to the "Commerce Club News" of Toledo, which were published in book form, in 1919, as "A Story of Early Toledo." He also organized the Northwestern Ohio Historical Society and was its first president. He had an interest in many industrial and financial concerns, among them the Northern National Bank, the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co., the Ohio Fuel Supply Co., the Woodrow-Parker Co., the Owens Bottle Co., the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., the Guardian Trust & Savings Bank Co. and the Bostwick-Braun Co., all of Toledo. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association (president, 1883), the Toledo Bar Association, and of the Toledo, Toledo Country, Toledo Yacht, Toledo Commerce, the University, the Lincoln and the New Century clubs of Toledo; the Union Club of Cleveland, and the Lawyers' Club and the Ohio Society of New York city. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church of Toledo and trustee emeritus at the time of his death. He was fond of travel and made many voyages to Europe and journeyed through many parts of the United States. He was married Oct. 6, 1868, to Alice Fuller, daughter of Dr. Samuel Wolcott Skinner, a civil war veteran of Connecticut, and they had six children: Elizabeth Wolcott, wife of James Bentley of Toledo; Grace, wife of Charles Graves of Toledo; Genevieve, wife of John S. Pratt of Toledo; Frederick Ellsworth; John H.; and Roger Wolcott Doyle. He died at Florence Villa, Fla., Mar. 24, 1919.

BOUTON, Edward, soldier, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1834, son of Russell and Mary Amanda (Hinsdale) Bouton, and a descendant of John Bouton of France, who landed in Boston, Mass., in 1635 and removing to Hartford was for several years representative in the general court of the colony of Connecticut. He was well educated and at the age of twenty-three was proprietor of a store in Bath, N. Y. He had embarked in the grain commission business in Chicago, Ill., when the civil war broke out. Selling his business, he raised battery I, 1st Ill. light artillery, familiarly known as "Bouton's Battery." He gained promotion to the rank of brigadier-general and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Tuscumbia, Holly Springs, Davis Mills, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Harrisonburgh, Old Town Creek, Wyatts, Tullehat-

chie, Coffeeville and New Madrid, and in various expeditions in west Tennessee, northern Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. On July 13, 1864, with a command of about 4,500 men he marched from Pontotoc to Tupelo, Miss., a distance of twenty-two miles in one day, guarding a heavy train of 300 wagons, and at the same time fighting in four distinct encounters, each successful and against superior numbers. For this achievement he received the highest praise from Gens. A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower. In the course of the war he served as provost-marshal at Memphis, Tenn. After the war he removed to California and engaged in sheep-raising. He was twice married: (1) July 20, 1859, to Margaret Fox of Avoca, N. Y., who died in 1891, and (2) Mar. 22, 1894, to Elsa Johnson. The issue of the second marriage was a son, Edward Bouton, Jr. He died at his home in Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 25, 1921.

ELLYSON, Gideon Daniel, banker, capitalist and manufacturer, was born in Des Moines, Ia., June 22, 1861, son of Daniel and Amanda (Gray) Ellyson. His parents were early pioneers of Iowa; they established a home in Cedar county in 1857 and removed to Des Moines in 1859, where he was born in a black walnut cabin that stood on the site now occupied by the state house. His father, who was an active Lincoln Republican and served as deputy auditor of the state from 1859 to 1865, died when the son was twelve years old, and upon the latter rested the responsibility of taking care of himself and his mother. He sold papers and performed such other work as he could find, meantime acquiring a public school education, and succeeded also in attending high school and a business college. For some years after leaving school he conducted a small candy factory and then engaged in insurance work for a period. He was appointed deputy treasurer of state on Jan. 1, 1891, resigning this post Feb. 13, 1895, to accept the cashiership of the Marquardt Savings Bank, a position he held for ten years, and then was elected president of the institution, the name of which he changed to the Commercial Savings Bank. In addition to becoming prominent in local banking, he took an active interest in state affairs, and for ten years was treasurer of the state board of agriculture, also serving several years on the board of education. His business activities were extensive and embraced the organization of the Northwestern Life & Savings Co., influential directorships in a number of commercial and other undertakings, including the First Trust & Savings Bank before it was merged with another institution, and the vice-presidency of the Melbourne (Ia.) Savings Bank. In 1912 he relinquished these various responsibilities, resigning also the presidency of the Commercial Savings Bank. A year later he became president of the Standard Chemical Co. of Des Moines, which engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical supplies. It was largely due to his efficient management of this company that its business expanded over a widening territory and duly exceeded several-fold its original capacity for turning out its various products, the growing demand for which was greatly stimulated by his forward-looking enterprise. He was equally aggressive and zealous in the interest he took in the drug, chemical, pharmaceutical and surgical trade societies of the country, with which he retained a close association in order to keep abreast of new developments in pharmacy and kindred products. While well known throughout Iowa as a capitalist and manufacturer and distributor of medical supplies, he was of even greater note as a handwriting expert, having acquired an intimate knowledge of chirography while a bank president. Later he studied the science further over a broader field and became such a recognized authority on the subject that he was frequently called upon to testify in court cases involving the validity of signatures to documents. Mr. Ellyson spent his entire life in Des Moines, where his admirable devotion to civic betterment was manifested in the eager interest he took in promoting and furthering city improvements, in his benefactions to charity—especially child welfare by his inauguration of Christmas gifts to poor children, now an annual event—and in the zeal he showed for the city's industrial well being as a progressive member of its chamber of commerce and as president of the Manufacturers' Bureau. He held the commission of captain of Co. H in the Iowa national guard. He was a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias lodges (of which latter he was state organizer), Turner Society, Art Society, and of the Grant, and Golf and Country clubs. As a wide student of literature and philosophy he numbered many literary men among his hosts of friends, including Elbert Hubbard, while the energy, enthusiasm, generosity and fighting spirit he showed in the commercial field earned for him the admiration and esteem of everyone who had business relations with him. He was an active member of the Unitarian church and of the Layman's League affiliated with it. He was married Aug. 2, 1894, to Alice Hubbell (widow of Arthur Queal), who was an accomplished musician and prominent in civic, social and club life of the city and state and did much to help him accomplish his ideals. He is survived by a daughter, Katharine M., wife of Col. John H. Gould, U. S. A. He died at his summer home on Lake Okoboji, Ia., Aug. 7, 1922.

HUNT, Gaillard, historian, was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 8, 1862, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Augusta (Ridgely) Hunt, and grandson of Thomas Hunt, who came to the United States from the Bahama Islands about 1800, and settled at Charleston, S. C. Thomas Hunt married Louisa Gaillard. His father (q.v.) was secretary of the navy under Pres. Garfield. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and the Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C. In 1884 he was appointed examiner in the pension office in Washington and was in the service of the U. S. government for forty years. He was chief of the bureau of manuscripts of the library of congress during 1909–17. Mr. Hunt had a keen appreciation of what constituted good historical material and brought to his new position qualifications of the highest order, already trained by long experience. He spent years in original historical research. He procured the transfer to the library of the diplomatic correspondence of the revolution, the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. He uncovered and called for historical papers buried in the different departments and acquired private collections of men who had been prominent in public life. He recognized the important part that original papers and records would play in the future writing of history, and a great debt is due to his intelligent gathering of such material by students of American history. Mr. Hunt was the author of "The Department of State of the United States" (1892); "The American Passport"

(1898); "Life of James Madison" (1902); "Dis-Union Sentiment in Congress in 1794" (1905); "John C. Calhoun" in "American Crisis Biographies" (1907); "The Department of State; Its History and Functions" (1914). He was also editor of "Fragments of Revolutionary History" (1891); "Writings of James Madison," eight volumes; "The First Forty Years of Washington Society" (1906); "The Journals of the Continental Congress" in succession to Worthington C. Ford (1909) and James Madison's "Journal of Debates in the Constitutional Convention" (1917). In 1918 he was appointed a special officer of the department of state to prepare a history of the World war from the standpoint of the state department, and devoted two years to this task, and in 1921 he was editor of the U. S. delegation at the conference on the limitation of armament. From 1921 until his death he was chief of the division of publications and editor for the department of state. In 1910 he went to Brussels as U. S. delegate to international congress of archivists and librarians. An excellent speaker, Mr. Hunt gave many public addresses. He was a gentleman of the highest integrity, sturdy in character, frank and original in speech, whose genial kindness, warm affections and lively good humor were a perpetual pleasure to a wide circle of friends. He was married Oct. 24, 1901, to Mary, daughter of Maj. Henry Goodfellow, U. S. army, and they had four children: Gaillard, Jr., Henry, Mary and Eleanor. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 20, 1924.

LANE, Elisha Frederick, financier, was born at Swanzey, N. H., Apr. 29, 1826, son of Ezekiel and Rachel Thayer (Fish) Lane. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Lane, who came from Norfolk, England, prior to 1635, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son George and his wife Sarah Harris; their son John and his wife Sarah Briggs; their son Ephraim and his wife Ruth Sheperdson; their son Elkanah and his wife Hannah Tingley, and their son Samuel and his wife Eunice Scott, who were the grandparents of Elisha Frederick Lane. William Lane, colonist, relinquished a land grant to Thompson's Island, Dorchester, for the purpose of a public school, the first to be built in America. Elkanah Lane (5) joined the minute men and marched for Concord and Lexington, and later held various offices under the continental congress. Samuel Lane (6) served in the revolutionary war and was in the expedition to Ticonderoga. Elisha Frederick Lane was educated in the public schools and at Hancock (N. H.) Academy, and subsequently taught school at Warwick, Mass., and at his native town. Owing to poor health, for three or four summers he sailed as a fisherman from Gloucester until his health was restored. In 1849 he became associated with his brothers, Alpheus and Ezra, in the ownership and operation of a mill at Marlboro, N. H., and for seven years was engaged in the manufacture of wooden-ware. In 1857 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1859 took up his residence at Keene, N. H. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. assessor there and two years later he became deputy collector for Cheshire county, and continued as such until the war taxes were abolished. He served as sheriff of Cheshire county during 1870–73. He then became interested in various industrial and financial undertakings, and as a railway promoter and builder. He was a projector of the Ashuelot railroad, retaining his shares in that corporation long after it had passed into the hands of the Connecticut River Railroad Co. He was treasurer and director of both of these roads, also of the Vermont Valley and the Sullivan County railroad companies. He erected three large business blocks at Keene, was at one time president and for more than two score of years a director in the Keene National Bank, and was president and chief owner of the Lancaster Shoe Co., Inc. He was an active factor in causing the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building, Keene, of which he was a director for more than twenty years, and aided also in lifting the debt of that organization, while the Keene museum was similarly indebted to him. In 1907 he erected the Exchange Building, where the exchange of the New England Telephone Co. was provided with quarters. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was a communicant of the First Congregational Church, towards which he was very generous, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a member of the Masonic order. Even after he had reached the venerable period of an octogenarian he continued to display much public-spirited generosity in behalf of every measure looking toward the welfare, growth and prosperity of his adopted city. He was always a busy man, yet he found time to give generous support and hard work to innumerable good causes, and he took part in many reform movements for the better government of the city. His life was an admirable example to every citizen because of his patriotic labors for Keene's best interests, and for his disinterested devotion to worthy causes. He was twice married (1) Mar. 15, 1849, to Susan M., daughter of Farnum Fish of Swanzey. They had one son, Hubert E. of Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Lane died in 1867, and he was married (2) Sept. 15, 1868, to Harriette P., daughter of Abijah Wilder of Keene. They had three children: Henry W., Susan Grace and Harriette M. Lane, wife of Hedley P. Patey of Newtonville, Mass. He died at Keene, N. H., July 15, 1921.

STREET, Thaddeus, shipper and merchant, was born in Charleston, S. C., May 12, 1863, son of Thaddeus and Anna Maria (Richards) Street, and a descendant of Nicholas Street, who came from Bridgewater, England, in the seventeenth century and settled at Taunton, Mass. From Nicholas Street and his second wife Mary Newman the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Anna Miles; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Glover; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Raymond; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Raymond; their son Nehemiah and his wife Thankful Moody; their son Timothy and his wife ———— Huguet, and their son Henry T. and his wife Martha E. Nichols, who were the grandparents of Thaddeus Street. Henry T. Street, his grandfather, established in 1838, the firm of Street Bros., ship brokers, shipping agents and commission merchants, and the firm survived for three generations. Thaddeus Street received his education at the Holy Communion School, now known as the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. At the age of sixteen he began his business career with Street Bros., and at twenty-five was made a partner in the firm. In 1919 he became president of the Carolina Co., engaged in shipping, continuing the business of Street Bros. independently. During the World war he handled many cargoes for the allies. Mr. Street succeeded his father as secretary and treasurer of the New England Society of Charles-

ton, acting in that capacity for a score of years, and was in turn succeeded by his son. He served as vestryman and warden of the Grace (Protestant Episcopal) Church. He was also a member of the Charleston Cotton Exchange. His qualities of mind and heart endeared him to a host of friends and made him one of the best known men in Charleston shipping circles. He was married June 2, 1885, to Mary Anne, daughter of Christopher Seabrook Jenkins of Charleston, S. C., and had three children: Annie Caroline, wife of Alfred Maxwell; Juanita Jenkins, wife of Maxwell Sloan Crayton, and Thaddeus Street, head of Street Bros. He died in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 26, 1920.

LINFIELD, George Fisher, clergyman and educator, was born at Randolph, Mass., Sept. 6, 1846, son of John Porter and Louisa (Fisher) Linfield. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Linfield, who came from England before 1690 and settled at Braintree, Mass. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the line of descent is through their son David and his wife Hannah Vinton; their son Samuel and his wife Betsy Porter; their son John Linfield and his wife Mary Richards, who were the grandparents of George Fisher Linfield. George Fisher Linfield received his early education in public schools, including Stetson High School, Randolph, and at Bryant and Stratton Business College, Boston, Mass. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Rochester in 1873 and at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1876 with the degree of B.D. In January, 1877, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and for five years was pastor of the First Church, Moline, Ill. He was then for some two years pastor of the First Church, Muscatine, Ia. From Jan. 1, 1884, until his death he was principal of Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis. Throughout this latter period he was leader in Baptist interests in Wisconsin, but teaching was his delight, and it was his zeal and love of the work that saved the academy from extinction and put it in the first rank of schools of its class. So lasting was his work at Beaver Dam that twenty years after his death the academy built an administration building and named it Linfield Hall, as a memorial to him and his work. He was enthusiastic, optimistic, and always progressive. He possessed marked ability as a disciplinarian and as an educational financier. To obvious sincerity, capacity, cultivation and frankness, he united a charm of manner that was irresistible. He was married Sept. 4, 1878, to Frances Eleanor, daughter of Oliver Chapin Ross, a farmer of Penfield, N. Y. She survived him. He died at Beaver Dam, Wis., Apr. 30, 1890.

LINFIELD, Frances Eleanor Ross, educator and philanthropist, was born at Penfield, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1852, daughter of Oliver Chapin and Betsey (Shearman) Ross. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was William Ross, who came from the Barbados to America in 1678 and settled at Westerly, R. I.; his wife was Hannah Hungerford, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Ann Lewis; their son Peleg and his wife Hannah Lewis; their son Lebbeus and his wife Rhoda Crandall; and their son William Crandall and his wife Betsey Rundell, who were the grandparents of Frances Eleanor Ross Linfield. Frances E. Ross was graduated at Elmira (N. Y.) College in 1873 with the degree of A.B. After teaching one year in the Englewood (Ill.) high school, she became preceptress of the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Mansfield, in 1876, teaching English and Latin. During 1877–78 she was preceptress of the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., teaching English and French, and from 1884 to 1894 she taught German, history, and literature at Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis. The succeeding year was devoted to post-graduate studies at the University of Chicago. In 1895 she was called to Spokane, Wash., by the illness of her parents, and while caring for them she taught for seventeen years (1895–1912) in the Lewis and Clark high school of that city, where she was head of the department of modern languages. While working together at Wayland Academy, Mr. and Mrs. Linfield formulated the plan for a future contribution toward Christian education, and in 1922, in execution of this pact, Mrs. Linfield gave to McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore., property in Spokane valued at $250,000, on condition that the name of the institution be changed to Linfield College as a memorial to her husband. Approving of the policies of McMinnville College and the determination of its trustees and officers to maintain a distinctly Christian institution, this college was selected as beneficiary of her gift. It was the fourth institution of higher learning founded west of the Rocky Mountains, still in existence. It became a Baptist institution in 1857, and was incorporated in 1858. Since 1921 Mrs. Linfield has been dean of women at this college. In Washington she has been prominent in Baptist activities, serving as counselor on the state convention board of eastern Washington and northern Idaho, on the board of Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, and on the board of Linfield (formerly McMinnville) College. For more than a score of years she has been identified with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of which she was for years a vice-president. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon her by Elmira College in 1923. Mrs. Linfield is a member of the American Association of University Women, Daughters of the American Revolution, Women's American Baptist Missionary Societies and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was married Sept. 4, 1878, to George Fisher Linfield, son of John Porter Linfield, a native of Randolph, Mass., and for many years principal of Wayland Academy, who died at Beaver Dam, Wis., Apr. 30, 1890.

DRANSFIELD, Thomas, educator, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1836, son of Richard and Ann (Broadbent) Dransfield. His father, a native of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, was a boat and house builder and came to America with his wife in 1827 and later settled in Rochester, where he served as school commissioner. Of his seven children Thomas, the third, inherited a marked integrity of character, ambition, and a tireless energy, evinced in his efforts to acquire an education. While attending school, he delivered the morning papers to raise funds for his college expenses. He attended the University of Rochester and won one of the first scholarships offered by that institution. Following his graduation with honors in 1858 with the degree of A.B., he taught for a short period at Middlebury Academy, Wyoming. Returning to Rochester he became principal of grammar schools Nos. 4 and 9, and resumed his studies at the university for the degree of A.M., which he received in 1861. After teaching for eight years he gave up that calling and entered the optical business (1866), in partnership with Edward E. Bausch, with whom he founded

the firm of Bausch & Dransfield, and for twenty years thereafter was engaged in the sale of spectacles, opera, field, and marine glasses, telescopes, microscopes, and a clinical thermometer. In 1886 he sold his interest to Mr. Bausch and established a real estate business which he conducted in Rochester for the remainder of his career. Always keenly interested in civic affairs, he served for six years (1910–16) as city clerk, and later as state examiner of mortgages. As president of the Rochester Athenaeum he was instrumental in enlisting the interest of many people of note. He was a member of the Rochester board of education, the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and Masonic order in which he was a past master of Yonnondio lodge. A member of the Presbyterian church, his sincere and simple religious faith made him devoted to the work of the church from his youth. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, the founder and superintendent of the Salem Sunday school, superintendent for twelve years of the Allen street German Evangelical Church, treasurer and later president of the New York State Sunday School Association, and a life-long member of the executive committee of that organization. His Sunday school work, in which character training at the formative stage of youth was nearest his heart, served as his only recreation, outside his family life, and provided an outlet for his warm social instincts. He was an eager participant in outdoor and indoor sports, lived a strictly temperate life, enjoyed great bodily vigor and was never known to be ill until he suffered the paralytic stroke that caused his death. In his business relations he displayed a rare acumen, a fine sense of justice, decision and an unbending probity. He was married July 17, 1862, to Elizabeth, daughter of David Bell of Rochester, who before her marriage had been a school teacher. They had six children: Elizabeth, widow of Franklin S. Jenkins of South Pasadena, Calif.; Martha, wife of Harry A. Tompkins of Rochester; Alice, wife of Dr. H. Adelbert Hamilton of Elmira College; Anne, wife of Albert C. Bell of Chicago, Ill.; Jane, wife of Clarence De Lano Stone of New York, and Thomas Dransfield, Jr., of Boston, Mass. One of the daughters, Mrs. Hamilton, is a successful educator, and was the first woman member of the board of education of Elmira. Another, Mrs. Stone, under her maiden name, Jane Dransfield, is a well-known poet, playwright, critic, and lecturer on the American drama, and author of the plays, "The Lost Pleiad"; "The Romance of Melrose Hall"; "The White Widow"; "Blood o' Kings"; and "Joe, a Hudson Valley Play." Mr. Dransfield died in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1923.

MILLER, Frank Theron, lawyer, was born at Fair Haven, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1874, son of Oscar and Sarah Elizabeth (Turner) Miller. He received his preliminary education in public schools at Fair Haven, and began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y., under the preceptorship of John H. Costello, at the same time attending the college of law of Syracuse University, where he was graduated in 1897. In that year he was admitted to the New York bar and immediately began practice at Syracuse in partnership with Frederick A. Kuntzsch, the firm of Kuntzsch & Miller continuing until the death of the senior partner in 1907. Soon thereafter he associated himself with Wordsworth B. Matterson in the firm of Miller & Matterson, a relation which was maintained until his death. As a lawyer he won widespread recognition in railroad actions and in suits brought in connection with the postal service. The success he met in this work took him all over the United States for fifteen years, and he tried cases in three-fourths of the states. Record verdicts were obtained by him, and settlements approximating $750,000 were made in this type of actions. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Onondaga County Bar Association, and the Citizens' and Liederkranz clubs of Syracuse. In Masonry he held the 33rd degree; was treasurer and trustee of the Masonic Temple Association; was a past high officer in all the lodges of Masonry, and a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association and the Masonic Club. He found his chief recreation hunting deer in the Adirondacks. He was a communicant of the Methodist church, and in politics a Republican. He was a member of the Republican city committee of Syracuse and served as commissioner of public safety during 1920–21. Sobriety, industry, perseverance, punctuality and courtesy were his dominating personal characteristics. Of genial disposition and kind in deed, he made lasting friendships wherever his pursuit took him. He was exact in the preparation of his cases and exhausted any subject to which he addressed himself; as a result of his thoroughness, his cases were always so well prepared that he made an excellent record in terminating them successfully. He was married June 4, 1902, to Ina, daughter of Henry Lacy, president of the Third National Bank of Syracuse, and had five children: Orson Lacy, Frank T., Jr., Henry Robert, Kate Elizabeth, and Mary Jane Miller. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., July 12, 1922.

NOTT, Josiah Clark, physician, was born in Columbia, S. C., Mar. 24, 1804, son of Judge Abraham and Angelica (Mitchell) Nott. His father (1767–1830) was a prominent judge and politician. The son was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1824 and studied for the ministry, but his preference was for the medical profession and entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania obtained his degree of M.D. in 1827. He was resident surgeon at the Philadelphia almshouse for one year, after which he became demonstrator in anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania under Prof. Philip S. Physick and he began the practice of his profession in his native city. After visiting Europe in 1835 and spending a year in the study of medicine, natural history and kindred sciences he settled in Mobile, Ala., in 1836. In 1858 he founded a medical school in Mobile and lectured on surgery there for over two years until the school was broken up by the civil war. He practiced in Baltimore, Md., for one year after the war and in 1867 removed to New York city, where he quickly won distinction as an accomplished physician and gynecologist, but the northern winters were too severe for him and in 1872 he went to Aiken, S. C., for his health and later returned to Mobile. He originated several capital operations of surgery and made improvements in the methods of procedure of others. Alexander J. C. Skene in his "Diseases of Women" said "Coccyodynia was first discussed by Dr. Nott in the 'North American Medical Journal' of May 1844, but it attracted little attention until 1861 when Sir J. Y. Simpson revived the subject and gave it the name of coccyodynia." He is said to be the first to do extirpation of the coccyx for inflammation. While in New York he read numerous papers before the

medical societies, bearing evidence of a well-trained mind and ripe scholarship, and contributed a number of original articles to medical journals. He is said to be the first person to suggest that insects play a part as carriers of yellow fever, in a paper entitled "On the Cause of Yellow Fever" which appeared in the New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal" in 1848. He was a profound student of ethnological subjects and published a number of books which attracted great attention in Europe as well as in the United States. These were "Two Lectures on the Connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man" (1849); "The Physical History of the Jewish Race" (1850); "An Appendix Containing a Summary of Latest Scientific Facts bearing upon the Question of Unity or Plurality of Species," contributed to Hatz's translation of Count A. de Gobineau's "Moral and Intellectual Diversity of Races" (1857); "Types of Mankind" (1854), and "Indigenous Races of the Earth" (1857), the last two works written jointly with George R. Gliddon in refutation of the theory of the unity of the human race, by showing that the present types of mankind lived 3000 B.C., and that there is no evidence that during the last 5000 years one type has been changed into another. Dr. Nott was married in March, 1832, to Sarah Chestnut, daughter of James Sutherland Deas and had four children: Edward Fisher, James Deas, Henry Junius and Josiah Clark, Jr. He died in Mobile, Ala., Mar. 31, 1873.

CLAUSS, John H., manufacturer, was born in New York city, June 4, 1855, son of Henry and Johanetta (Fleirch) Clauss of Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, O., and at seventeen began his business career as a bookkeeper for the Standard Oil Co. in that city. While in that position he became deeply interested in the oil business and made a close study of its possibilities. In 1878 he acquired a controlling interest in the Ohio Coöperative Shear Co. at Elyria, O., and changed the name to the Clauss Shear Works, of which he became president. Ten years later he moved the plant to Fremont, O., which became one of the centers of the cutlery manufacturing business of the United States. In 1890 he consolidated the entire shear industry of the country into the National Shear Co., of which he was president. After internal dissensions this trust was dissolved in 1899, and the Clauss Shear Co. again operated as an independent plant. In the fall of 1913 it began the manufacture of fancy scissors, the first to be made in this country. For more than thirty years the Clauss company supplied the U. S. government, and during the European war manufactured sixty per cent. of all surgical scissors used by the allied armies, thousands of dozens of service shears, and more than a million razors. After Mr. Clauss sold his interests to a Cleveland syndicate in 1919 the business was continued as the Henkel-Clauss Co. Aside from his interest in the shear industry he was president of the Never Fail Co., Toledo, O., which manufactured the Clauss "Never Fail" razor sharpener; the founder of the Colonial Trust Co. of Fremont, and in 1905, upon removing to Toledo, which became his permanent home, he became the owner of one of the two most valuable oil fields in Ohio. He was a man of ripe experience, mature judgment and remarkable business instinct. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Inverness Golf, Toledo Yacht, Maumee Yacht, and the Athletic clubs (Toledo); and the Cleveland Athletic Club. He was married Sept. 14, 1880, to Katherine, daughter of Thomas Gregory of Cleveland, O. He died in Toledo, O., Nov. 20, 1919.

OSBORNE, Henry Zenas, congressman, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1848, son of Zenas and Juliette (Bristol) Osborne, and a descendant of Richard Osborn, a native of Suffolk, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Connecticut. After a public school training, he became an apprentice in the office of the Buffalo "Christian Advocate." In 1864 he completed his apprenticeship in the office of the Cazenovia (N. Y.) "Republican" and enlisted as a private in the civil war. For several years subsequently he worked as a printer in various newspaper offices until 1874, when he was elected president of the New Orleans Typographical Union and, in 1876, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union. He was New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" in 1873–78 and for one year was employed by the Associated Press of New Orleans. In 1878 he went to Bodie, Calif., where he edited and managed the Bodie "Daily Standard." There in the following year he founded the Bodie "Daily Free Press," which he conducted for five years. Removing to Los Angeles in 1884 he purchased the "Evening Republican," and later the "Evening Express," consolidating both papers under the latter title, and directed the paper till 1897. He was also interested in a number of successful mining enterprises and held many positions of public trust where he received and disbursed millions of public money and trust funds. He served six years as receiver of public moneys of the Bodie land district by appointment of Presidents Hayes and Arthur; four years as collector of customs of the Los Angeles district by appointment of Pres. Harrison; and eight years as U. S. marshal of the southern district of California by appointment of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. In 1914 Capt. Osborne was appointed commissioner of the board of public works of Los Angeles and in the same year he was Republican nominee for congress for the tenth district. He was first elected to the 65th congress in 1916 as a Republican, and entered congress immediately before the commencement of the World war, and his first vote was cast for the declaration of the state of war, as advocated by Pres. Wilson on the first day of the session of that congress. His votes throughout the war were without exception in favor of its prosecution, without reference to partisan considerations. In 1918 he was, without opposition, made the candidate of the Democratic party as well as of the Republican party and received a majority vote of 63,048 for the 66th congress. In 1920 he was renominated by Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists and was elected by a majority of 77,030 and, in 1922, he was again elected to congress by a majority of 98,739 votes. He was ranking member of the committee on rivers and harbors, until he resigned to accept appointment on the committee on appropriations in the spring of 1922. His work was potential in bringing to Los Angeles and southern California many public utilities. He was an organizer and charter member of many of the great civic and social institutions of Los Angeles, among them the chamber of commerce, the chamber of mines and oil, the California Club, the Editorial Association of Southern California and the Sunset and Union League clubs. He was president of the chamber of commerce and the Sunset Club and vice-president of the American Institute of

Mining Engineers. He was also one of the thirty organizers and charter members of Al Maliakah Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and was a past eminent commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, and past worshipful master of Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M. He was married at Cazenovia, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1872, to Helen, daughter of Ashael A. Annas, and had five children: Sherrill, Henry Zenas, Jr., Clarence, Raymond and Edith Helen, wife of Samuel Stillman Stahl. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 8, 1923.

MATHENY, Albert Ralston, physician and surgeon, was born at Freedom, Pa., May 15, 1874, son of John Deemer and Caroline (Shoemaker) Matheny; grandson of Moses and Hannah (Nye) Matheny, and great-grandson of Joseph Matheny, who came from the north of Ireland, and located first in Western Pennsylvania, later removing to the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and eventually settling in Ohio. The family of Mathenee originated in Languedoc, France, and were Huguenots. His grandfather, Moses Matheny, a cabinet-maker, removed from Virginia and established a branch of the family in Wayne township, Lawrence co., Pa.; he became the owner of a large tract of land, a part of which is now Ellwood City, and which had also included Park Gate and Rock Point. Albert R. Matheny received his preliminary education in the public schools of New Brighton and at Geneva College. He was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1898 with the degree of M.D. There he received the Shain gold medal for the best examination in the practice of medicine; honorable mention in an examination in ophthalmology; divided the J. C. Wilson Society prize for the best examination in the practice of medicine, attaining the standing of 100 per cent. and won the alumni prize of a medal for the best general average gained in the entire curriculum, the last mentioned prize never having been won before, and being the highest and rarest of all prizes given at the institution. He served his internship in Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., and the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. He then began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. For several years he was a member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, later going to the Pittsburgh Hospital, where he was chief surgeon. During the World war he served as a captain in the medical corps of the U. S. army, and was stationed successively at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., Lakewood, N. J., and Camp Grant, Ill. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Academy of Surgeons and a member of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Allegheny County Medical Society, American Legion, various Masonic bodies, the Civic Club of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the University, Pittsburgh Field, Pittsburgh Country, and Apollo clubs (Pittsburgh). He was a communicant of the Third United Presbyterian Church. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in reading, golf and athletics. Dr. Matheny bore a high reputation as a surgeon not only in Pittsburgh but in medical circles throughout the country. He was actively interested in many benevolent enterprises and devoted his time freely to charitable work. He was untiring in behalf of his profession, and was never known to refuse a call. It was mainly through his instrumentality that medical examinations were introduced into the public schools of Pittsburgh. He was married Jan. 24, 1905, to Florence B., daughter of Edward A. Kitzmiller, a financier and philanthropist, of Hawkins Station, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and they had three children: Albert Ralston, Jr., Charles Edward and Richard Dale Matheny. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 10, 1922.

STORY, Julian [Russell], painter, was born at Walton-on-Thames, England, Sept. 8, 1857, son of William Wetmore (q.v.) and Emelyn (Eldredge) Story. He was a great-grandson of Dr. Elisha Story, the patriot. Joseph Story (q.v.), his grandfather, was justice of the supreme court of the United States, and his father was a poet and sculptor and author of "The Life and Letters of Joseph Story," which contains also a biographical history of the Story family. Julian Story went to Eton, the famous English preparatory school, subsequently matriculating at Brazenose College, Oxford, and receiving therefrom the degree of M.A. in 1879. After leaving Oxford he turned his attention seriously to the study of painting. Within two years he was an exhibitor at the Grosvenor Galleries, London, his first picture being "The Entombment of Christ," which was later acquired by the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. He studied in Rome and Florence and in Venice joined a colony of artists under Frank Duveneck, who had abandoned the study of their art at Dusseldorf and Munich, where American students usually went. During his residence in Venice he imbibed some of the principles of the three schools of art represented in the colony, namely, German, French and Italian. Later he lived in Paris, where his art preceptors, besides Duveneck, were Boulanger and Lefebvre, under whom he studied at the Academie Julien. Thereafter he was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, London, and at the Paris Salon, from which in 1889 he received a third-class medal and honorable mention for a picture representing Dr. Cheron surrounded by his assistants in his laboratory at St. Lazare Hospital. The work was purchased by the French government. In 1891 he was awarded a gold medal for work exhibited in Berlin, and in 1900 a silver medal for an exhibit at the Paris exposition, in which year also he was admitted into the French Legion of Honor as a chevalier. While in Paris he was engaged for several years in painting general subjects. Later he devoted himself almost exclusively to portrait painting, fulfilling many commissions there and in London. His sitters included many celebrities, among them King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales), Cardinal Howard, Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Lady Wolseley. In 1901 he was an exhibitor at the Buffalo exposition, receiving a silver medal. He came to Philadelphia, Pa., the following year to fulfill a number of portrait commissions. These displayed a fidelity of portraiture, life and color that made his brush in great demand, and gave him a national repute as a portrait painter of genius. He continued to live in Philadelphia until his death. Among his sitters were Rudulph Ellis, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas Dolan, Henry B. Coxe, Gov. Sproul of Pennsylvania, Charles Curtis Harrison, Spencer Penrose, Judge Robert Ralston, George A. Crump, and many ladies of social prominence. Several of his portraits were shown at annual exhibitions of the Academy of the Fine Arts. His work is represented in permanent collections, among them the City Art Museum, St. Louis, and the Telfair Academy, Savannah, Ga. He was an exhibitor at the San Francisco Panama-Pacific exposition

in 1915, being awarded a silver medal. His summers were usually spent in Italy at the beautiful villa he had built on his estate at Vallambrosa, near Florence, where his farms and gardens afforded him his greatest pleasure as a relaxation. His other recreations were reading and golf. He took a prominent part in the social life of Philadelphia and was a popular member of its chief clubs. He was also an associate of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Paris Society of American Painters; Society of Portrait Painters, London; Society of American Artists, New York; Beefsteak Club, London, and the Brook Club, New York. His death was a distinct loss to American art, especially in Philadelphia, and ended the art activities of a notable family. Each generation of the Storys had made memorable contributions to the world of art. In every relation that brought him into association with his fellow men he exhibited the rare qualities of intellectual poise, depth, generosity and tranquility, coupled with wide knowledge of people and affairs, which rendered his counsel valuable and his companionship delightful. He was married (1) in London, England, July 31, 1891, to Emma Eames (q.v.), American operatic prima donna, which union was dissolved in 1907; and (2) also in London, June 23, 1909, to Elaine (Sartori) Bohlen, daughter of Victor Sartori, American consul at Leghorn, Italy, and had three children: Julian Waldo, Emelyn Fiorenza and Vera Felicite Story, all by the second union. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1919.

RODGERS, Hickman Price, jurist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1859, son of James A. and Hannah E. (Stith) Rodgers. While employed in the office of Col. Robert S. MacDonald, a lawyer of St. Louis, he began the study of law and was graduated at the Washington University Law School in 1880 with the degree of LL.B. In the same year he was admitted to the Missouri bar and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, subsequently being admitted to practice before the higher courts, including the U. S. supreme court. In 1905 Gov. Folk appointed him first judge of the St. Louis court of general sessions, a court created by the state legislature, and later abolished by the supreme court upon the ground of unconstitutionality. In his capacity of judge he instituted the parole system for first offenders, a precedent which was followed by other members of the bench. Professionally he was impartial in point of view, deliberate in conclusion and fearless in execution. In 1912 he became a member of the St. Louis board of equalization, and assisted in securing the equitable increase of assessments upon persons of wealth and corporations within the jurisdiction. During the World war he served as government appeal agent in the selective draft service. While his practice was general in character, he was recognized as an authority on the law of taxation and special assessment. Judge Rodgers was a member of the State Bar Association of Missouri, the St. Louis Bar Association, the Alumni Council of Washington University, the Masonic fraternity and the Legion of Honor of St. Louis. Politically he was a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in gardening and literary studies. Personally he was kind, genial and modest. He was married Sept. 25, 1884, to Margaret, daughter of James McChesney of East St. Louis, Ill., and had three children: Sterling Price, Milton and Atwell Rodgers. He died in St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1922.

LITTMANN, Max, manufacturer, was born in Wusterhausen, Germany, Jan. 8, 1846. He came to the United States in 1865, and secured employment in New York city. Six months later he enlisted in the United States army, serving for three years in the 18th infantry regiment, 2d battalion, under Gen. Carrington. While on detached duty at Fort Philip Kearney, he participated in the famous "wagon box" fight, in which thirty-five men successfully held off 2,000 Indians for a whole day, and was especially mentioned for bravery and promoted sergeant. Upon being honorably discharged he settled in St. Louis, Mo. There he originated the idea of installing boot-black stands in the hotels of the west, first placing such stands in the Planter's, Lindell and Southern hotels, in St. Louis, a business which he conducted until 1878. He then became a partner in the Franz Krein Manufacturing Co., makers of wagon hardware. In 1880 this firm consolidated, and with the Charles L. Nixdorff Co., under the name of the Nixdorff-Krein Manufacturing Co., was incorporated for $250,000, with Mr. Littmann secretary and treasurer; he was president from 1899 until his death. He was vice-president of the Jewish Charitable and Educational Institute, and of the Mt. Sinai Cemetery Association. He was a member of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the St. Louis Business Men's League. Politically he was a Republican. He was a man of wide experience, sound judgment, a good friend and helpful counselor. He was married Feb. 18, 1877, to Marie, daughter of Lazarus Baer of Karlsruhe, Germany, and four children were born: Hannah (Mrs. I. Auer), Edgar, Bernhard Littmann, and the late Sophie Littmann Freund. He died in Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 6, 1921.

WHEAT, Silas Carmi, educator, was born at Franklin, Delaware co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1852, son of George Washington and Alice Eliza (Gay) Wheat. His first American ancestor was Moses Wheat, who came from Southwark, England, in 1635 and settled at Concord, Mass., and from him and his wife, Tamzen (Thomasine), the line of descent is traced through their son Joshua and his wife Elizabeth Mansfield; their son Samuel and his wife Lydia; their son Solomon and his wife Margaret Green; their son Solomon and his wife Hannah Richardson; their son William and his wife Mary Bolles; their son Silas and his wife Eunice Dewey, who were the grandparents of Silas C. Wheat. His higher education was obtained at the Franklin Academy, and the New York University School of Pedagogy, and in 1875 he began his career of teaching as principal in the public school of Summit, N. J. In 1883 he became principal of the public school of Madison, N. J., and from 1893 to 1910 he taught in New York city. During this period he pursued advanced study and in 1898 received from New York University the degree of M.Pd. Mr. Wheat specialized in the science of conchology. He catalogued the state collection of shells at Albany; prepared a report on "The Mollusks of Long Island" for the Brooklyn Institute, and on "The Mollusks of New Jersey" for the state museum at Trenton; and contributed a number of articles on natural science to scientific journals. He compiled a genealogy of the Wheat family. He was a member of the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the American Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Entomological Society, New York Entomological Club, the microscopical department of the Brooklyn Institute

(president), the New York Men Teachers' Association (president), and the Masonic fraternity. Mountain climbing and exploring the seashore were his chief recreations. He was a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. As student of nature and teacher of youth Mr. Wheat was a delightful friend and stimulating companion. He was married Dec. 26, 1876, to Josephine A., daughter of Seaman Wright of Summit, N. J., and had three children: Nina Ethel, Grace Alice and Howard Irving Wheat. He died in Middlebury, Vt., Sept. 1, 1922.

CAPPELEN, Frederick William, civil engineer and inventor, was born at Drammen, Norway, Oct. 21, 1857, son of Deitrich and Wilhelmina (Jahn) Cappelen. He received a high school education at Fredrickstad, Norway; was graduated at the technical school at Orebro, Sweden, and was graduated at the Dresden (Ger.) Polytechnicum (after a four years' course) in 1880 with a degree in civil engineering and with the highest honors ever won up to that time by a student not German. In the same year he came to the United States and was employed in the engineering offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. in New York city, and subsequently at Brainerd, Minn. During 1881–83 he was assistant engineer on location and construction of the Missoula division of the Northern Pacific, in Montana, after which he was for two years assistant engineer with the St. Paul & Northern Railway Co., engaged in bridge work. He then entered the service of the city of Minneapolis as bridge engineer, remaining in this position until 1892. During this time, among other work, he designed and built three highway bridges across the Mississippi river. At the beginning of 1893 he was elected city engineer of Minneapolis, remaining in that office until 1898. He again became city engineer in 1913, holding the post until his death. During this latter term of office he built the St. Anthony bridge, a splendid example of reinforced concrete construction, 2,223 feet in length, and 80 feet in width. This bridge crosses the Mississippi river just at St. Anthony Falls and is conceded to be a noble and enduring structure. The Franklin avenue bridge, another reinforced concrete highway bridge, 1,030 feet in length with five spans, the central one of 400 feet, the longest concrete spans in the world, was designed by him and was in the process of erection under his direction at the time of his death. It is called the Cappelen memorial bridge. During 1898–1913 he maintained an office as consulting engineer on bridge and municipal work. In this time he had a large part in the bridging and the lowering of the steam railroad tracks through Minneapolis, and was consulting engineer for the Great Northern Railroad Co. From 1907 until 1911 he was also connected with the Decaries Incinerator Co., working out during this period many improvements in its garbage reduction process. In 1895 he designed the Minneapolis reservoir system which was the first step toward the purification of the city's water supply. His interest in and designs for the improvement of the city water works caused him often to be referred to as the father of the present system. In 1904 he served as a commission with Andrew Rinker, then city engineer, and Allen Hazen of New York, for the investigation of a pure water supply for Minneapolis. Their report recommended the purification of the present supply from the Mississippi river. The operation of the filtration plant was begun under his direction in 1913. In 1921 its capacity had been increased to 90,000,000 gallons per day. During the thirteen years in which he served Minneapolis as city engineer the water works system was rapidly extended and improved, keeping pace with the growth of the city. Extensive studies and investigations were made by him on the subject of grade separations of street and railroad crossings. A part of this work has already been brought to a successful completion. General plans for much more were completed by him shortly prior to his death. His standing and reputation as a sanitary engineer were recognized by the governor of Minnesota, who appointed him one of the first two engineer members of the state board of health, in 1918, and he was reappointed in 1921. He was a trustee of the American Water Works Association, and a member also of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, American Society of Civil Engineers, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Masonic fraternity, and the Minneapolis Engineers', Automobile and Odin clubs of Minneapolis. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Lutheran church. He found his chief recreation in travel. Mr. Cappelen's place in the estimation of the public was well stated in an editorial in the Minneapolis "Tribune" at his death: "The engineering genius and the artistic craftmanship of Frederick W. Cappelen are woven ineradicably into the physical fabric of Minneapolis. His most enduring monuments are the magnificent bridges which were evolved out of the dreams of his busy mind and flung across the Mississippi. His epitaph is written in the hearts of thousands of citizens who understand what loyal and distinguished service he rendered to this community. The Third avenue bridge and the Franklin avenue bridge, both noble and enduring structures, will stand presumably for centuries as witness to Mr. Cappelen's gift for wedding beauty and grandeur to utility, for putting to practical account a rare imagination. For a quarter of a century this man had given his best in public service to Minneapolis. He used his engineering genius not merely to facilitate communication, but to preserve public health, to promote safety and to enhance the attractions of the city. His devotion to the duties of his office and to the upbuilding of Minneapolis was not without its personal sacrifices. His passing is a loss that will not easily be retrieved." He was married Sept. 15, 1883, to Felicitas, daughter of Fred S. Wessel of Hanover, Germany; she survived him. He had two children: Arthur S., a salesman for Standard Oil Co., New York city, and Felix G. Cappelen, Goodyear Rubber Co., Akron, O. He died in Minneapolis, Oct. 16, 1921.

HALL, Florence Marion Howe, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1845, daughter of Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe (qq.v.). Her father was the noted philanthropist, and her mother the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and other well-known works. Mrs. Hall was educated in private schools in Boston and studied music with Otto Dresel of that city. She was prominent in club work throughout her life, first as president of the Monday Afternoon Club of Plainfield, N. J., and later as vice-president, director and chairman of the department of education of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, and also as an officer of many other clubs and associations of women. She became widely known as an author, her books including: "Social Customs" (1887); "The Cor-

reet Thing" (1888, 1902); "The Story of Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil; and What He Taught Her" (with her sister, Maud Howe Elliott, 1903); "Flossy's Play-Days" (1906); "Social Usages at Washington" (1906); "Handbook of Hospitality in Town and Country" (1910); "Boys, Girls and Manners" (1913); "The A B C of Correct Speech" (1916); "Julia Ward Howe and the Woman Suffrage Movement" (1913); "Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic" (1916); "Good Form for All Occasions" (1918); and "Memories Grave and Gay" (1918), the last an autobiography. Mrs. Hall was also a lecturer of note, her best known lecture topics being "Art of Conservation," "Social Usages," "Cardinal Points of Good Manners" and "Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished People." Eager always in public benefaction and efficient in all she undertook, Mrs. Hall brought to every cause a heart brimming with sympathy, and a mind the sure comprehension of which was softened and illumined by infinite subtlety and charm. She was married Nov. 15, 1871, to David Prescott Hall, and they had four children: Samuel P.; Caroline M., wife of Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead; Henry M., and John H. Hall. Mrs. Hall died at High Bridge, N. J., Apr. 10, 1922.

HEWITT, William, mechanical engineer, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 26, 1853, son of Charles and Anna (Conrad) Hewitt, and grandson of John Hewitt, an English yeoman of Cannock, Staffordshire, who came to America in 1796, settled in New York city as the representative of the firm of Boulton & Watt, and made the patterns of the first steam engine built entirely in this country. John Hewitt's wife was Anne Gurnee. Charles Hewitt, father of the engineer, was president and general manager of the Trenton Iron Co., and state senator of New Jersey. The son was graduated at the New Jersey State Model School, Trenton, in 1868, and attended Lehigh University for two years, leaving to enter as a junior, the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, which had just been opened. He studied under Prof. Robert H. Thurston (q.v.) and accompanied him as commissioner to the world's fair, Vienna. He was graduated with the class of 1874, receiving the degree of M.E. He then entered the service of the Trenton Iron Co., first as paymaster and then as assistant to his father, in the work of designing, remodeling and installing new machinery at the plant. Upon the death of Charles Hewitt in 1879, Abram S. Hewitt (q.v.) was elected president and William Hewitt, vice-president, a position he held for twenty-four years (1879–1903). From 1879 to 1888 he was managing director, and subsequently engineer in a new department of the business, devoted to the designing and building of aerial tramways and other methods of haulage involving the use of wire rope, and became a recognized authority in that field. About a year after the death of Abram S. Hewitt the works were sold to the American Steel & Wire Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The plant continued to be operated independently until 1911 and thereafter as a branch of the American Steel & Wire Co. During all of these changes Mr. Hewitt continued to serve as tramway engineer and wire rope expert, retiring in 1922 after forty-eight years of service. He made a number of inventions closely related to his work as mechanical engineer. When the Trenton Iron Co. engaged in the manufacture of wire rope in 1885 he devised, patented and installed machinery which laid the wires into strands, and the strands into rope simultaneously, thus performing two operations in one. Among his other inventions was a wire bale tie, known on the market for several years as the "Anchor" tie. He wrote "The Applications of Wire Rope to Transportation and Power Transmission," issued by the Trenton Iron Co., and contributed numerous articles to technical journals, as well as papers to professional societies. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, serving on its board of managers, the Engineering Association of the South and the Theta Xi and Tau Beta Pi fraternities. He was the first president of the Alumni Association of Stevens Institute of Technology. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and politically was a Republican. Personally he was keenly alert and active, and his ready humor and kindly nature gained for him many friends. He was married Dec. 11, 1878, to Josephine Helen, daughter of Charles F. Walker of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had four children: Alice Louise, Charles Conrad, Waldburg and Helen Bradley, wife of Albert Blohm. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2, 1922.

FLETCHER, Allen Miller, fifty-fourth governor of Vermont, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25, 1853, son of Stoughton A. and Julia (Bullard) Fletcher, grandson of Jesse Fletcher, and a descendant of Robert Fletcher who came over from England to Concord, Mass., in the year 1630. His father, a farmer, removed to Indianapolis from Ludlow, Vt., in the year 1830, and was one of the leading business men in the early life of that city, among other activities founding Fletcher's Bank, later the Fletcher American National Bank. The son was educated in the Jacob Abbott School in Maine, the Swedenborgian School, Waltham, Mass., and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. After a period of travel in America and Europe he began his business career. He was elected vice-president of the old Indianapolis Gas Co. in 1875 and three years later was made president. He sold his interest in the gas company in 1890 and in 1893 became identified with Fletcher's Bank, a private banking house which had been founded by his father and later was changed to a national bank. In 1899 he went abroad and on his return established a banking business in Wall street, New York. He conducted the business for five years and in 1905, having inherited an ample fortune from his father, retired from business and settled on an estate near Ludlow, Vt., where he built a handsome residence and spent the last of his days free from business cares. He now interested himself in local politics. He served in both branches of the legislature and in 1908 was a member of the commission formed to revise the state constitution. In 1912 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Vermont, and received a plurality of 6,183 over his Democratic opponent, but lacked the majority required by the Vermont constitution, and it was necessary to carry the election to the legislature. That body in joint session elected him governor. During his administration of two years the legislature passed a large number of bills, the most important of which were those creating a state board of arbitration for the adjustment of labor disturbances, establishing a teachers' retirement fund, providing for a juvenile court, and substituting electrocution for hanging as a form of capital punishment. His administration as gov-

ernor was the most spectacular in the history of the state because of his independence and unwillingness to perform his duties otherwise than as he saw them. As governor he was an uncompromising enemy of official incompetence and extravagance, and while many of the reforms which he advocated failed to meet popular approval, time's perspective has proved the wisdom of most of them. One of his outstanding characteristics was his loyalty to purpose and unswerving devotion to the task to which he set his hand. He was one of the most kindly and gentle of men and would go further to do a favor for a friend than to gain a personal advantage. A memorial library in honor of his father was presented to the town of Ludlow by him in 1901. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry. He was married Apr. 26, 1876, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Robert F. Bence of Indianapolis, Ind., and they had three children: Mary C., wife of Dr. F. R. Charlton, Fannie Bence and Allen Miller Fletcher, Jr. He died in Rutland, Vt., May 11, 1922.

BEEGLE, Frederick N., manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Millersburg, O., May 21, 1863, son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Korns) Beegle. He received his education in public schools at Millersburg and at the North Manchester (Ind.) high school. He began his business life at sixteen as a clerk in a grocery store at Beaver Falls, Pa., and in 1880 entered the service of the Western File Co., Beaver Falls, as a tester of files. Five months later he started a wholesale and retail produce business which he conducted successfully for several years. After a year of travel in the West he returned to Beaver Falls; was first employed in the grocery store of B. B. Todd, and then took a position as clerk with the Hartman Steel Co., where he soon became chief clerk, and remained in that relation for three years. When the Hartman concern was purchased by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., he became chief shipping clerk, and subsequently was transferred to the Thirty-third street mill of the company in Pittsburgh. Resigning in 1889, he returned to Beaver Falls as assistant superintendent of the Union Drawn Steel Co., and upon a reorganization of the company in 1890 he became a stockholder and was elected secretary and treasurer, later becoming president. The Union Drawn Steel Co. manufactures cold finished steel for shafting and various machinery purposes; it specializes in screw steel for automatic and hand screw machines. When he first became associated with the concern the capacity of the plant was 2,000 tons per year of cold drawn steel, but under his management the business rapidly increased until at the time of his death the plant was the largest of its kind in the world. The headquarters and works are at Beaver Falls, with plants at Gary, Ind., and Hartford, Conn., warehouses in New York city; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O., and Detroit, Mich., and sales offices in Boston, Mass., and Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Beegle was also president and director of the Standard Gauge Steel Co., the Beaver Clay Manufacturing Co., the Beaver Refrigerator and Potteries Co., the Davidson Ore Mining Co., and the Ideal Foundry & Machinery Co.; president of the Union Drawn Steel Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.; vice-president of the Monterey Wire Nail Co., Monterey, Mex., and the First National Bank, Beaver Falls; treasurer and director of the Alamo Mining Co., of Monterey, Mexico; director in the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, and a dominant factor in the Janitors' Supply Co., Pittsburgh. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Beaver County Children's Home, the Home for the Aged, New Brighton, Pa., and the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls, Pa. He was a member of the Duquesne and Americus clubs (Pittsburgh); the Beaver Valley Country, Tamaqua and Kiwanis clubs (Beaver Falls); the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club (Hancock, Md.) and the Union League Club (Chicago). He was a leader in many charitable and community enterprises. Mr. Beegle had an integrity of principle and of conduct that accounted for the high place he held in industry and the affairs of Beaver Falls in general as really as did his expert knowledge of business affairs. He recognized and assumed his full share of the responsibilities of life and worked zealously for the betterment and benefit of the civic and business interests with which he was associated. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married Dec. 25, 1890, to Nellie E., daughter of Amasa Heath, a clergyman of Oberlin, O., and they had one child, Clifford Heath Beegle. He died at New Brighton, Pa., Aug. 17, 1923.

LUKE, Frank, Jr., aviator, was born at Phoenix, Ariz., May 19, 1897, the son of Frank and Tillie (Liebenow) Luke. He was graduated at the Phoenix High School in 1917, just after war had been declared against Germany. At school he had become distinguished in athletics, and was captain of the football team. The call of war was in his blood, and he enlisted in the Austin, Tex., school of aeronautics, where he finished the regular nine weeks' course in seven weeks, and made the best record for assembling a Lewis machine gun while blindfolded. From Austin he was sent to the training station at North Island near San Diego, Calif. His proficiency there was so marked that he was the first member in his class to be permitted to fly alone. On Mar. 3, 1918, he sailed for France, where he finished his course in training, graduating first in flying, and second in handling a machine-gun, and was attached to the 25th aero squadron. Within six weeks he was a recorded "ace," and his name was known throughout France, England and the United States as one of America's most expert aviators. Luke's specialty from the beginning was the attack and destruction of German observation balloons, a field requiring more daring, more skill and better judgment than fighting airplanes. In seventeen days he destroyed fourteen balloons in the Verdun and Toul areas. His method was unique. The German balloons when riding over some field for observation, were carefully guarded by anti-aircraft guns and to attack them there involved tremendous risk. Luke hit upon the idea of tracking the balloons to their hangars at sundown. He would ride behind the clouds all day, follow them home at night and swooping low, would deliver a torrent of incendiary bullets, and retreat in the darkening shadows. Said one of his fellow airmen: "As a balloon 'strafer' he had no equal, and he took the keenest delight in this most dangerous of aviation stunts. His plan of attack was simple. A German balloon would be located, and Luke with several other pilots would climb into the clouds and at a certain point would dive, followed part way down by the rest of the formation, whose particular part would be to start a 'dog fight' with the Fokkers protecting the balloon. Luke would continue his nose-dive regard-

less of the gunners that by this time would be sprinkling the air with shrapnel. When within a few hundred feet of the victim he would let go a burst of incendiary bullets and immediately there would be a flash of flames skyward. Luke's greatest feat, ten days before his death, was bringing down three planes and two balloons in twelve minutes, a feat unrivaled in the entire period of the war. Most of his victories were shared by pilots who fought off the Fokkers while he attacked the balloon. Toward the end, however, he sometimes went out alone, and it was on one of these solitary expeditions that he met his death. In the 1st pursuit group to which Luke belonged, he made a record of eighteen enemy planes or balloons in seventeen days. He was entirely alone on his last expedition and how he came to his end was never known, but the unmarked grave of the young hero was located in the February following his death near Murvaux where he fell behind the German lines." Capt. Alfred A. Grant of the air service in France, writing to his parents shortly after his death, said: "His career was meteoric for he was easily the most wonderful pilot we have seen. The ease and grace with which he flew was remarkable. Imbued with the enthusiasm of his years he made an ideal pilot. It is truly a great loss to the air service that he is gone." To his father was presented the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded to him. The date of his death was Sept. 29, 1918.

SULLIVAN, Jeremiah Jay, banker, was born on a farm near Canal Fulton, Stark co., O., Nov. 16, 1844, son of Jeremiah Jay and Mary (Moylan) Sullivan, who came from Ireland and settled near Fulton in 1843. He received his education in the village schools and at seventeen enlisted for the civil war as a private in the 3rd O. battery (national guard), serving until the close of the war, being mustered out as sergeant at the age of twenty. He was with Grant at Vicksburg, and Sherman at Atlanta. After the war he became part owner of a general store at Nashville, O., and at the end of two years bought his partner's interest. Seeking a broader field in 1878 he moved to Millersburg, Holmes co., O., where he conducted a general hardware trade for a decade, enjoying increasing success and great personal popularity which led to political honors. He was elected to the Ohio state senate on the Democratic ballot in 1879, and for two years gave serious attention to the problems of state government. He declined renomination at the expiration of his term but in 1885 he was again elected state senator, his nomination being without opposition. His district three times endorsed him for congress, the convention of 1882 being "deadlocked" four days until he withdrew from the contest. During his legislative career he took high grounds on all moral questions and was a leader in all movements which concerned the betterment of the condition of state institutions for the care of the unfortunate. He was the author and champion of the senate bill for the establishment of the celebrated Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, O., and was equally effective in his labors to promote the interests of that institution in later days, serving for years as one of its trustees. His career as a banker began in 1887 when Pres. Cleveland appointed him national bank examiner for the state of Ohio. During three years of his service, terminating in his resignation, he succeeded in bringing to justice several who were infringing upon the national banking laws of the country. In 1889 he moved to Cleveland and in the following year organized the Central National Bank, of which he was successively cashier and managing director, vice-president and president, the latter from 1900 to 1921. In 1898 he acquired a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Canton, O., and was its president from that date until 1911, after which he was director. In 1905 he organized the Superior Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, and served successively as its president and chairman of the board of directors. In 1921 the Central National Bank and the Superior Savings & Trust Co. merged under the name of Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co., and Col. Sullivan was chairman of the board of directors until his death. He was widely consulted because of his extensive and detailed information concerning the principles of banking and finance. He was a noted public speaker especially on subjects relating to currency and banking, and was often called upon to address bankers' conventions in various parts of the country. His interests were largely in lake shipping, being president of the Superior Steamship Co. and the Ohio Steamship Co., and vice-president of the Pioneer Steamship Co., which latter company built the lake freighter "J. J. Sullivan." Aside from these positions he was vice-president of the New England Co., treasurer of the Cleveland & Aurora Mineral Land Co., and the Mutual Building & Investment Co., and director of the Smith Steamship Co., the Acme Transit Co. and director of the local board and trustee of the American Surety Co. of New York. Col. Sullivan possessed a high sense of civic honor, and was always at the front in every move to better conditions in his adopted city. To his efforts was largely due the location of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. He founded the Cleveland Bankers' Club. In 1893 he was elected to the colonelcy of the 5th regiment of infantry, O. national guard (by unanimous vote). He was president of the National Board of Trade (1905–06), the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce (1905), the Ohio State Bankers' Association, the Cleveland Association of Credit Men (and founder, 1899), and the Cleveland Clearing House Association (1903 and 1904). He also served many years as U. S. jury commissioner for the northern district of Ohio. He was a generous supporter and faithful member of the Merchant Marine League, of which he was treasurer from the time of its organization. He was a member of the Union, Country, Roadside, Chagrin Valley Hunt and Mayfield Country clubs of Cleveland, and the Ohio Society of New York. A man of strong personality, an able executive and a skillful organizer, his death was a distinct loss to the community in which he dwelt. He was married at Shreve, O., Sept. 25, 1873, to Selina J., daughter of Thomas Brown of Shreve, O., and had three children: Selma, Corliss E., president of Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co., and Helen Sullivan Seymour, wife of Harold F. Seymour, president of the Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland. He died in Cleveland, O., Feb. 2, 1922, from bronchial pneumonia, the only illness suffered during his life.

BALDWIN, Henry E., editor and cartoonist, was born at Newport, N. H., Dec. 19, 1815, son of Erastus Baldwin. During the campaign preceding the state election of March, 1839, he issued the first numbers of the "Whip and Spur," a four-page weekly journal published in the office of the "New Hampshire Argus and Spectator," which furnished the material needed in its make-

up. Though the credit of originating the first illustrated paper has been given to Frederick Gleason of Boston, Mass., who in 1850 began the publication of "Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion," recent researches have demonstrated that the first cartoon published in the "Whip and Spur" antedates the other by more than ten years, and it was probably the first paper, not only in this country but in the world, to publish illustrations. The origin of the paper was due to a remark made by Gen. James Wilson, a famous stump orator of Keene, N. H., at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, during the spring campaign of 1839, to the effect that the "Whigs of New Hampshire needed the whip and spur—the spur roweldeep would set them upon the trot." Baldwin, who was a clever draftsman, embodied Wilson's figure of speech in the form of a picture, representing the general on horseback in the attitude suggested by him in his discourse. He published it in the form of a wood-engraving in a small campaign paper three months before the election. C. M. Brown, in his sketch of the paper, says: "It took like wildfire and a circulation of nearly 4,000 was readily obtained in the state. The price was twenty-five cents. . . . The paper was never after printed in a state election but was printed every presidential year down to 1860." Mr. Baldwin later made many other cartoons which exercised an extraordinary influence at that early date. Baldwin was for some time editor of the "Argus and Spectator" and later of the "Lowell Courier." He was register of deeds and judge of probate for Sullivan county, clerk of the Boston custom house for four years, clerk of the state senate and private secretary to Pres. Pierce. His brother, Samuel C. Baldwin, who was associated with him in his ingenious and remunerative enterprise, was also a man of marked intellectual ability, but did not possess his brother's remarkable gift as a draftsman. "We think," says Henry G. Carleton of him, "that there was nothing in animal or vegetable life that he could not readily put upon paper and give it a natural and lifelike appearance. He had also a talent for making everything he drew appear ridiculous and laughable." As an agreeable author and clever versifier Baldwin is probably best remembered by "Pencillings by the Way" which was the literary result of a trip in the West, an effusion conceived in a spirit of good humor which met with an excellent reception and was republished in several papers. He was married to Marcia, daughter of Thomas P. Gilmore of Newport, N. H., and died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1855.

HARTWICK, Edward Edgar, soldier and lumberman, was born at St. Louis, Mich., Sept. 6, 1871, son of Michael S. and Jane Augusta (Obear) Hartwick, and a descendant of John Christopher Hartwick, a Lutheran minister of Saxe, Germany, who came to this country in 1714, as a missionary pastor and worked among the pioneers and Indians of western New York. Upon his death in 1796 he left 2,000 acres of land in Hartwick township, Otsego co., N. Y., to be devoted to the founding of a theological and missionary seminary, and through this gift Hartwick Seminary was founded. Edward E. Hartwick was educated in the public schools of Grayling, Mich. In 1889 he was appointed from the state of Michigan to the U. S. military academy, and after being graduated in 1893 he was assigned to the 9th U. S. cavalry, with the rank of second lieutenant. Subsequently he was transferred to the 4th U. S. cavalry, serving as adjutant to Gen. Chaffee in the last Indian campaign in Wyoming, and to the 9th U. S. cavalry, serving in the Spanish-American war, and distinguishing himself for bravery in the Santiago campaign and in the charge of San Juan Hill. After a brief period of service as acting chief quartermaster of the cavalry division, he resigned in August, 1899, to enter the lumber business in Mason, Mich. In 1901 he organized the Hartwick-Woodfield Lumber Co. in Jackson, Mich., and in 1909 the Hartwick Lumber Co. in Detroit, Mich., of which he was president until his death. Under his direction the entire business was expanded to include five large lumber yards. Mr. Hartwick was vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of Detroit, an organizer and manager of the Michelson Land & Home Co., and one of the founders and publishers of the "Retail Lumberman," a trade journal. Upon the entrance of America into the European war he volunteered for service, received the commission of major in September, 1917, and was placed in command of the first battalion of the 20th engineers, composed of practical lumbermen and foresters from various parts of the country. He sailed for France the following October, and from that time until his death he was engaged with his battalion in erecting mills and preparing lumber for the needs of the U. S. army. His personal example was an inspiration to his men who, under his command, distinguished themselves for good conduct and constructive enterprise. Maj. Hartwick was a life member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and member of the Society of Foreign Wars, the Board of Commerce, Real Estate Board, and the Athletic, Exchange, and Golf clubs of Detroit, Mich. He was also an active member of the Knights Templar and 32nd degree lodge of the Masonic fraternity. He was married Oct. 19, 1898, to Karen B., daughter of Nels Michelson of Grayling, Mich., and they had two children: Nelson and Robert Hartwick. He died at Bordeaux, France, of spinal meningitis incurred in service, Mar. 31, 1918.

FISHER, Mark, artist, was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1841, of English and Irish ancestry. He early manifested a love for drawing, but as the poverty of his parents would not permit them to further his wish to become an artist, he was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a decorator and sign painter. He found time, however, to devote to drawing, and availing himself of the facilities afforded by the Lowell Institute, attended a class in drawing held there twice a week. His first efforts were in portraiture, for which he got occasional commissions, but his inclinations were turned in the direction of landscape after his meeting with George Inness, with whom he subsequently lived and worked for about a year and who was most cordial in his encouragement. Upon leaving Mr. Inness he was enabled, through the courtesy of a friend in Boston, who advanced him sufficient money for the purpose, to go to Paris, where he entered Gleyre's studio. He remained in Paris for a year and a half, then returned to Boston where he met with such scant encouragement that he was obliged to turn again to his trade for a livelihood. After a second visit to Paris he finally settled in England, establishing his home in the Essex country where he won recognition as a distinguished landscape and animal painter. Making the peaceful pastures and little villages of that pastoral section of England the subject of his canvases, he ex-

hibited regularly in London and identified himself with the independent group of young artists. He was elected a member of the Dudley gallery, then a select society of rising young artists including many R. A.'s, and afterwards was made a member of the Royal Institute of painters in water colors, and of the Royal Academy, where he exhibited with great success for many years. The best known of his paintings are "The Meadows"; "On the Cam"; "Noon"; "A Canal Jump on the Oise"; "A Scotch Hillside"; "Early Summer"; "Evening," and "Vision of the Sea." While he painted many portraits he was at his best in his landscapes. George Moore wrote in "Modern Painting," "Mark Fisher's painting is optimistic. His skies are blue, his sunlight dozes in the orchard, his chestnut trees are in bloom. The melodrama of nature never appears in his pictures; his lanes and fields reflect a gentle mind that has found happiness in observing the changes of the seasons," and the "Pall Mall Gazette" characterized his work as follows: "He is the foremost of English 'Vibrists' or 'Iridescents,' at once the sanest and the most sincere. He never shirks the conclusions of his eyesight; he never sugars his impressions to suit a more insipid or childish taste than his own; and he never stoops to accept a formula from Corot or to execute a fantasia upon the idea of some leading impressionist. Therefore, one never doubts the genuineness of Mr. Fisher's interest in real light and his respect for the particular motif he happens to paint. In fact, he is a true painter of landscape, not merely one who combs color into patterns and coaxes natural forms into designs suitable for fans or furniture. His landscapes are open air in feeling, pictorial in emotion, and by no means that exotic and merely decorative painting which abounds at the academy, the New Gallery and other exhibitions." He died in London, England, Apr. 29, 1923.

HILL, Walter Barnard, chancellor of the University of Georgia, was born at Talbotton, Ga., Sept. 5, 1851, son of Barnard and Mary Clay (Birch) Hill. He was educated at the University of Georgia, receiving the A.B. degree in 1870, and the LL.B. one year later. Admitted to the Georgia bar in 1871, he at once began the practice of law at Macon with his father. When the latter was appointed to a judgeship in the superior court in 1873, Walter Hill formed a partnership with Nathaniel E. Harris, later governor of the state. This firm had a wide and varied practice, especially figuring in railroad legislation. During 1876–82 Mr. Hill was city attorney of Macon. He twice revised and annotated the Georgia code, first in 1873 and again in 1882. When the U. S. supreme court celebrated its centennial, in 1890, he delivered an address on "The Common Law." He was professor of law at Mercer University, 1894–99 and chancellor of the University of Georgia, 1899–1905. During his administration the university received more than twice the amount of funds from the state and from individuals than in all its previous history, the state legislature during his régime making its first regular annual appropriations to the maintenance fund. He also secured lands and appropriations for the state college of agriculture. In addition to numerous contributions to the legal periodicals, he found time to write for such publications as the "Century Magazine," the "Atlantic Monthly," and the "Southern Review." His "Uncle Tom Without a Cabin," in which he discussed the great southern problem, attracted widespread attention, as did his articles on "Wit and Humor" in the "Methodist Review." His greatest local distinction, however, grew out of speeches and lectures on prohibition, and it was said that he did more than any other man to make Georgia a prohibition state. He was president in 1887 of the Georgia State Bar Association, chairman of the committee on judicial administration of the American Bar Association, chairman of the boards of the South Georgia Methodist Orphans' Home at Macon, and the Mulberry Street Methodist Church, trustee of Vanderbilt University, Emory College and the Georgia State School for Colored Youths, a member of the Southern Education Board, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad Commission, and a director in the Southern Mutual Insurance Co. of Athens, Ga. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was married to Sallie Backer of Macon, Ga., in October, 1899, and they had four children: Pacna B., Mary M., Walter B., Jr., and Roger M. Hill. Prof. Hill died at Athens, Ga., Dec. 28, 1905.

WILLIAMSON, James Nathaniel, manufacturer, was born at Locust Hill, Caswell co., N. C., Mar. 6, 1842, son of Thomas and Frances Pannill Banks (Farish) Williamson and grandson of Nathan and Sarah (Swift) Williamson. While a student at Davidson (N. C.) College, he enlisted in Co. A, 3rd N. C. volunteers, and served throughout the civil war, attaining the rank of captain. The war ended, he undertook the reconstruction of the shattered family fortune. Meanwhile he had married the daughter of Edwin Michael Holt, first colored cotton goods manufacturer in the South, and founder and owner of the Alamance Cotton Mills, near what is now Burlington, N. C., who invited him to join him and his five sons in the enterprise under the firm name of E. M. Holt's Sons. In 1887, he removed to Alamance county and assumed his new duties. The Alamance mills having proved successful, the members of the firm desired to extend their business, and on the Haw river, near Graham, they built and placed in operation the Carolina Cotton Mills. Here, he and James H. Holt, a brother-in-law, were for fifteen years engaged in the conduct of this business, operated under the firm title of J. H. & W. E. Holt & Co. He then built the Ossipee Cotton Mills in Alamance county, operating under the firm style of James N. Williamson & Sons, the management of which he eventually relinquished to his sons, William Holt and James Nathaniel, Jr. Subsequently he aided his eldest son, William Holt, in the erection of the Pilot Cotton Mills at Raleigh, N. C. In all of his enterprises he achieved success, for whatever he undertook prospered even beyond his expectations. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and politically he was a Democrat. He was an intelligent, earnest and progressive citizen, always at the forefront in religious welfare and charitable work. He was married Sept. 5, 1865, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin Michael Holt, and had four children: William Holt (q.v.); Ada V.; James Nathaniel, Jr., and Mary Blanche, wife of J. Harrison Spencer. He died at Graham, N. C., Feb. 21, 1921.

MEEKER, Ralph [Lovejoy], journalist, was born at Trumball Phalanx, O., Jan. 26, 1845, son of Nathan Cook and Arvilla Delight(Smith) Meeker, and a descendant of William Meeker, who with his brother came to America from England in 1639 and settled in New Haven,

Conn., later removing to New Jersey. His father was founder of the Union Colony of Colorado, which became the city of Greeley. Ralph Meeker was educated in the public schools of Cairo, Ill. He began his journalistic career by assisting his father on the New York "Tribune." During the first year of the Union Colony he was its secretary. He began his newspaper activities as a cub reporter in New York city in 1867 on the staff of the New York "Tribune" and subsequently was with the Danbury "News," Chicago "Examiner," the San Francisco "Examiner" and the New York "Herald." He was assigned by the "Herald" to investigate a series of alleged frauds and grafting in the Indian agencies during the administration of President Grant, and the trail of his inquiries led up the Missouri river from St. Louis to the Montana-Canadian boundary. His reports to the "Herald" were not entrusted to the mails but were sent in duplicate by express, and as a result of his exposé President Grant made an official investigation and the ring of grafters was overthrown. Thus the name Meeker became anathema throughout the Indian lands of the Middle West, and it is supposed that Ralph Meeker's exposé was the indirect cause of the massacre at White River in 1875, when his father was killed. He was on the staff of the New York "Herald" for about forty years, during which he was stationed in London, England, in 1885–86, and was the "Herald's" war correspondent in the Russian-Turkish war in 1877. From 1875 to 1877 he was Washington correspondent of the "Herald," and during his long career he was associated with many prominent newspaper men, including James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Eugene Field and Bayard Taylor. Mr. Meeker possessed a remarkable memory and a keen sense of amiable humor of the Bret Hart type, characteristics which added to his powers of original, graphic description explained his unusual ability in the field of journalism. He retired from the staff of the "Herald" in 1916, and four years later went to Greeley, Colo., and was writing a history of the Greeley colony at the time of his death. He was twice married (1) Oct. 16, 1885, to Carmen Dolores Circovoch, who died in June, 1904; and (2) June 23, 1906, to Louise Hopkins Taylor. He died in Greeley, Colo., Dec. 5, 1921.

JOHNSON, Otis Coe, chemist, was born at Kishwaukee, Ill., Sept. 11, 1839, son of William H. and Alma (Otis) Johnson. His advanced studies were made at Oberlin College, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1868, and A.M. in 1877. He was also graduated at the school of pharmacy of the University of Michigan in 1871. His life was passed at the latter institution as instructor in chemistry from 1873 to 1880, when he became assistant professor and in 1880 professor of qualitative chemical analysis. He retired as professor emeritus in the seventy-second year of his age. On July 18, 1878, he married Katherine Crane of Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1880 he wrote for the "Chemical News" "Chemical Theory of Negative Bonds and Rule of Balancing Equations," later incorporated in other books by other authors. In collaboration with Albert B. Prescott, he was co-editor and reviser of the different editions of "Qualitative Analysis," a standard text to this day, and guide in qualitative work, with data for analytical operations and laboratory methods in organic chemistry. This book embodied the results of many of his contributions to chemical science, including "Analytical Equations" (5th ed., 1909). Prescott and Johnson's "Qualitative Chemical Analysis," revised by John E. Olsen, A.M., Ph.D., reached a seventh edition in 1916, four years after the death of Johnson, which occurred on June 6, 1912.

McCORMICK, Joseph Medill, U. S. senator, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1877, son of Robert Sanderson (q.v.) and Katherine (Medill) McCormick, and a descendant of Thomas McCormick who emigrated from Ireland in 1735. His paternal grandfather, William S. McCormick was one of the proprietors of the famous McCormick Reaping Machine Co., but this branch of the family gave up all interests in the business, the provision in the will of the grandfather making it necessary for the sale of all his interests back to the Harvester Co. His father (q.v.) was U. S. ambassador to Vienna, St. Petersburg and Paris. Medill McCormick attended Groton School, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Yale University in 1900. As a boy he spent much time with his maternal grandfather, Joseph Medill (q.v.), for many years the proprietor of the Chicago "Tribune," and in 1900 began his newspaper career on the same paper at a salary of $3.00 per week. After a brief experience as a "cub" reporter he was sent to the Philippine Islands for an account of the insurrection against the American occupation. Later, in succession he became copy writer, editorial writer and assistant correspondent in the Washington office of the "Tribune." He was made treasurer in 1903 and business manager in 1906, and under his direction the modern Chicago "Tribune" began to take form. It was about 1908 that he was given active jurisdiction over all departments of the paper, which became one of the most prosperous and widely read in the United States. Mr. McCormick entered politics in the presidential campaign of 1908 at the behest of his friend, Theodore Roosevelt, whom he supported in the campaign of 1912, also throwing the influence of the "Tribune" in his favor. When the Progressives seceded from the Chicago convention of 1912, Mr. McCormick became one of the leaders of the Progressive campaign. In the same year he was nominated as Progressive candidate for the Illinois assembly in a district in which he did not live, and despite his protests he was elected, and reëlected in 1914. He was elected congressman at-large from Illinois as a Republican in 1916, and in 1918 he was elected to the U. S. senate for a term of six years. In both houses he worked for the enactment of humanitarian legislation for which he had contended as editor. He was an advocate of child labor legislation, and when the suprême court declared the child labor law unconstitutional, he took up the fight in the senate for an amendment to the constitution. He introduced and successfully sponsored the first budget legislation of congress and was designated by Gen. Charles G. Dawes as the "founder of the American budget system." His work in budgetary reform and his championship of deepwater legislation leading to federal provision for engineering investigation of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence waterway project were his two chief accomplishments. In the senate he was a member of the committees on expenditures in the executive departments, finance, rules, territories and insular possessions, and on foreign relations. As a bitter and implacable opponent of American entry into the League of Nations

he denounced that organization as virtually a superstate in which membership would mean the loss of American independence. In 1920 he spent much time in Europe, studying the proceedings of the league, particularly the effect of its relations with the Court of International Justice. His candidacy for reëlection to the senate for a second term in 1924 was based upon the vigorous part he played in the successful fight against the league, his disapproval of the economics of the Versailles treaty, and the budgetary and other legislation he sponsored, the enactment of which operated to reduce federal taxation. State politics, however, conflicted with the national issues on which he made his canvass, and he was defeated by ex-Gov. Charles S. Deneen in the Republican primaries. In his political alignment he gravitated like other Progressives, back to regular Republicanism in the war period, declaring in 1915 that the European conflict, on which American sentiment was even then crystallizing, had wiped out all differences between the two wings of the party. He was a farmer as well as a legislator and publisher, and a pioneer in the raising of soy beans, besides aiding in introducing alfalfa to the middle West. He took his work seriously and achieved results through a stubborn forcefulness and earnestness which swept him along to his objective. Of broad international experience, knowing foreign languages as well as countries, he was chiefly conspicuous before the country as a well-informed and unbending isolationist in the League of Nations' issue, and even those who differed radically from him on the subject recognized the uncommon range of information he contributed to the historic dispute both in and out of congress. He was a member of the Chicago, Commercial and City clubs of Chicago; University Club of New York, and Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was married in Cleveland, O., June 10, 1903, to Ruth, daughter of Sen. Marcus A. Hanna (q.v.) of Cleveland, O. Mrs. McCormick took an active interest in child labor legislation and civic improvements and was one of the foremost advocates of woman's suffrage. They had three children: Katherine Augusta, Medill, and Ruth Elizabeth McCormick. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1925.

HOSKET, Charles Frederick, manufacturer and contractor, was born at Osborn, O., April 17, 1860, son of William and Louise (Ellman) Hosket. After receiving a public school education at Dayton, O., he entered the brick contracting business in that city. Establishing a brick yard at East Dayton, he became one of the most successful brick manufacturers in the city, and his brick works one of the largest in southern Ohio. His products were much in demand and were shipped long distances. He combined with brick manufacturing a prosperous business as a contractor and builder. Among the most important structures he erected were buildings of the Soldiers' Home, Miami Valley Hospital and Davis Sewing Machine Works, at Dayton. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the Van Buren Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hosket was endowed in an exceptional degree with the qualities that command business success. He was industrious, prudent, methodical and courteous, and of inflexible integrity. He was married twice and had two children by his first wife: Louise, wife of Albert Kinzler, and Edward Hosket. He was married (2) June 12, 1894, to Catherine, daughter of William Happel of Dayton, and they had ten children: Carl W.; Gustave H.; Henry C.; Richard E.; Catherine, wife of Harry S. Lewber; Emily R.; Ethel M.; Elizabeth A.; Wilmer C., and Herbert R. Hosket. He died at Dayton, O., Aug. 12, 1923.

WAGGONER, William Henry, miller and banker, was born in Perry county, Pa., Nov. 13, 1839, son of Peter and Mary (Snyder) Waggoner. After a public school education he entered his father's flour milling business. In 1866 they removed the business to Independence, Mo., and purchased the old city mill. In 1875 a new mill was built which the son conducted independently until 1883, when the business was incorporated as the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., of which he was president until his death. Under his direction the mill was gradually enlarged until it had a grist capacity of 1,300 barrels daily, with a storage capacity of 350,000 bushels. It specialized in the manufacture of Queen of the Pantry brand of flour. Mr. Waggoner was also president and a director in the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; a director in the Bank of Independence, and the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo., and a factor in the Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, and the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank, Independence. He had large realty holdings both in Kansas City and at Independence. Politically he was a Republican, and at one time he had served as a member of the city council. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the chamber of commerce of Independence. He was married Mar. 24, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac S. Fought, and had five children: William H. Jr.; Maude K., wife of J. E. Fenn; Harry K.; John S., and Arch B. Waggoner, who is the vice-president of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. He died at Independence, Mo., Oct. 24, 1921.

PEABODY, Josephine Preston (Mrs. Lionel S. Marks), poet and dramatist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, 1874, daughter of Charles Kilham and Susan Josephine (Morrill) Peabody, granddaughter of Francis and Hannah Kilham (Preston) Peabody, and a descendant of Francis Peabody of St. Albans, England, who came to America in 1635 and settled at Topsfield, Mass., in 1657. Following her father's death when she was ten years of age, her family removed to Boston, where she was educated at the Girls' Latin School. Afterwards she attended Radcliffe College for two years (1894–96). During 1901–03 she was an instructor in English literature at Wellesley College. Throughout her early girlhood she wrote plays, poems and stories voluminously. Her first printed work was a poem in "The Woman's Journal," written at the age of fourteen. She contributed poems to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's," "Scribner's," "The Century" and other periodicals, and was the author of "Old Greek Folk Stories" (1897); "The Wayfarers," a book of verse (1898); "Fortune and Men's Eyes," new poems with a play (1900); "Marlowe," a drama (1901); "The Singing Leaves" (1903); "Pan," a choric idyll for music (1904); "The Wings," a drama (1907); "The Book of the Little Past" (1908); "The Piper," a drama (1909); "The Singing Man" (1911); "The Wolf of Gubbio," a drama (1913); "Harvest Moon," war poems (1916); "The Chameleon," a play (1917); and "A Portrait of Mrs. W———," a drama (1922). Her first collected book of verse, "The Wayfarers" (1898), contains poems written mainly between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. It had a remarkable reception and a number of the poems were selected by Edmund Clar-

ence Stedman for inclusion in his "American Anthology." Of "Fortune and Men's Eyes," a one-act poetic play with Shakespeare as the principal character and a number of lyrics, Richard Henry Stoddard declared that it placed her "in the forefront of living poets." The same critic also wrote of her "Marlowe" that it was "not a book of the week or of the year, but a lasting contribution to the glory of American letters." Another of her plays, "The Piper," whose theme is based on the story of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," won the Stratford competition in England over 314 competitors of all nationalities, and was produced by Sir Frank Benson at the Memorial Theater, Stratford-on-Avon, in 1910. Its immediate success resulted in its presentation in London and its performance by three touring companies throughout the English provinces. In 1911 the play was staged by the endowed New Theater in New York and later was performed in other large American cities. Sir Edward Russell (afterwards Lord Russell), the distinguished editor of the Liverpool "Daily Post," wrote of "The Piper": "No praise can be too high for it . . . There has been no such beautiful child-play for many years. Perhaps there never was one so beautiful." The London "Academy," taking the same view, remarked: "We do not ever remember to have seen anything upon the stage in this country or the continent so deserving of preservation as 'The Piper.'" Upon its production in America the New York "Times" commented: "We have no other American poet whose muse is capable of such a sustained and inspired flight in the atmosphere of poetic drama." "The Piper" expressed her sympathy for the outcast, the oppressed and the disinherited. Thenceforward her efforts were increasingly devoted to the cause of those to whom life had brought scant happiness and beauty. Throughout her works breathes the wish to share life with them. She sums up this feeling in the preface to "The Singing Man": "What life itself may be, we cannot know till all men share the chance to know." Her deeply religious, early-Christian spirit, with its insistence on love as the necessary basis for human relationships and the solvent of all injustice, finds its most complete expression in "The Wolf of Gubbio," a play which relates to the life of St. Francis of Assisi. It drew a glowing tribute from M. Paul Sabatier, the biographer of the saint. "This work," he wrote, "so delicate and so profoundly true, will create a better understanding and a deeper love of St. Francis than a host of learned treatises." "Harvest Moon," containing poems on war and women, represented her reaction to the horrors of the world conflict. Its theme is the burden that war throws on woman, its appropriation of her master work and its desecration of her "sheltered life." Illumining these poems, which sprang from an abounding sense of the glory of life and its sacredness, is a vision of the "life that might be." Her last work, "Portrait of Mrs. W————," is a prose play that dramatizes the personality and character of Mary Woolstonecraft, the English pioneer of feminism and author of "The Vindication of the Rights of Woman," published in 1792. Miss Peabody was married June 21, 1906, to Lionel S. Marks, professor of mechanical engineering at Harvard University and editor-in-chief of the "Mechanical Engineers' Handbook." They had two children, a daughter, Alison Peabody Marks, and a son, Lionel Peabody Marks. She died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 4, 1922.

STONE, Henry Lane, lawyer, was born in Bath county, Ky., Jan. 17, 1842, son of Samuel and Sallie (Lane) Stone. His earliest American ancestor was Josiah Stone, who came from England in the early part of the 18th century and settled in Prince William county, Va. Josiah's wife was Mary Coleman, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Valentine Stone and his wife Kezziah French, who were the grandparents of Henry Lane Stone. Valentine Stone was a soldier of the war of the revolution, and in 1790 removed from Virginia to Kentucky. Mr. Stone's mother was a sister of Henry S. Lane (q.v.), governor of Indiana and U. S. senator, and his father served four terms as a member of the Kentucky legislature, and was brigadier general of Kentucky militia. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Indiana and at an academy at Bainbridge, Putnam co., Ind. He taught school for three years, while studying law and in 1859–60 attended for one term a law school in Indianapolis taught by Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon and John Coburn. He was licensed to practice law by the circuit court of Putnam county, Ind., in May, 1862, but volunteered for the war, and served as private, sergeant major and ordnance sergeant in the 9th regiment, Kentucky cavalry in Gen. John H. Morgan's (q.v.) command until Lee's surrender in 1865. He was on the Ohio and Indiana raid of Gen. Morgan in 1863, was imprisoned in Camps Morton and Douglas three months; escaped from the latter in October, 1863; was recaptured in Kentucky and imprisoned at Mt. Sterling; escaped to Canada, returning through Federal lines and rejoined his regiment in Virginia, in June, 1864. He wrote an interesting account of his experiences in the civil war in a pamphlet entitled "Morgan's Men," which was published by the Free Public Library of Louisville in 1919. After the war he began the practice of his profession at Owingsville, Ky., in the beginning of 1866. He was county attorney of Bath county during 1866–70, and was a member of the Kentucky house of representatives during 1873–74. He was a partner of Hon. Newton P. Reid, under the name of Reid & Stone, from 1870 to 1875. He removed to Mt. Sterling in 1878 and formed a partnership with Hon. Richard Reid, as Reid & Stone, which continued until 1883. Two years later he removed to Louisville, Ky., where for one year (1889–90) he was a member of the firm of Stone & Sudduth, in association with Watson Sudduth. He served two terms as city attorney of Louisville, covering the period from 1896–1904. He was general counsel of the Louisville & Nashville R.R. Co. from 1905 to 1921, when he retired from professional practice. He was Democratic presidential elector, 9th district of Kentucky, in 1872 and 1876. He was an attendant of the Christian (Disciples) Church, and a member of various law associations, and the Pendennis, Louisville Commercial and Louisville Country clubs. He was married Feb. 21, 1866, to Pamela Lane, daughter of Walker Bourne, of Montgomery county, Ky., and had one daughter, May Stone, in charge of the Hindman (Ky.) Settlement School, and one son, Junius Stone. He died in Louisville, Ky., May 31, 1922.

ROSA, Charles Arthur, electrical engineer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 1862, son of Henry and Harriet (Randolph) Rosa. His father, a native of New York, was a barrel manufacturer of Chicago and Lockport, Ill. The son received his education in public schools. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the U. S. navy and

served on the Peary relief expedition to the Polar seas. In 1883 he was engaged by the Western Electric Co. at Chicago, and for many years was employed as chief engineer in the installation of light and power plants in almost every state of the Union. He was in charge of the company's exhibits at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, and the California Mid-Winter fair, San Francisco, 1896. In the latter year he was detailed to Zanesville, O., where the Western Electric Co. had taken over the local plant, and for six years he remained there as chief engineer of the Zanesville Electric Light Co. He then became chief engineer for the American Encaustic Tiling Co., Zanesville, a post he retained until his death. He was at that time also vice-president of the Roekel Co., a wholesale jobbing firm, and vice-president and director of the People's Undertaking Co., both of Zanesville. He was a member of the Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers, Order of Elks, and the Masonic fraternity, in which latter he held the 32nd degree, and was past Eminent Commander of Cyrene No. 10, Knights Templar. In the Elks he served as exalted ruler. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and politically was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in travel and reading. The personal popularity of Charles A. Rosa extended to people of every race and creed. He was a man of high personal character, whose integrity and worth were universally recognized. He was a useful and public-spirited citizen and devoted much of his time and his best endeavors to public activities. He was married June 22, 1887, to Eugenia M., daughter of Eugene Cadwell, real estate operator and banker of Chicago, Ill. He had two children: Jean Mae, wife of Paul M. Ferris, and Charles A. Rosa, Jr. He died at Zanesville, O., Oct. 18, 1921.

CARPENTER, Edmund Janes, journalist and litterateur, was born at North Attleborough, Mass., Oct. 16, 1845, son of George M. Carpenter, a clergyman, and a descendant of William Carpenter, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Boston, Mass. He was graduated at Brown University in 1866 and after a brief business career entered the service of the Providence "Journal." Joining the staff of the Boston "Daily Advertiser" in 1885, he was successively reporter, special writer, editorial writer and literary editor, meanwhile contributing short stories and occasional poems to the magazines. A serial entitled "A Woman of Shawmut" and an exhaustive study of the life of Roger Williams appeared in the "New England Magazine." He also published "America in Hawaii" (1898); "The American Advance" (1903); "Long Ago in Greece" (1906); "The Pilgrims and Their Monument" (1911), and "The Mayflower Pilgrims" (1917). For twenty years he was book reviewer for the Boston "Transcript." He was married Nov. 13, 1873, to Lydia Etta, daughter of Alpheus Snow of Providence, R. I., and had six children: Paul; Sarah W.; Ruth; Grace, wife of Harry E. Gerry; Fletcher H., and Ralph S. Carpenter. He died at his home at Milton, Mass., Feb. 21, 1924.

SIDDALL, John MacAlpine, editor, was born in Oberlin, O., Oct. 8, 1874, son of James Frazier and Sarah Orinda (Candee) Siddall, grandson of Adon and Elizabeth (Frazier) Siddall, and great-grandson of William and Sarah (Paxton) Siddall. His father was a dental surgeon. He was educated at Oberlin Academy and Oberlin College, at which latter he was graduated Ph.B. in 1898, and the same year entered Harvard as a scholarship student, receiving that university's degree of A.B. in 1899. His journalistic career began as a police reporter on the Cleveland (O.) "News" with the completion of his academy course, and he employed his subsequent college vacation periods on similar work for the Cleveland "Plain Dealer." After his Harvard graduation he returned to that newspaper, becoming assistant city editor, a post he retained until the year 1901. For two years following he was associate editor of the "Chautauquan," a Cleveland magazine, meantime aiding Miss Ida Tarbell in the preparation of her series of articles on the Standard Oil Co. which appeared in "McClure's Magazine." His work for her led to his joining the editorial staff of that periodical in 1904, after a period of two years as secretary of the Cleveland public school system. In 1906 he became associate editor of the "American Magazine" and in 1915 was appointed editor-in-chief. He was the directing force of this periodical in the great popularity it thereafter achieved, and each issue was permeated with his personality. Under his editorship its readers increased from some 400,000 to 2,000,000 monthly. He made the magazine a stimulating influence for the vast public whose ruling passion was to make the best of themselves, their talents and their opportunities. He dramatized modern life as an adventure in which victory was to be achieved over the every-day obstacles of sickness, lack of education, opportunity or money, bad habits, weakness of character and every mental, physical and spiritual barrier to an individual's personal and material well-being. His editorial policy was broadly grounded on the truth that people were more interested in themselves than in anything else and that their personal problems were paramount. "How to make a living," was stressed by him as a more vital subject for magazine reading than for example, "how to regulate the railroads." Accordingly he filled his journal's pages with stories of the struggles and triumphs of people written by themselves, in every field of endeavor, from the rise to fame of notable actresses to the vicissitudes of ill-equipped farm boys who became powerful business executives. The pronounced personal note he sounded in the "American Magazine" was emulated by other journals and his influence had a permanent effect on the editorial direction of popular periodicals generally. A collection of the monthly causeries he published in his magazine under the title of "Sid Says" was published in book form in 1917. He was a member of the University, Harvard and Ardsley clubs of New York. In 1923 Oberlin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. He was married Nov. 22, 1904, to Jean Harriet, daughter of Alvin Joiner, of Polo, Ill. Mr. Siddall died at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 16, 1923.

PERKINS, Thomas Leavitt, merchant, was born at Hampton, N. H., June 11, 1839, son of David and Asenath Hannah (Batchelder) Perkins, and a descendant of Abraham Perkins, who came, probably, from Shropshire, England, in 1638, and settled at Hampton, N. H. From him and his wife Mary, the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Leah Coxe; their son Moses and his wife Mary Marston; their son James and his second wife Jane Moulton and their son John Perkins and his wife Joanna Elkins, who were the grandparents of Thomas Leavitt Perkins. James Perkins (4) was

a lieutenant of militia in the revolutionary war. David Perkins was a sea captain. After attending the academy at Hampton, Thomas L. Perkins went to Boston in 1856 and found employment with a dry goods firm and later a wholesale grocery house. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the regular army and was sent to West Point for training in the engineer corps. As corporal of Co. C, engineer corps, U. S. army, he served throughout the war under various officers, including Gen. McClellan and Gen. Gillespie. He was aide to the latter and maintained a lifelong friendship with him. His special work was the building of pontoon bridges. At the close of the war he resumed his former employment, and in 1868 became connected with the Boston wholesale grocery house of Silas Peirce & Co., which had been established in 1815. When the firm was incorporated in 1900 as Silas Peirce & Co., Ltd., he became a director. The company maintained branches at Framingham, Fitchburg, New Bedford and Brockton, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H. He was a prominent figure in the wholesale grocery business of this country, in which his practical experience extended over half a century. He was a student, a scholar, a critic of art, and a devotee of agriculture and horticulture. He was a member of the G.A.R. and a Mason. Politically he was a Jeffersonian Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. He found his chief recreation in reading and in his farm at Hampton. He was married at Chatham, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1867, to Mrs. Sarah Emilie (Pierce) Bullis, daughter of Levi Pierce of Rochester, N. Y. He died at Hampton, N. H., May 17, 1922.

WHITTEMORE, Charles Otto, lawyer, railroad executive and mining operator, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 29, 1862, son of Joseph and Matilda (Busby) Whittemore. His father was a native of England and on coming to the United States settled in New York. While aiding in the support of the family, the son attended the public schools of Salt Lake City and was graduated at St. Mark's School in that city with first honors. He studied law under Philip T. Van Zile, then U. S. attorney for the territory of Utah, and was admitted to the Utah bar in 1883, subsequently taking a special course at the Columbia University Law School. While conducting a general practice he gradually specialized in corporation law. He was almost immediately appointed assistant city attorney and soon entered politics, and when the division on party lines occurred in Utah he was one of the first to sign the original call for the formation of the Republican party in that state. In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Salt Lake county, and in 1895, when Utah was admitted to statehood, he became the first state's attorney of the county. He took a leading part in the national campaign of 1896, and in 1898 Pres. McKinley appointed him U. S. district attorney for Utah, in which position he served four years. With others he had long advanced the idea of linking Salt Lake City and Los Angeles by railroad, and in 1896 he made a trip overland in a wagon, blazing a route for the road. Having interested Sen. William A. Clark of Montana, and others, in this proposed road, the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad was incorporated in 1901 and a right of way secured for the line in Utah and Nevada. He was general attorney of the new railroad, which stands as a monument to his genius, serving until 1907, when the Las Vegas & Tonopah railroad was built into Goldfield and he then became vice-president and general counsel of the latter which is another "Clark line." Subsequently he also became president of the Bullfrog & Goldfield Railroad Co., which linked some of his important mining operations. He was one of the founders of Las Vegas, Nev., in 1905, and president of the Las Vegas Land & Water Co. He was president of the Goldfield Merger Mines Co. and of the Goldfield Deep Mines Co., and was interested in other Nevada and Utah mining projects and in California oil fields. In 1907 he settled in Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Whittemore was a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Jonathan and Brentwood Country clubs of Los Angeles, and the Alta Club of Salt Lake City. Aside from being an astute and able lawyer, he was a "big business" man with phenomenal executive ability and a gift for detail. He was a man of prompt and accurate judgment, and possessed courage, initiative and a genius for sustained effort. He was married Nov. 26, 1886, to Sarah L., daughter of Robert T. Brown of Salt Lake City, Utah, and they had three children: Leigh, wife of Shirley E. Meserve; June Brown, and Joseph R. Whittemore. He died at Escondido, Calif., May 31, 1920.

KILLIKELLY, Sarah Hutchins, author, was born at Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 1, 1840, daughter of Bryan Bernard and Mary M. (Brown) Killikelly. Her father, a native of Barbados, West Indies, and of Irish descent, was a distinguished Protestant Episcopal clergyman, a doctor of divinity, and with funds raised personally in England, built a church at Vincennes for his struggling congregation. After her graduation at Eden Hall Seminary, Lancaster county, Pa., Sarah Hutchins Killikelly devoted herself to literary pursuits in Pittsburgh, Pa., where her talented writings soon won for her wide recognition. In addition to contributing to magazines and newspapers, she engaged in more permanent forms of literary activity, being the author of "Curious Questions in History, Literature and Art" (1900, 3 vols.) and "Nineteenth Century History of Pittsburgh and Allegheny" (1907), and contributed the article "Isabella of Castile" to the work "Great Men and Famous Women." During the later years of her life she was a teacher in the department of literature and art in Columbia Institute, a university extension enterprise in New York city. Miss Killikelly was a life fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London, England, which awarded her its gold crown prize for her papers on the Victorian era in 1897. She was a member of the Society of American Authors, Society of Indiana Authors, League of American Pen Women, Daughters of the American Revolution, Women's Press Club of Pittsburgh, American Historical Association, and the Archaeological Institute of America. Miss Killikelly conducted a private school in Pittsburgh, Pa., for many years, with marked success. She was also an accomplished musician and was for many years an organist of note in Pittsburgh. She died in Washington, D. C., May 14, 1912.

GILDERSLEEVE, Ferdinand, merchant and banker, was born at Gildersleeve, Conn., Aug. 20, 1840, son of Sylvester and Emily Shepard (Cornwall) Gildersleeve, and a descendant of Richard Gildersleeve (1601–91), who came from England in 1635, located first in Boston, Mass., and subsequently settled at Wethersfield and Stamford, Conn., being one of the Wethersfield party who purchased for one hundred bushels of corn the present site of Stamford. From Richard the line

is through Richard, Richard, Thomas, Obadiah, Philip and Sylvester Gildersleeve. His father was a prominent shipbuilder and banker. With vessels built at his yards, he established the first regular packet line between New York and Galveston, Tex., and his ships were used by the U. S. government as transports during the civil war. The town of Gildersleeve, Conn., was named for him. The son was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, and Rev. Seymour's School, West Hartford. After traveling six months in Europe and America, he began his business career as a clerk in the store of S. Gildersleeve & Son, receiving fifty dollars and board for his services during the first year. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to his father's shipbuilding and merchandising firm which had been established and the other partners of which were his father and his brother Henry. The shipbuilding part of the business was abandoned about 1880. In 1895 Mr. Gildersleeve became senior member of the firm and so continued until his death. He was also president of the First National Bank of Portland, Conn., and Freestone Savings Bank, the Middletown Ferry Co., the Middlesex Quarry Co., secretary and director of the Portland Water Co., and a director of the Middletown & Portland Bridge Co., and the Middlesex Mutual Insurance Co. With his nephews and son William he was interested in the organization and management of the Ideal Manufacturing Co., makers of machine specialties, of Gildersleeve. He was a trustee of the Gildersleeve school fund established by his father, and an incorporator of the Middlesex Hospital, and a trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Academy of Political Science; the National Civic Federation; the National Geographic Society; the National Association of Audubon Societies; the Connecticut Humane Society; the Connecticut Agricultural Society; the Middlesex County Historical Society; the New York Peace Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Gildersleeve was twice married: (1) at Portland, Conn., Oct. 29, 1879, to Adelaide Edna, daughter of William R. Smith. She died in 1880, leaving one child, William. He was married (2) Sept. 12, 1883, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Northam of Hartford, by whom he had three children: Sarah, wife of Robert Herndon Fife, Jr., of Columbia University; Richard, and Emily, wife of Robert Bacon English of Hartford. He died at his home in Gildersleeve, Conn., June 26, 1919.

SMYTH, Constantine Joseph, jurist, was born in county Cavan, Ulster, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1859, son of Brian and Rose (Clark) Smyth. His parents sent him to the United States in 1870 to the care of a wealthy uncle in New York. He attended a private school in Brooklyn and went to Omaha, Nebr., in 1878, when he found employment in the office of the freight auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. He was graduated A.B. at Creighton University, Omaha, in 1882. After studying law at night, under John D. Howe and Herbert J. Davenport, he was admitted to the Nebraska bar in 1885 and began to practice at Omaha. In 1888 he became a member of the law firm of Mahoney, Minnahan & Smyth. The withdrawal of Mr. Minnahan, in 1892, left the firm Mahoney & Smyth until 1896, when he, Smyth, was elected attorney-general of Nebraska. This office he held for two terms, during 1897–1900. As attorney-general he won a number of actions that had an important bearing on the laws of the state and country. He prosecuted successfully the state treasurer of Nebraska, J. S. Bartley, on a charge of embezzlement from the state, Bartley being given a sentence of twenty years in prison. He handled the case to recover for the state fees embezzled by the state auditor, Eugene Moore, but the supreme court held the fees were not embezzled inasmuch as Moore had no right to receive them. The money later was paid to the state by the insurance companies, and Moore escaped the embezzlement charge on this ground. He obtained a rehearing and a modification of the decree in the celebrated Nebraska minimum freight rate case, which had been decided adversely to the state before he took office. By this action the right was restored to the state to regulate freight rates, which had been practically taken away by the original decree. His conduct of the case against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. resulted in a separation of that organization and the Western Union Telegraph Co. As a result of his prosecution of California land fraud cases, the government recovered land and timber variously estimated as worth from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. He won in high courts the cases under the Sherman act and the Clayton act against the United Shoe Machinery Co. Upon his retirement as attorney-general he formed a partnership with Edward P. Smith under the firm name of Smyth & Smith. In his private practice he won many important cases. He intervened on behalf of the state attorney-general and obtained by court decree the full amount of a bequest of Count Creighton to the working girls' home in Omaha. During 1905–10 he was associate dean and professor of law at the college of law at Creighton University. In 1913 he was appointed a special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, and from 1917 until his death he was chief justice of the circuit court of appeals of the District of Columbia. He was a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1887, where he was recognized as an opponent of special privilege. During 1889–94 he was a member of the Omaha board of education. He was chairman of the Democratic state central committee during 1894–96; chairman of the Nebraska delegation to the Democratic national conventions of 1896 and 1904 and a delegate to the conventions of 1900 and 1908. He acted as permanent chairman of the Democratic state convention at Grand Island during the county option contest, when many Democrats took issue with William Jennings Bryan, and he stood with Bryan through the free silver campaigns, with the result that one of his law firms was disrupted and dissolved. During 1920–24 he served as professor at the college of law of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Creighton University in 1918. He was president of the Nebraska Bar Association in 1916 and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was a Catholic and active in parish work in Omaha and was received in audience by the Pope in 1923. He was married Jan. 7, 1889, to Katherine F., daughter of Thomas Murphy of Omaha and had five children: Rose, wife of Clarence Sibbernsen; Catherine, wife of Charles Burgess, both of Omaha; Bernard of Washington, D. C.; Edward, and Constantine Joseph Smyth, Jr., both of New York city. He died at Rochester, Minn., Apr. 14, 1924.

ARNOLD, Orson Murray, merchant, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Dec. 10, 1844, son of Abel and Marcy C. (Weston) Arnold. His father was a native of Duxbury. The son attended public schools and acquired his subsequent education largely through his own efforts. As a youth he became interested in a life on the sea. At the age of fifteen years he was cook on a fishing vessel; seven years later he was captain of a fishing sloop, and as a mackerel fisherman he soon became known to the Boston market. In 1878 he removed to Boston as foreman for George F. Richards & Co., factors in the wholesale fish trade. In 1881 he was instrumental in establishing the firm of Arnold & Windsor Co., wholesale dealers in fish at T Wharf, Boston, later became president of the firm, and remained a partner until 1920. During this period his interests grew until he became a dominant factor in the fishing industry of America. In 1906 he investigated possibilities for the fish industry in Alaska, and established a large fish freezer at Ketchikan, Alaska. In 1906 he was elected president of the New England Fish Co., an office which he retained until his death. This company has been an important factor in making Boston one of the largest fish markets in the world and it maintains three large cold storage plants on the Pacific coast with equipment of the most modern character. He was also vice-president of the Atlin Fisheries, Ltd., of Prince Rupert, B. C., and secretary of the Canadian Fisheries, Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C. The fish are landed at Vancouver, B. C., boxed, iced and shipped via the Canadian Pacific railroad across the continent to a junction point at which they are transferred to the New England roads for distribution to eastern markets. From these companies there are frequently (1924) 500,000 pounds of fish in course of transportation across the continent. Mr. Arnold was one of the organizers (1893) of the Boston fish exchange, which controls the wholesale trade in that city, regulates shipments from that port, and largely controls the wholesale fish trade of the Atlantic seaboard, including the yield of the Gloucester and Canadian fishing fleets. He was a member of the Boston chamber of commerce, the Winthrop (Mass.) Improvement Association, and actively participated in the civic and economic life of his community. Mr. Arnold was a member of the 32nd degree lodge of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Duxbury Yacht Club. He found his chief recreation in yachting, reading and gardening. He was a man of progressive interests, genial kindness and cheerful optimism. He was married in 1865 to Eunice Thomas, daughter of Asa Delano of Duxbury, Mass., and they had one child: Carrie Frances, wife of Arthur Barnes Delano. Mr. Arnold died at Winthrop, Mass., Feb. 5, 1923.

BARNES, Elmer Clark, educator, was born at Tallmadge, O., Sept. 9, 1870, son of Sylvester and Rosamond (Packard) Barnes. He attended Mount Union College, Alliance, O., and the Zanerian Art College, Columbus, O., and began his career as a teacher in his native town. He taught commercial courses in St. Louis, Mo., and Hartford, Conn., for several years, and was superintendent of the Sunday school of the church in Hartford to which he belonged. He later settled in Denver, Colo., where in 1904 he founded the Barnes Commercial School, of which he was president until his death. His energy, resourcefulness and unshaken confidence in the future of the Barnes school were among the leading factors which insured its success. He ranked as one of the best penmen in the West. He found his chief recreation in mountain-climbing. Politically he was a Republican. He was superintendent of the Epworth Mission and the Sunday school of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Denver. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Colorado Mountain Club. He possessed loyalty to principle, love of honesty and justice, and a singular sweetness and serenity of temper in his dealings with others, which made a deep impression on his students and associates. He was married Oct. 12, 1897, to Jennie Louise, daughter of Charles W. Hart, of Brimfield, O. He had two sons, of whom one, Emory Barnes, survived him. He died in Denver, Colo., Mar. 22, 1921.

STEVENS, William C., lawyer, was born at Plymouth, Mich., Nov. 14, 1837, son of William Nelson and Jane Y. (Forbes) Stevens. He began his career in the country store of his father, who removed from New Jersey to Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw co., Mich. in 1846. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in company G, 3rd Mich. vol. cavalry, and was made lieutenant, but because of impaired health withdrew from the service, after the evacuation of Corinth, a year later. Subsequently he recruited for the 9th Mich. cavalry, was commissioned captain of company C, promoted major, and took part in Sherman's campaign in Georgia. In May, 1865, after Johnston's surrender, Maj. Stevens was selected to go with a detachment of picked men to the mountainous district of western North Carolina to hunt out guerrillas who were preventing Union men from returning to their homes. He was honorably discharged July 21, 1865. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated LL.B. in 1868. He began the practice of law at East Tawas, Mich. He was prosecuting attorney for Iosco county during 1868–70; county treasurer during 1870–80; and auditor-general of Michigan during 1882–86. In 1883 he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he became president of the Michigan Milling Co. and vice-president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Mr. Stevens was a member of the board of directors of the School of Music, Ann Arbor; a member of the board of the Michigan State Asylum and a trustee of the Ann Arbor Methodist Church. His last years were spent in Detroit, Mich., where he was popular in many circles. He was a companion of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a member of the G.A.R., the American, Michigan State and several county bar associations. He was distinctly a man of affairs, a diligent student and a clear thinker. His generous and tactful sympathy was one of his most marked characteristics. Mr. Stevens was married in 1869, to Laura C., daughter of Robert Warden of Green Oak, Mich., and had eight children: Adda L., wife of Samuel C. Crow; Bessie B., wife of Edwin S. Bartlett; Colin M.; Nelson F. and Russell A. Stevens; three died in infancy. He died in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20, 1921.

SHELBY, John Todd, lawyer, was born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25, 1851, son of Thomas Hart and Frances Stuart (Todd) Shelby. His first American ancestor was Evan Shelby, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, about 1730, and settled near the site of Hagerstown, Md.

Evan Shelby's wife was Catherine Davies and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Evan and his wife, Laetitia Cox; their son Isaac and his wife Susanna Hart, and their son, Thomas Hart Shelby, and his wife, Mary Ann Bullock, who were the grandparents of John T. Shelby. Evan Shelby (q.v.) and his son Isaac (q.v.), were both distinguished American soldiers in the revolutionary war, the latter becoming the first governor of Kentucky. John Todd Shelby was a student at Centre College, Danville, Ky., at Kentucky (now Transylvania) University and at Princeton College, being graduated at the latter in 1870, and receiving the A.M. degree in 1873. He studied law under the preceptorship of Judge William B. Kinkead, of Fayette county, was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1872 and began to practice in the office of Breckinridge & Buckner, of Lexington, Ky., a firm composed of Col. William C. P. Breckinridge (q. v.) and Judge Benjamin F. Buckner, where he remained until he entered into a partnership with Judge J. Soule Smith, under the name of Smith & Shelby. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Col. Breckinridge under the name of Breckinridge & Shelby, an association which continued until the death of the senior partner in 1904. In 1907, with his son, John Craig Shelby, he formed the firm of Shelby & Shelby, to which R. L. Northcutt was admitted in 1910, the name becoming Shelby, Northcutt & Shelby in 1913. With a practice devoted largely to corporation law, he was one of the leaders of the Kentucky bar and numbered among his clients the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., the Southern Railway Co. in Kentucky, Fayette Home Telephone Co., the First National Bank of Lexington, the Adams Express Co. and the Southern Express Co. In his early career he was city attorney, and later a member of the board of aldermen of Lexington. He possessed profound knowledge of pleading and equity jurisprudence and information of a widely varied character and he was a man of remarkably clear perception, lucid expression and an innate sense of justice. As an advocate he was fearless and formidable and as an antagonist was always fair, seeking no undue advantage but relying upon what he deemed to be assured facts and authoritative law. During his early practice he taught equity and pleading, and somewhat later, pleading evidence and practice in the Law College of Kentucky (now Transylvania) University. He was a member of the American Bar Association and the Kentucky State Bar Association. In addition to his professional activities, he was president of the First National Bank of Lexington, an organizer of the Belt Electric Line Co., the Central Electric Co. and the Hercules Ice Co., a director of the Y. M. C. A. of Lexington and president of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1904 the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In politics he was a Democrat until the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896, and thereafter a Republican. In early life a Presbyterian, he later became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he was chancellor of the diocese of Lexington from 1898 until his death. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Filson Club of Louisville, and the University and Country clubs of Lexington. He was married Nov. 7, 1872, to Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Robert Edward Brooking of Carroll county, Ky., who was adopted in early childhood by her maternal uncle, John A. Craig, whose name she took. They had four children: Thomas Hart, Francis Todd, John Craig and Christine Shelby. He died in Lexington, Ky., Mar. 2, 1920.

LANE, Franklin Knight, secretary of the interior, was born on a farm near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Can., July 15, 1864, son of Christopher Smith and Caroline (Burns) Lane of Scotch descent. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, removed to Napa, Calif., in 1871. After taking a special course at the University of California, the son Franklin studied law at the Hastings Law School, San Francisco. While acquiring an education, he supported himself by newspaper work, as printer and reporter. He was admitted to the bar in 1888 but continued his journalistic career as New York correspondent of the San Francisco "Chronicle" and as editor of the Tacoma (Wash.) "Daily News" (1891–95). With fine enthusiasm and faith in the West, he put new vigor into the paper and won friends all over the state. He came into contact with political leaders throughout the country in 1891 when he conducted a campaign to obtain for Tacoma the Democratic National Convention of 1892. The "News" was not a success financially; it was sold by the sheriff in 1895 and Lane went to San Francisco to begin the practice of law. He made rapid progress in his profession and from 1899 to January, 1904, was city and county attorney of San Francisco, interpreting the provisions of the new city charter. In 1906, when the city was stricken by earthquake and fire he worked on the dynamite squad which helped to check the spread of the fire and afterwards aided in organizing the relief work. His service on the Interstate Commerce Commission began in 1906. During an interview with President Roosevelt in regard to the Hetch Hetchy water supply for San Francisco the ability and earnestness with which he presented his subject so impressed Mr. Roosevelt that a short time later, when there was a vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission, he was asked to fill it. As a member of that body his industry, progressive views and determination to protect the interests of the people brought him more and more into public notice. His grasp of principles, his mastery of intricate details, his insight into complicated problems was remarkable. He conducted many of the most important cases with which the commission had to deal and his decisions were masterpieces of calm, dispassionate reasoning and clear thinking. While many of them were carried to the United States supreme court all of them were sustained. It was his decision which held interstate pipe lines to be common carriers and it was he who ruled, in the Shreveport case, that the state could not discriminate against interstate commerce by granting preferential rates to local trade. He conducted the investigation into the Harriman merger of the Union and Southern Pacific railway lines, which resulted in the dissolution of the combine; the Nevada long and short haul cases and the California switching charge complaints. He became chairman of the commission Jan. 1, 1913, and was acting in that capacity when he resigned to become secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Wilson, Mar. 5, 1913. His service in that body brought him into the very first rank of American leadership. A man of broad vision,

he formulated large policies and projects and fought for them fearlessly, with tireless energy and invincible determination. He revitalized the interior department, bringing to it new concepts of its functions and leading it into new fields of service. He introduced a more humane policy into the government's treatment of the Indians, based on the theory that they should be dealt with as individuals, not as a race, and as citizens, not as wards of the government. Conforming to this policy, department agents sought out the Indians competent to manage their own affairs and during his term of office 17,241 of them were released from all forms of government control. It was he who wrote the ceremony and ritual for admitting the Indians into citizenship and personally conducted it, going several thousand miles for the purpose. Conservation and development of the national resources were the underlying principles of all his work as head of the interior department and to that end he advocated the leasing instead of sale of metal or mineral bearing public lands. The construction of a 500-mile railroad in Alaska and laws applying the leasing principle to the natural resources of that territory, to potash lands in the public domain, a general law covering coal, oil and potash lands, and a general water-power law, were all included in the conservation program which he formulated and which, by successive steps, was placed on the statute books by Congress. Upon his initiative the national parks were developed into the great recreation grounds of the country. In 1915 he urged upon the congress the necessity of giving more serious attention to the national parks, and as a result the national park service was created in 1916; seven national parks were added to the system during his term of office and their use and enjoyment by the whole people was greatly stimulated. In 1916 he was chairman of the American section of the American-Mexican joint commission, his associates being Judge George Gray and John R. Mott. The commission met at New London, Conn., and Atlantic City, N. J., in an effort to adjust the relations between the two countries upon a more friendly basis, and succeeded in agreeing upon a protocol under which Gen. Pershing's expedition was withdrawn from Mexico. He sought earnestly to improve the educational facilities of the country and much progress was made in rural school work. The problem of educating aliens was one which appealed to him with great force and engaged his most earnest attention. The Americanization movement was launched by him in 1917; he wrote about it and spoke about it on every possible occasion, and called and presided over the first national Americanization conference in Washington in 1918. Through his influence many states took direct action looking to the education of aliens; and a Federal law, known as the Kenyon act authorizing governmental coöperation with the states in this work, was passed in 1920 upon his earnest solicitation. Secretary Lane was the originator of the scheme for a vast trunk-line electric-power system for the Atlantic seaboard, between Portland, Me., and Richmond, Va., operated as a unit and feeding out power for the electrification of railroads and industries of every kind. The congress appropriated $50,000 for a preliminary survey which was begun in 1919 under the direction of the U. S. geological survey. During the European war Secretary Lane made the interior department a powerful factor in the mobilization of the nation's resources and in the application of science to the uses of war. It catalogued the chemists of the country and prepared them for the call to patriotic service and within a week after the United States declared war a chemical service was established and at its research laboratory in Washington the methods of chemical warfare were studied, new and deadly gases evolved, gas masks perfected, smoke screens developed and other instruments of war scrutinized or improved. The department stimulated the production of war minerals and metals, assembled information about the mineral resources of the world, took over and regulated the explosives industry of the country by a license system, made military maps, supervised readjustment of courses of study in schools to meet war conditions, encouraged home gardening, community organization and the production of foodstuffs on public and Indian lands. But Secretary Lane's creative genius and foresight did not stop with the problems of war. Before the end of the conflict was in sight he formulated the first real constructive program for dealing with unemployment after the war. Perceiving that the task of reabsorbing into the economic life of the nation the millions of demobilized soldiers would offer supreme difficulties, he formulated a plan for providing homes and fields for productive labor on the unused public lands for the returned soldiers but the congress took no action on his suggestion. He was chairman of the railway wage commission appointed when the roads were taken under Federal control which investigated the whole field of railroad wages and, in its report of Apr. 30, 1918, established broad principles for dealing with the question in hand. As a result of this report the director general of railroads made increases aggregating $300,000,000 annually in the pay of 2,000,000 railroad workers. Mr. Lane also served as chairman of the field division of the Council of National Defense, which supervised and coördinated the war work of state, county, town and community councils. Throughout the war he was a vigorous and optimistic champion of the fighting spirit. He warned the cabinet early that America would have to send 4,000,000 men to France and it was he and Secretary Houston who estimated the amount of shipping required and prepared the schedule by which 2,000,000 soldiers later were transported overseas. It was Secretary Lane who, in the summer of 1919, suggested to President Wilson the calling of a national industrial conference to discuss the principles and shape a program for a general, humanized policy to govern relations between capital and labor and when the conference was called he presided over its deliberations. It failed to reach an agreement but it led to a second conference which did outline such a program. No man identified with the Wilson administration held higher or truer ideals of public service than did Franklin K. Lane, and none labored more earnestly or with greater success to translate those ideals into effective action. And no member of Mr. Wilson's cabinet stood higher in public esteem. An alien by birth, he was nevertheless American to the core, and his adopted country had no abler champion of its institutions and traditions. Mr. Lane was one of the most gifted speakers of his day. His address "Why Do We Fight Germany?" delivered before the Home Club, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1917, was one

of the masterpieces of war eloquence and his "Makers of the Flag," delivered on Flag Day, 1914, before the employees of the interior department at Washington, is rated as a classic. He envisaged a greater America, and wrote, spoke and worked for it with irresistible optimism. He was the embodiment of courage in his views on public questions. He was a stout champion of the League of Nations, and the treaty of Versailles. When President Wilson practically dismissed Secretary of State Lansing for holding informal cabinet conferences during Mr. Wilson's illness, Secretary Lane publicly announced that he was equally responsible for the conferences and defended them as being necessary for the public interest. But his relations with the President continued to be the friendliest until the end. He resigned from the cabinet Mar. 1, 1920, to become vice-president of the Mexican Petroleum company. In 1910 he was elected the American member of the permanent International Railway Commission, organized at Bern, Switzerland. He received the LL.D. degree from the following universities: New York, 1915; Brown, 1916; North Carolina, 1919; Williams, 1920 and Harvard, 1920; and the degree of D.Sc. from Trinity College, Connecticut, in 1919. He was married Apr. 11, 1893, to Anne Claire, daughter of Peter Wintermute, of New York, and had two children: Franklin K., Jr., and Nancy, wife of Philip Kauffmann, of Washington, D. C. His life and character are splendidly set forth in a collection of letters published in 1922. He died in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., May 18, 1921.

CRAIG, Alexander Righter, physician and surgeon, was born at Columbia, Pa., July 31, 1868, son of Alexander and Eleanor Margaretta (Righter) Craig; grandson of Alexander and Sybilla (Kern) Morris Craig, and a descendant of Andrew Craig who emigrated from Scotland in 1684 and settled in New Jersey. He was graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., in 1890 and obtained his M.D. degree in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. The degree of M.A. was received from his alma mater in the same year. He was resident physician of the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital during 1893–94 after which he engaged in private practice, returning to his native town in 1895. While in Columbia, he was surgeon to the Columbia Hospital and the Pennsylvania railroad and secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia. In 1906 he removed to Philadelphia and conducted a large private practice until 1911, when he was elected secretary of the American Medical Association. He was also secretary and executive officer of the council on scientific assembly and of the judicial council of the association. As chairman of the constitutional committee he aided in drafting the constitution under which the American Medical Association operates. From 1903 to 1910 he was a member of the American Medical Association's house of delegates, in which he represented Pennsylvania. In 1920, Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon Dr. Craig the honorary degree of Sc.D. He was a member of the American Academy of Medicine (secretary, 1903 and president, 1912), the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the University Club of Philadelphia and the City Club of Chicago. He was a Republican in politics and, in religion, a communicant of the Presbyterian church. To a degree far beyond the average man, Dr. Craig was able to see the point of view of the other man and he possessed a manner wholly free from any taint of arrogance. He was married Oct. 17, 1899, to Florence C., daughter of Robert E. Bromwell of Port Deposit, Md., and had two children: Margaretta and Roberta Bromwell Craig. He died at Port Deposit, Md., Sept. 2, 1922.

CASE, Nelson, lawyer, was born at Falls, Wyoming co., Pa., Apr. 22, 1845, son of Chauncey and Mary Elma (Roberts) Case, and a descendant of John Case, who came from England about 1650, locating first at Windsor, and in 1669 settling at Simsbury, Conn. He was graduated at Illinois Normal University, Normal, in 1866 and after serving for a year as principal of a public school at Tolono, Ill., entered the college of law of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1869 with the degree LL.B. Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., gave him the degree LL.D. in 1908. He at once began the practice of his profession at Oswego, Kan., and for half a century enjoyed a successful law business which took him to the state courts, the federal district and circuit courts, and the U. S. supreme court. He was associated with William B. Glasse in the law firm of Case & Glasse. He served as justice of the peace for Oswego during 1870–71; as city clerk, 1872–78, and as city attorney from 1877 to 1917, and was probate judge of Labette county from 1880 until 1885. He was editor of the Oswego "Independent" during 1885–89. During 1872–95 he was connected with the Oswego public schools, and was a member of the board of education for fifteen years. He was a trustee of the Labette county high school, Oswego College, and Baker University, and a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School for six years. Long interested in politics, he served as chairman of the Republican county central committee and was a delegate to many state conventions and to the Republican national convention and the Progressive party national convention, both of 1912. He was a member of the Oswego city council during 1904–17, and president for twelve years. He helped to organize the Deming Investment Co., of which he was president and general counsel for eighteen years. He was untiring in his efforts to aid in the development of all educational, Sunday-school and church work. When lack of funds threatened the progress of Baker University he made it a liberal cash donation and gave the money to start the building of Case Library. For years he was vice-president of the Kansas State Temperance Union, and in 1900 he was delegate to the general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was long superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifteen years was president of the fourth District Sunday School Association. He was past president of the Labette County Historical Society, the Oswego Library Association, and the Y. M. C. A., a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Authors' Club. He was the author of "History of Labette County" (1893); "European Constitutional History" (1902); "Constitutional History of the United States" (1904), and "The Story of Little Town" (1915), an historical romance, besides a number of fugitive poems. During his

long residence in Oswego he was a leader in, and an advocate of every movement for the progress and better development of the state, and in his day no citizen was better known to more Kansas people. He was twice married (1) Feb. 22, 1872, to Mary E. Claypool, who died in 1892, and (2) May 31, 1900, to Georgiana, daughter of Dr. Charles Augustus Reed, of Eureka Springs, Ark., by whom he had two children, Miriam and Hortense Case. He also had two adopted children: Blanche, wife of Harman J. Hoover, and Walter Hodgin Case. He died at Oswego, Kan., July 8, 1921.

SWEET, Frank Edwin, lawyer, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 2, 1861, son of Edwin Sylvester and Harriet Murray (Beckwith) Sweet. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Sweet, who came from Warwick, England, and settled at Swansea, Mass. From him and his wife Mary, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Elizabeth; their son Henry and his wife Elizabeth; their son John and his wife Rebecca Peck; their son Gideon and his wife Experience White; their son Sullivan and his wife Polly Dunham and their son Daniel Dunham Sweet and his wife Nancy Amanda Tracy, who were the grandparents of Frank Edwin Sweet. Gideon Sweet (V) served in the revolutionary war. Edwin Sylvester Sweet, father of the subject and a native of Pawtucket, was a manufacturer. The son was graduated at Brown University in 1884, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution three years later. He partly earned his way through college by teaching and stenography. In 1884 he entered the trustee offices of William Minot, Jr., in Boston, as law stenographer, studying law during odd moments. He was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in 1886, the examining committee complimenting him highly on his proficiency. About 1907, he became associated with Hobart & Folsom, in Brockton, Mass. Later he joined with Stewart B. McLeod, a former mayor of Brockton, and the law firm of McLeod & Sweet, of Brockton, was organized. He was generally more active in civil and probate affairs than in criminal law. He was president and counsel of the Bridgewater Coöperative Bank; counsel for the Bridgewater Savings Bank and served on the Bridgewater school committee. He was an officer in the Old Bridgewater Historial Society, and a member also of the American Bar Association and the Massachusetts State Bar Association. Politically he was a Republican. He had a reputation for learning and justice in the law, and personally was kindly, straightforward and sincere. He was married July 2, 1885, to Annie L., daughter of Alfred Knight, of Pawtucket, R. I. and had four children: Myron Knight; Helen Caroline, wife of Joseph Kenyon, of Quincy, Mass.; Herbert Alfred and Elsie Sweet. He died at Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 19, 1922.

AMOS, James Oliver, journalist, was born near Bealsville, Monroe co., O., Mar. 30, 1833, son of Joshua and Orpah (McComas) Amos. He was educated in district schools, and served as a teacher in these schools a part of the time between the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven. Having decided upon the law as a profession, he studied the subject at home and after his admission to the Ohio bar in 1860, began legal practice at Woodsfield, O. Two years later he was elected district attorney of Monroe county and was reëlected in 1864. In 1870 he was chosen to represent his district in the Ohio state senate, and was reëlected in 1872. At the expiration of his second term in 1874, Gov. Allen appointed him adjutant general of Ohio, in which capacity he organized the national guard of the state and effected an agreement with the federal ordnance department whereby, for the first time, the state guard was supplied with modern arms. In the early months of 1876 he settled at Sidney, O., and purchasing the "Shelby County Democrat," edited and published it as president of the Sidney Printing & Publishing Co. until his death. He also published the Sidney "Daily News," which he founded in 1891. He was elected a third time to the state senate in 1891 and he also served several years as school examiner for Shelby county. He was deeply interested in the industrial and civic development of Sidney, and contributed largely to their growth by his personal means and the influence of his newspapers. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat, and his newspapers became that party's mouthpieces in Shelby county. Always a forceful writer, his honesty and his principles were never questioned; he was a firm believer in the gospel of work and in the necessity of thrift and was always tolerant and forbearing. He was married Sept. 9, 1856, to Nancy Jane, daughter of William Craig, of Woodsfield, O., and had eight children: Emma, wife of Monroe J. Pegg; Delia E., wife of Horace Holbrook; Clara; Katherine; William T., president of the Sidney Printing & Publishing Co.; Ernest C., secretary-treasurer of that firm; Howard A., its vice-president and Frank C. Amos, an attorney. He died at Sidney, O., Dec. 7, 1918.

TALBOT, Frank, judge, was born at Burlington Flats, Otsego co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1864, son of Edwin and Caroline E. (Benjamin) Talbot, grandson of Benjamin and Ellen (Hines) Talbot, great-grandson of Jacob and Phoebe (Chase) Talbot and a descendant of Peter Talbot, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled at Dorchester, Mass. Frank Talbot attended the Burlington Flats Academy and in 1886 was graduated at the New York State Normal (now Teachers) College, Albany. While teaching for two years (1886–88), he began the study of law at Schuyler Lake, N. Y., under the preceptorship of L. S. Henry, completing his studies at Mohawk in the offices of J. B. Rafter. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1890 and, preferring to begin practice independently, entered upon his profession at Gloversville, N. Y. He was city attorney of Gloversville during 1898–1901 and within this period redrafted the city charter and served as legal representative of the Gloversville board of water commissioners. In 1904 he was appointed by the governor district attorney for Fulton county to complete an unexpired term, and he was regularly elected to that office in 1905 and reëlected in 1908. He was elected county judge for a six-year term in 1913 and reëlected in 1919. In addition to his duties as county judge, he had a large personal practice and was engaged in many activities covering a broad field of varying interests. He was a member of the American, State and County bar associations; president of the board of directors of the War and Home Fund, an organization of Gloversville instituted during the European war period; president of the Fulton

County Philharmonic Society and Orchestra; vice-president of the Carnegie Public Library of Gloversville; honorary member of the New York State Normal College Alumnae Association, and member also of the Masonic fraternity, the Burroughs' Club, the Eccentric and Adelphi clubs, the Men's Brotherhood of the First Congregational Church (Gloversville, N. Y.) and the Colonial Club (Johnstown, N. Y.). Mr. Talbot combined the logical mind of a jurist with the artistic temperament of a musician and poet. From youth he was deeply interested in orchestration, piano and organ, and throughout life he was active in bringing the best musical talent to his community. He was devoted to poetry and book-lore, for which he had a remarkably retentive memory. He was fond of out-of-door life and nature study, and was a warm friend of John Burroughs. In his political affiliations he was a Republican. He was married in Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1892, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Deloss Clarke, and had one child who died in infancy. He died at Gloversville, N. Y., May 2, 1921.

WATKINS, Jabez Bunting, lawyer and banker, was born near Punxsutawney, Pa., June 25, 1845, son of James Watkins, a native of Wales. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1869, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1870, and for three years practiced at Champaign, Ill. He had developed a large business in the examination of real estate titles and loans at Champaign, and removing to Lawrence, Kans., in 1873, he enlarged this business, and incorporated it in 1883, as the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co. He opened branches in New York city in 1876; in London, England, in 1878, and at Dallas, Tex., in 1881. In this business he invested $12,000,000 in land mortgages, chiefly in the western part of the state, bought 1,500,000 acres of land in southwest Louisiana from the state and national governments, and built and operated 100 miles of railway from Lake Charles to Alexandria, La. He established (1884) and was president of the Watkins Banking Co. at Lake Charles, the Watkins National Bank, the Watkins Land Mortgage Co., the Gulf Land Co., and the St. Louis Watkins & Gulf Railroad Co. Politically he was a Democrat and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was author of "The True Money System for the United States" (1896). In his land dealings in the south a clause in every deed carried a provision that liquor should never be sold on the premises, which was often the cause of litigation but the courts upheld it in every instance. He came into the ownership of many Louisiana townsites and he was the father of the modern development of Lake Charles. Mr. Watkins was warm-hearted, fearless in his opposition to shams and pretense, far-sighted in his vision for the future, and dearly beloved as a companion. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1909, to Elizabeth Josephine, daughter of Valentine G. Miller, a physician of Lawrence, Kans., and died without issue at Lawrence, Kans., Feb. 4, 1921.

THOMPSON, Frederic Williams, theatrical manager, was born in Ironton, O., Oct. 31, 1872, son of Frederic and Martha (Jane) Thompson. He attended public schools until he was twelve years old, when he worked as clerk or office boy in Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., where his father, who was an expert in steel manufacture, resided. Having some natural ability as a designer, he was employed in that capacity by the Terry Manufacturing Co. of Nashville, Tenn., for a year, and then studied drawing in the office of his uncle, George Thompson, an architect. As a youth he possessed ambition, enterprise and business judgment beyond his years, and at the age of seventeen he established a business of his own, dealing in building materials, in which within the year he was earning over $1,000 a month. At the earnest request of his father he returned to his uncle's office, but his restive spirit chafed under such close confinement, and in 1893 he was attracted to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where he obtained employment as janitor of a large machinery exhibit. He proved himself such a valuable man that within a short time he was given full charge of the display. The exposition opened his eyes to the possibilities and opportunities in the amusement business, which was to become his life-work. For the next few years he was interested in a variety of enterprises, the last of which was as mining engineer in Mexico, where he contracted a fever which sent him back to Nashville. Returning to his uncle's office as draughtsman, he was engaged on the plans of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, winning a prize of $3,000 for the best design for the Negro building. With this capital he started an architectural and contracting business with John J. Dunnavant as partner. He built almost the entire "Midway" for the exposition, but as many of the concessionaires were unable to pay for their structures, Mr. Thompson took over the buildings and undertook to manage the entertainments himself. The venture proved entirely successful, and thenceforth he was connected with the amusement world. He and his partner Dunnavant built most of the "Midway" concessions for the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898, after which he took a course of study at the Art Students' League, New York, under Kenyon Cox, Robert Blum, Frederic A. Bridgman and others. Having conceived the idea of a novel spectacle, "The Trip to the Moon," he built the structure needed for it in Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of $52,000 and exhibited it there and later at Coney Island, N. Y. It was a unique entertainment which yielded the inventor $140,000. He now formed a partnership with Elmer S. Dundy, and together they obtained contracts aggregating $1,500,000 for building amusement structures at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901. The success of his "Trip to the Moon" suggested a much larger and more refined place of amusement than had ever been attempted there before, an entirely clean and moral form of entertainment, where women and children might go day or night. After studying the larger places of amusement in Europe, he designed Luna Park at Coney Island, covering thirty-eight acres, which was opened in 1903 with many unique and spectacular mechanical devices. Luna Park was the largest amusement enterprise in the world, and was so superior to anything heretofore presented at New York's famous recreation resort that it led to the regeneration of Coney Island. Its receipts for the first four months were $5,000,000, and the attendance during the season of 1904 was 4,800,000. With this achievement Mr. Thompson won the reputation of being one of the most successful amusement promoters in the United States. His next undertaking was an immense theatre called the Hippodrome in the

heart of New York, where clean, wholesome plays should be produced for the general public at a moderate admission fee. The building alone cost $1,500,000, and when opened in 1905 it was the largest theatre in the world, with a seating capacity of 5,100. He not only designed the Hippodrome building but invented new cloud effects and original methods of manipulating the scenery and the lights on the stage, which had a capacity of ten times that of the London Hippodrome. The first spectacle at the Hippodrome called "Yankee Circus on Mars," was produced under Mr. Thompson's personal direction, and its highest-priced seat was only $1.50. After operating the Hippodrome for two years he withdrew on discovering that his partner, Mr. Dundy, had been selling seats through speculators. Thereafter he devoted his attention to the production of plays, the first of which was "Brewster's Millions" (1905), in which he was associated with Winchell Smith. This success was followed by "Polly of the Circus" (1907); "Via Wireless" (1908); "Spendthrift" (1910); and "Springtime" (1911). They went into bankruptcy in 1912, and Mr. Thompson's various interests went to his creditors. Nothing daunted by the financial reverses which had dogged his career, he continued to plan the production of new plays and amusement enterprises, which included an amusement Park at Fort George, N. J., on the Hudson, and a Toyland Grown-Up at Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., although he was in constant ill health during the latter years of his life. Mr. Thompson was a man of unusual character. He was a showman with vision, and carried out his ideals in the building of Luna Park and the New York Hippodrome, which stand as permanent memorials to his genius and business acumen. His principal avocation was yachting. He was a member of the Manhasset Yacht Club and owned a number of fast boats, one of which, the Shamrock, won the Sir Thomas Lipton cup at the Cape May races in 1908. He later became interested in aviation, and built a number of monoplanes at Fort George, Staten Island. He was married Nov. 30, 1906, to Mabel Taliaferro, an actress; they were later divorced, and he was married Apr. 21, 1913, to Silene Wheat, daughter of Charles Moorehouse Pilcher of Nashville, Tenn. He died without issue in New York city, June 6, 1919.

BORGMEYER, Charles Louis, lawyer and author, was born in Maastricht, Holland, Nov. 13, 1859, son of J. G. L. and Caroline (LeClerc) Borgmeyer. At the age of thirteen years he came to the United States with his father, a retired major in the army of the Netherlands. After having graduated from Princeton University in 1883, he began the study of law in the office of Anthony Q. Keasby & Sons, Newark, N. J., and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1886 and as counselor in 1889. Early in his legal career he was associated with Anthony Q. Keasby and Erastus Winan in securing legislation for the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge across the Kill von Kull to Staten Island, and much of the legal work connected with this undertaking was accomplished by Mr. Borgmeyer. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of A. Q. Keasby & Sons. He was counsel for the New Jersey Street Railway Co. and the Consolidation Traction Co., until these organizations were absorbed by the New Jersey Public Service Corporation. His knowledge of the law and skill in conducting cases, his magnetic personality and eloquence gave him prominence as a trial attorney. Early in his career he became an editor of the "New Jersey Law Journal," later, the "Annotated Statutes of New Jersey" and the "American Corporation Legal Manual"; and assisted in the preparation of Jeffrey's "Practice and Law Precedents." He retired from the practice of law and during the last twenty years of his life he traveled extensively, devoting much of his time to the study of art, especially the modern French school. These studies resulted in his authorship of "The Luxembourg and its Treasures," "The Master Impressionists," and a series of articles on modern French sculpture in the Fine Arts Journal. Mr. Borgmeyer was a member of the American Bar Association, the New Jersey State Bar Association, and of the Essex County Bar Association. In his personal and professional associations, his counsel was able and helpful. He was married, June 17, 1897, to Lillian, daughter of Daniel C. Daggett, of Milwaukee, Wis. He died in Chandler, Ariz., Mar. 11, 1918.

MASSEY, John E., statesman, was born in Spottyslvania county, Va., Apr. 2, 1819, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Chewning) Massey and grandson of Reuben and Mary (Carter) Massey. He attended the Virginia Baptist Seminary (now University of Richmond), for two years, and Dr. Gillespie's school in Louisa county one year, returning to the Virginia Baptist Seminary after teaching a year in the county school. He studied law under Starke W. Morris, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and began the practice of law in Loudoun county. Being occasionally called upon by his brother, Rev. Joseph T. Massey, to conduct religious services, felt impelled to abandon the law for the ministry. He was licensed to preach Nov. 22, 1844, and occupied the pulpit, for about twenty-five years throughout Virginia. During the civil war he raised grain and provender for the confederate army, lent money to the government and accommodated and preached to Georgia and North Carolina troops encamped on his farm. In 1873 he was elected to the Virginia legislature under the aegis of the Conservative party, his platform being mainly an opposition to the funding bill of 1871 which had been designed to settle the state debt. In 1875 he published a pamphlet, "Debts and Taxes," in which he argued that Virginia could not be equitably required to settle more than two-thirds of the debt of Virginia in 1861, West Virginia being responsible for the remaining third. In 1877, he was elected to the state and during the next two years was active in sponsoring the "Massey School Bill," vetoed by Gov. F. W. M. Holliday and in opposing the so-called broker's bill which required the immediate funding of $8,000,000 of the public debt. In 1879 he was chiefly instrumental in forming the Readjuster party in Virginia and contributed largely to its success in the fall elections. As auditor of public accounts, he succeeded in thoroughly reorganizing the business of that office. He was defeated during the congressional elections of 1882, but his candidacy was largely responsible for the reunion of the Democratic Funders and Democratic Readjusters and the reorganized Democratic party has been victorious in every state election since. With Maj. Kailey and Maj. John W. Daniel, he was responsible for the party's reorganization at the Lynchburg convention of 1883. In 1886 he was elected lieutenant-gov-

ernor under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, governor. Upon the expiration of his term he became superintendent of public instruction and served in that capacity until 1897, when he retired from public life. He early allied himself with the temperance forces in Virginia and took a prominent part in the passage of such legislation as the local option bill, the Sunday liquor law and the minor liquor law. He was a man of keen foresight and perspicuity, a powerful and influential public speaker and an astute debater. While his outspoken and fearless manner made many political enemies, he discharged his public duties so ably that he commanded the respect of even those who differed from him politically. He was twice married (1) Aug. 30, 1847, to Margaret Ann, daughter of John Kable of Kabletown, Jefferson co.,W. Va. She died in 1889 leaving several children, and (2) September, 1892, to Mattie E. McCreary. He died in Charlottesville, Va., Apr. 24, 1901.

BLAKE T[heodore] Whitney, manufacturer, was born at Oakland, Calif., May 3, 1866, son of William Phipps and Charlotte Haven Lord (Hayes) Blake. His first paternal American ancestor was William Blake, who with his wife Agnes Band, and their children, emigrated to America from Pitsminster, Somerset, England, in 1635, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., where he became one of the leading citizens of the town. From William Blake the line of descent is traced through his son Edward and the latter's wife Patience Pope; their son Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth Candage; their son Ebenezer and his wife Patronella Peck; their son Ebenezer and his wife Tamar Thompson; their son Elihu and his wife Elizabeth Whitney; and their son Elihu and his wife Adeline Nancy Mix, who were the grandparents of T. Whitney Blake. The first Elihu Blake married a sister of Eli Whitney (q.v.), inventor of the cotton gin. His grandfather was a prominent dentist of New York city, who originated important improvements in dental hygiene and prosthesis; the latter's brother, Eli Whitney Blake (q.v.), invented the Blake stone crusher, and William Phipps Blake (q.v.), the subject's father, was a celebrated geologist and mining engineer. T. Whitney Blake attended Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and was graduated D.Sc. with honors at the Sheffield scientific school, Yale University, when only twenty-two years of age. His early business experience was first with the American Bell Telephone Co., later with Stone & Webster, engineers of Boston, and then with the National India Rubber Co. of Bristol, R. I. In each of these he achieved quick advancement, but thought it would be the better course to engage in business on his own account. Consequently, in 1898, Mr. Blake and Frederick S. Minott organized the Goodyear Rubber Insulating Co. of New York city for the manufacture of rubber-insulated wire, starting in a small building in Bleecker street and removing, three years later, to the present large building in the Harlem section of the city. Mr. Minott was the first president of the company, and Mr. Blake its secretary and treasurer until the fall of 1918, when he was elected president and general manager and Mr. Minott vice-president. The company specializes in the manufacture of all kinds of rubber-insulated wire, cables and flexible cords for various purposes, and from a small beginning has grown to be one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, with a market throughout the civilized world. In December, 1912, Mr. Blake, in association with Manley E. Chester, established the Whitney Blake Co. of New Haven, Conn., for the manufacture of similar products. When the world war broke out in 1914 the reputation of his insulated wire had been firmly established throughout Europe, and he immediately received orders from the Allies for telephone purposes. Recognizing such wire would be subjected to hard usage on the battlefront, he quickly modified his product to withstand these unusual conditions, so that when the United States entered the war he was equipped to supply the American army with new types of telephone wire for outpost and field service which would meet the approval of the signal corps. He was one of the first, if not the first, wire manufacturers to offer his services and his facilities to the United States government for the production of such wire, and declined a commission as colonel in the signal corps, knowing that his best service could be rendered at home. On Sept. 17, 1918, Mr. Blake was appointed chairman of the wire and cable committee of the War Industries Board. This committee had charge of allocating to the different wire mills the quantity they would be expected to produce. He supplied other manufacturers with his methods for making insulated wire, of which the American expeditionary forces required 65,000 miles per month of outpost telephone wire and cable conductor; 600,000,000 feet of this demand were supplied by the Whitney Blake Co. alone. Personally he was a man of charming manners, perfect integrity, generous, public-spirited, and beloved by all his associates. His chief recreation was riding, and he studied natural history and geology with deep interest. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Society, the American Geographical Society, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He was married June 16, 1900, to Lillian, daughter of Major William Kesley, U.S.A., and had three children: Charlotte Hayes Lord, William P. 2nd, and Kaisley Blake. He died in New York city, Nov. 27, 1919.

SMALLWOOD, William Hillary, lawyer, was born at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 12, 1841, son of Henderson and Ann (Gittings-Fryear) Smallwood; grandson of Hezekiah and Frances (Owens) Smallwood; great-grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Hutchinson) Smallwood, and a great-great-grandson of Thomas Smallwood, the founder of the family in this country. Benjamin Smallwood was a cousin of Maj.-Gen. William Smallwood of the revolutionary war, and served as one of the latter's staff officers. William H. Smallwood received his education at St. Joseph's (Mo.) Academy. He became a printer's apprentice at Elwood, Kan., and subsequently was made the foreman of the office. He taught school until the outbreak of the civil war when he enlisted in Co. A., 1st Kan. vol. infantry and became its captain. In 1862 he was commissioned captain in the 79th regiment United States colored troops, and with this command continued in active service until the close of the war, when he was captain in command of his battalion. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Island Mound and Sherwood, Mo., Cabin Creek and Honey Springs, I. T., and Prairie d' Ann, Moscow, Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith, Ark., and received honorable mention for special gallantry in the conflict at Poison Springs, Ark. At the close of hostilities, he settled at

Wathena, Doniphan co., Kans., and engaged in farming and soon became prominent in political affairs. He served in the Kansas house of representatives in 1867–68 and in the senate, 1869–70; and was then elected secretary of state for Kansas and reelected in 1872. While serving as registrar of the land office for Washington territory, with headquarters at Vancouver, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He began the practice of his profession at Spokane Falls (now Spokane), and soon built up a practice which extended throughout the eastern part of the territory. In 1887 he removed to Duluth, Minn., where he specialized in land law, and did much of the initial work in securing the right-of-way for the Mesaba Railway. In Duluth he was elected judge of the municipal court from 1915 until his death. He was the editor of the "Sunday Morning Sun," and later the "Tribune," and for many years was a member of the board of the Duluth Public Library. He was a member of the national, state and city bar association, the Bar Association of Spokane, the G. A. R., the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Masonic fraternity, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Politically he was a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He was companionable and sympathetic; cheerful and friendly; and quick of wit, characteristics which, with his public spirit, made him greatly admired. He was married (1) May 31, 1864, to Eliza Ann (Rinehart) Young, of Fort Smith, Ark., and had one child, Charles R. Smallwood. They were divorced and he was married (2) at The Dalles, Ore., 1878, to Mrs. Louise Cecilia (Shulock) Stark, daughter of Capt. Stephen Shulock, U. S. A. He had five children: Agnes Therese, wife of Dr. G. Herbert Jones; Margaret; William Hillary, Jr.; Lou C., wife of Frank E. Brooks and James Gittings Smallwood. He died in Duluth, Minn., Oct. 26, 1919.

WILKINSON, Edwin, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1875, son of Edwin and Margaret (Carr) Wilkinson. His father, a native of England, was a textile manufacturer and the founder of the firm of E. Wilkinson & Son of Philadelphia. The son was a student at Prickett's College and the Philadelphia Textile School. He began his business career as a designer and general apprentice in his father's business in 1893 and was made a member of the firm three years later. Upon his father's death in 1917, he assumed control of the business of E. Wilkinson & Son, specializing in the manufacture of cotton and woolen dress goods. He was an Episcopalian in religion and a Republican in politics, and held the 32nd degree in Masonry. He was a member also of the Northwestern General Hospital, the Manufacturers' Club (director), the Philadelphia Wool Trade Golf Association, the Union League Club and the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club of Philadelphia; the Atlantic City Country Club of Atlantic City, N. J.; the Merchants' Club of New York City and the Bala Golf Club of Bala, Pa. He was married Oct. 6, 1897, to Mary, daughter of William Henry Stewart, a stove manufacturer of Philadelphia and had three children: Edith, Edwin and Stewart Wilkinson. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1919.

JUSTICE, Michael Hoke, jurist, was born in Rutherford county, N. C., Feb. 13, 1844, son of Thomas Butlar and Harriet (Bailey) Justice, and great-grandson of Thomas and Mary (Dyer) Justice, who were the first of the family to settle in North Carolina. He studied law in Buncombe county, N. C., under the preceptorship of Judge John E. Bailey, was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1868, and began to practice his profession at Rutherfordton. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company F, 62nd N. C. regiment, becoming ordnance sergeant and later adjutant, and serving until the close of the war. As an ally of the Democratic party, he served in the state senate during 1877, 1897, 1899, and 1901, the last two years as chairman of the judiciary committee; and in 1901 he was elector of his congressional district. In that year he was appointed judge of the superior court for the 18th judicial district, comprising Rutherford, Henderson, Yancy, and Transylvania counties, to fill an unexpired term; was subsequently elected for the full term of eight years, and was twice reëlected. His rulings and decisions, which involved some of the most important criminal cases in the state, stood the test of the supreme court and showed rare ability and vision. He was a member of the American Bar Association and of the North Carolina State Bar and Rutherford County Bar associations. Judge Justice valued adherence to unquestioned standards, and his life was built upon the principles of reliability, an unshaken acceptance of moral responsibility, and harmony in all things. He was twice married: (1) at the close of the civil war to Margaret Leah Smith, daughter of James Smith Alexander, by whom he had six children: Edwin Judson, Butlar Alexander, Charles Philip, Martha McRee, Gaston Bailey, and Michael Hoke Justice, Jr. Mrs. Justice died in 1893, and he was married (2) Oct. 2, 1895, to Lula Barbara, daughter of Col. Andrew Tanner, merchant and philanthropist of North Carolina, by whom he had one daughter, Louise Evans Justice. Judge Justice died at Asheville, N. C., Feb. 12, 1919.

SEWALL, May Wright, educator and reformer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 27, 1844, daughter of Philander Montague and Mary Weeks (Brackett) Wright and granddaughter of Paul and Mary (Montague) Wright. Her father was one of the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, making his home there when it was only a village. The daughter, after preparation by private tutors, entered Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., was graduated in 1866 and obtained the degree M.A. two years later. After teaching for a time in Corinth, Miss., she became principal of the high school at Plainwell, Mich., and later of the high school at Franklin, Ind., resigning the latter position in 1874 to become instructor in German in the high school at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1882 she and her husband opened a classical school for girls in Indianapolis similar to one Mr. Sewall had been conducting for boys, and in 1889 they disposed of the boys' school to devote their entire attention to the newer institution which met the requirements of the Harvard entrance examinations for women. Mr. Sewall died in 1895, and the task of administering the school and conducting the classes in rhetoric and English literature devolved upon her. Yet these tasks did not absorb all her energies. As organizer, leader and spokesman of reform movements throughout the United States and Europe, Mrs. Sewall made an even more indelible impress. Probably no other woman in the United States was instrumental in establishing so many important organizations. In Indianapolis, she aided in founding the Equal Suffrage

Society, the Indiana State Suffrage Society, the Woman's Club, the Local Council of Women, the Rambai Circle, the University Club, and the Woman's Exchange. She was the chief founder of the Art Association of Indianapolis and the Contemporary Club. The latter, open to both men and women, was founded in 1890 to discuss various questions of timely interest in art, science, literature, religion and statecraft. She also originated the plan of financing and building the Propylaeum to serve as a clubhouse or headquarters for the Contemporary Club and other local organizations, which should be a center of culture for the public, and particularly for the women of Indianapolis. The plan was carried through by a joint stock company of women, of which she was president. For many years she was chairman of the executive committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement. She was a promoter of the National Council of Women of the United States, and, as its president, aided in arranging for the International Council of Women which convened in Washington in 1888. She was both president and honorary president of the international council. She was one of a committee that organized the National Federation of Women's Clubs in 1889. She was a member of the Indo-American Association (president), Sorosis, the Association for the Advancement of Women and the American Historical Association, an honorary member of the Union International des Sciences et des Arts of Paris, chairman of the International Council of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration and organizer and president of the International Conference of Women Workers for International Peace. In 1889 she was a delegate to the women's congress at Paris in connection with the Universal Exposition, making her address in French. She represented American women at conventions held in Halifax, N. S.; Ottawa, London and The Hague. During 1891 and 1892 she traveled extensively in Europe for the Congress of Representative Women at the Columbian Exposition and was chairman of the World's Congress auxiliary which met in Chicago. In 1899 she was elected president of the International Council of Women in London. Pres. McKinley appointed her a commissioner in 1900 to the Paris congresses. In addition, Mrs. Sewall was commissioner at large on the Indiana board of the World's Fair managers and chairman of the committee of women's work on the same board. She organized and carried through the International Conference of Women Workers for Permanent Peace in connection with the San Francisco exposition in 1915. In 1919 she returned to Indianapolis, where she spent her declining days. As a persuasive pleader and director of large assemblages Mrs. Sewall had few peers among women. During her long career in the suffrage and peace movements she had occasion to address committees of the Indiana legislature and United States senate. She also contributed to the press and is the author of a number of books. For several years she edited a column in the Indianapolis "Times," and contributed to many other papers, including the Indianapolis "Journal," the Boston "Traveler" and the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy." She wrote the chapter on the "Higher Education of Women in the Western States," which appeared in "Women's Work in America" (1891), the chapter on Indiana in the "History of Woman's Suffrage" (1883), and is the author of "The World's Congress of Representative Women" (2 vols., 1894), and "Women, World War and Permanent Peace" (1915). She was married in 1872 to Edwin W. Thompson of Paw Paw, Mich., who died three years later, and she was married again Oct. 30, 1880, to Theodore Lovett Sewall, an educator of Indianapolis. Mrs. Sewall died in Indianapolis, Ind., July 22, 1920.

BAUGH, Daniel, manufacturer, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 22, 1836, son of John Pugh and Hannah (Krauser) Baugh, grandson of Daniel, great-grandson of John and great-great-grandson of Jacob Baugh, or (Bach) who came to America from Germany about 1738 and settled in Tredyffryn township, Chester county, Pa. His father, a veteran of the war of 1812, was a well known leather manufacturer of Philadelphia in whose honor the John P. Baugh public school was named. Daniel Baugh received his early education at a private academy in Chester county, and at the Tremont Seminary at Norristown, Pa. Beginning with his great-grandfather, John Baugh, the family has followed the tanning business, or some business allied to the leather trade. The sons of the third generation owned several tanneries, but the growing scarcity of tan bark and the introduction of more advanced methods compelled the removal of the local business to the better-wooded sections of Pennsylvania. Thus it was that, in 1853, Daniel's father decided to seek a new vocation. After some experimental investigation of chemical soil fertilization, John P. Baugh and his two sons, Edwin P. and Daniel, organized the firm of Baugh & Sons in 1855 for the manufacture of superphosphate, utilizing the machinery of the old tannery. The fertlizer found an immediate and increasing scale, and in 1856 a special factory was erected at Downingtown, on the Brandywine creek. Four years later the plant was removed to Philadelphia and established under the name of the Delaware River Chemical Works. John P. Baugh died in 1881 and in 1887 the firm was incorporated as Baugh & Sons Co., with Edwin P. Baugh as president until the latter's death in 1888, when his brother Daniel became president and so continued until the close of his life. Under Daniel Baugh's administration the business became one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the world, with branch offices and plants at Norfolk, Va., and Balitmore, Md. Mr. Baugh was one of the most ardent and efficient promoters of science and art in his native state. He was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Art Club, and in 1892 succeeded Edward Shippen, the club's first president; was president of the Sanitarium Association, and the Art Federation; was identified with the Museum of Archeology and Paleontology, and the Archeological Association, and succeeded Dr. William Pepper as president of the department of Archeology and Paleontology. During his administration the efficiency of the department was greatly increased, the present wing of the Museum of Sciences and Art was erected, and the extensive collection of Egyptian, Babylonian and Mediterranean objects was installed. On Jan. 1, 1898, in conjunction with Dr. William Pepper, and other leading physicians of Philadelphia, Mr. Baugh established the "Philadelphia Medical Journal," of which he was president until it was combined with the "New York Medical Journal" six years later. As a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital he contributed largely with time and money to develop it to its

present state of efficiency. Pres. William Potter said of him: "Since becoming a member of the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital he has been the most valuable man ever connected with that board." After having contributed largely to Jefferson Hospital for many years, he presented to the college the building of the Old Pennsylvania Dental College, remodeled and equipped with every facility to make it the finest museum of anatomy in the country, and now known as the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy. Mr. Baugh was always an interested and intelligent reader of history, and his trips abroad each year were to observe personally and interpret some story of the past in the theatre of its own action. For more than half a century he exerted a wide influence in the development of the industrial enterprises of his native state, and his active and busy life was one of extraordinary value and importance. Strong in courage and self-reliance he was a conspicuous representative of that class of men who achieve success by indomitable force of character and concentration of purpose. He was a member of the Union League, Philadelphia Art, Markham, Penn, Racquet, Merion Cricket, Corinthian Yacht, and Philadelphia Country clubs, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was married Oct. 22, 1861, at Downington, Pa., to Anna, daughter of Allen Wood Wills, and had four children: John Pugh, who died in early childhood; Edwin; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Harris Brewster, Jr., of Baltimore; and Paul Daniel Baugh. Mr. Baugh died at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 27, 1921.

GEBHARD, Charles August, merchant, was born in Denver, Colo., May 11, 1876, son of Henry and Emilie (Ehorst) Gebhard. His father, who came from Germany, was founder and president of the Colorado Packing & Provision Co. This firm the son entered and, having worked his way through all the branches of the business, he succeeded his father as president when the latter retired, in 1908. In 1912 the corporation was absorbed by Armour & Co., of Chicago, but he was continued as its executive head, and in all matters connected with stock-raising and the packing of meat and provisions remained a dominant factor. It was his belief that Denver was destined to play an increasingly important part in the livestock and packing industry, and to his energy and enthusiasm as promoter and donor was due, in large measure, the success of the annual livestock and horse show which has become a feature of the Denver winter season. He was vice-president of the Capitol Hill Bank; a director in the Stockyards Bank, and interested in many other financial, commercial and industrial undertakings in Denver. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the Denver, Denver Athletic, Denver Country and Lakewood Country clubs, Denver. He was fond of riding, fishing, and camping and spent much of his time on a ranch or in the mountains. Few men in Denver enjoyed a higher measure of the respect of the business community or had a larger personal following. Intent largely on his ever-increasing business interests, he was none the less active in the social affairs. Six feet four and built in an heroic mold, he made an ideal leader of men. One of his chief characteristics was a genuinely democratic spirit. He was known in every little village throughout Colorado, and in Denver was a giant in industry and a constant power for good. To be his friend was both a privilege and a satisfaction, and to be his enemy was impossible. He had no liking for practical politics, though he possessed a fine sense of civic and municipal duty, and was most willing to serve, but he shrank from the glamour of popular applause. He never married. He died in Denver, Feb. 17, 1919.

TURNER, Squire, jurist, was born in Madison co., Ky., son of Thomas and Catharine (Patterson) Turner. His education was limited, for, during his early youth, he was compelled to work hard. Yet he stood at the head of his class at school. At the age of nineteen he became an assistant in the county clerk's office, where he remained nearly three years, during which time he learned much of the form and manner of transacting legal business. He then studied law for three years and was admitted to the bar in 1815. Meanwhile he had served as a volunteer in the war of 1812. During 1823–26 he was a member of the Kentucky legislature. At this time occurred the memorable judicial and constitutional controversy over the pecuniary embarrassment of the state, in which Mr. Turner took an active, zealous and prominent part. At no previous period in the history of Kentucky had so much talent been called into the service of the state as in this struggle. In 1830 and 1831, in the bitter national struggle between President Jackson and Henry Clay, and their respective partisans, Mr. Turner was returned to the legislature as a friend of Mr. Clay and an advocate of his principles. While there he drew up (1839) and was mainly instrumental in passing, the law reducing the period of limitation to sue, from twenty years to three. Many of the leading and beneficent statutes of Kentucky owe their origin to him. This is the case in relation to writs of error in will cases. As the law had stood previously, litigants were compelled to take their witnesses from remote parts of the state to the appellate court at a very great inconvenience to witnesses and a heavy expense to suitors. The new law dispensed with this procedure and the evidence was merely required to be placed on record in the inferior court and certified to by the appellate court. Mr. Turner drew the law and handed it to a member of the senate to secure its passage. In 1849 he became a member of the constitutional state convention. Tradition has it that he wrote every word of the constitution and that it passed the convention without a change. During the following years he was distinguished by the very conservative nature of his views. While not believing in emancipation, he opposed the introduction of more slaves into the state, and he introduced a series of resolutions in the convention embodying principles of state policy on the subject of slavery, similar to those embraced in the celebrated compromise acts of congress concerning the District of Columbia. Perhaps the most noteworthy of his brilliant achievements as a jurist and legislator was his revision, conjointly with Gov. Wickliffe and Chancellor Nicholas, of the laws of Kentucky. Appointed to this arduous task by Gov. Crittenden and the appointment unanimously ratified by the legislature, the three distinguished jurists entered upon a wide field of research, embracing the common and civil law, and including an examination of the revisions and statutes of many of the states of the Union as well as of the English revision. After many changes, altera-

tions and additions had been made, the report, with very few amendments, was adopted by the legislature and became the law of the state. In this code Mr. Turner prepared nearly all the chapters on landed property, conveyances, landlords and tenants, and real estate. Among the many anecdotes relating to Mr. Turner's long career as a lawyer the following may be cited as characteristic: "In a trial involving the validity of a will, which gave a large portion of the decedent's estate to one son, the rival counsel, who had the weight of evidence in his favor upon the true merits of the case, unfortunately for his client took the position, and tried to maintain it by an ingenious argument, that it was natural for every man to try and build up one leading man in his family to protect the others—that this principle ran through all created things, and instanced the forest, where you found one large tree strong enough to baffle the winds and storms, and many small ones sheltered by it. Seizing on this false issue, Mr. Turner directed the weight of his argument to that point, availing himself of the popular belief in behalf of equality. The jury became greatly excited, and on their retirement, before they reached the juryroom, one of them cried out, 'Gentlemen, I do not know what your opinions are, but I am for universal equality and the rights of man'. The other jurors concurred, and a verdict was soon returned against the validity of the will." On one occasion Mr. Turner went to Lancaster to prosecute a dangerous man. His speech was bitter. At noon, while going from the courthouse to the hotel, the man tried to insult him by abusive language. "Major, why don't you knock this fellow down?" asked a friend. "Why, I have not been introduced to him," was the major's reply. He was an intimate friend of Daniel Boone and was named for Squire Boone, a brother of the Kentucky hero. He amassed a larger fortune than any of his brother lawyers at the Richmond bar. He was married in January, 1819, to Elizabeth Stone, a native of Madison county, and had three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Cyrus C. Turner, fought a duel at Foxtown, Ky., with Cassius Clay, a brother of Henry Clay, and was stabbed by him. Squire Turner died July 3, 1871.

JENKINS, Newell Sill, dental surgeon, was born at Falmouth, Mass., Dec. 29, 1840, son of Charles Weston and Phebe (Bishop) Jenkins. His earliest paternal ancestor in America was John Jenkins, who came from Kent, England, about 1640, located first at Barnstable, Mass., and in 1660, was one of the founders of Falmouth. From him and his wife Abigail the line is traced through their son John and his wife Rebecca Green; their son James and his wife Mercy Price; their son Weston and his wife Elizabeth Robinson, the grandparents of Newell Sill Jenkins. Newell S. Jenkins attended the Farmington-Burlington Academy at Farmington, Me., the Philadelphia Dental College and Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, and was graduated at Baltimore Dental College, Baltimore, Md., in 1862, with the degree of D.D.S. After practicing dental surgery at Bangor, Me., for a short time, he went to Dresden, Germany, in 1866, and established an extensive practice which extended to the various European countries. He spent several years in Paris, and returned to the United States in 1915, to devote himself exclusively to research work at New Haven, Conn. He was the inventor of "porcelain enamel," a material which can be fused in a gold matrix and when used for porcelain inlays in the teeth reproduces their natural color and contour. He also invented a process of making porcelain bridges and plates on iridium-platinum bases and in his later years devoted much time to oral sanitation. His last contribution to dental science was the formula of "Kolynos Dental Cream" and "Kolynos Liquid," which enjoyed a world-wide use. He was decorated by King Albert of Saxony with the Albrecht Order of the First Class and given the title of Hofrat, and on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, that of Geheimer Hofrat. He was an honorary member of the leading dental societies of Europe and president of the American Dental Society of Europe and of the American Dental Club of Paris. In the United States he was an honorary member of many dental societies, including the Dental Society of the State of New York, which awarded him a fellowship and the Jarvie Fellowship Medal; he was a member of the National Dental Association and of Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, the Archaeological Institute of America, Lotos Club of New York, Quinnipiac Club of New Haven, and the Automobile Club of France. He was widely read in English and foreign literature, history and folk-lore, and well versed in European politics. He was fond of travel, especially in the East, and of riding, driving and walking. He traveled in Austro-Hungary, Italy, Russia, the Balkans. Turkey and Greece. Kindliness, generosity, enthusiasm and unselfishness were characteristic of him. He was married in 1865 to Clara, daughter of Elias Augustus Upton, of Bangor, Me., and had four children: Fanny; Leonard Abbot; Nora Cornelia, wife of Theodore Leslie Shear; and Grace Madeleine, wife of Francis Cavalié Gow Gregor. He died on board S.S. "France," on his way to Havre, Sept. 25, 1919.

RIVES, Alexander, jurist, was born at Oakridge, Nelson co., Va., June 17, 1806, son of Robert and Margaret (Cabell) Rives. His father was one of the most wealthy and eminent merchants of Virginia. The son was educated at Hampden-Sidney College and at the University of Virginia, graduating at the latter in 1829, in moral philosophy and law. Although elected to a professorship in Washington College, Lexington, he declined, preferring to make the law his profession. His opposition to Pres. Van Buren's sub-treasury project led him to join the Conservative party and in 1844 he became a Whig. He was a member of the state convention of 1850–51, and of the house of delegates in 1852–53. In April, 1852, he delivered a notable speech before the legislature in committee of the whole on "The Finances and Public Works of the State of Virginia," which was later published. During 1859–67 he served as a member of the state senate. Throughout the civil war, Rives was a strong Unionist, bitterly opposing secession; after the war he allied himself for a time with the Conservatives, and later became a Republican. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of appeals, succeeding Judge Lucas P. Thompson, who had died before taking his place on that bench on Dec. 19, 1866, and served until the January term of the court in 1869. That year also he was appointed judge of the United States district court for the western district of Virginia, by Pres. Grant, and continued in that office until his death. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia during 1865–66, and acted as president of that body and

rector of the university. In religion, he was an Episcopalian; "he was kind, courteous and forbearing to all, a beautiful example to those who shared his intimate acquaintance." Alexander Rives was twice married, (1) to Isabella Bachen, daughter of Rev. Samuel Wydown, an English Episcopalian minister, and (2) to Sallie Hearsley, daughter of Dr. George Watson of Richmond, Va. He died at Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 17, 1885.

CASE, Willard Erastus, scientist, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1857, son of Theodore Pettibone and Frances (Fitch) Case, and a descendant of John Case, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Simsbury, Conn. His grandfather, Erastus Case (1789–1857) was a pioneer railroad man, being one of the builders and a director of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and one of the benefactors of the Auburn Theologial Seminary. His father, Theodore P. Case, was a man of scholarly attainments, a gifted linguist, and deeply interested in scientific developments. Willard E. Case was educated under private tutors, and studied law at the Hamilton College law school, with no intention of practicing, but to round out his education. He inherited from his father a strong taste for the natural sciences, and being in comfortable circumstances, financially, he began a career of scientific investigation after his graduation at the law school in 1880. He became widely known as a student of electricity, his researches in electro-chemistry especially giving him an international reputation. As a result of his studies he announced in a paper read before the Royal Society of London in 1886, his discovery that it was scientifically possible to oxidize carbon at normal temperatures and produce electrical energy without the formation of heat, thus eliminating heat wastage. He attacked the problem by first studying the human system and modeling his battery after it as to principle. The main essentials of the human economy are a suitable carrier of oxygen, the haemoglobin in the blood, and a due preparation of the carbon compounds into such a state that they will be easily oxidized. In his model battery he found that ferric chloride was suitable as an oxygen carrier and that prepared sugar carbon was easily oxidized by the ferric chloride which was reduced to a ferrous state, and which again resumed the ferric state on contact with the air. Another cell which he constructed to show the same principle consisted of two electrodes, one of carbon, surrounded by powdered carbon, in a porous cup, and one of platinum, both being immersed in an electrolyte of sulphuric acid in a glass jar. Into this electrolyte when chlorate of potash is introduced peroxide of chlorine is formed, which is a very unstable gas and decomposes in the presence of carbon; its oxygen attacking the carbon, oxidizes it without heat, the chlorine being set free at the platinum pole, electricity is generated with an e.m.f. of 1.3 volts. From this cell .4 of an ampere was obtainable. The elements used are too expensive for commercial use, and in the ferric chloride cell the e.m.f. is too low, but it is proved that the principle is there. The results of his studies were presented to the scientific world in papers read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1887, the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the New York Electrical Society in 1897, and before the Royal Society in 1899. Although his discovery was not commercially applicable, he proved the scientific principle involved and opened a new field which may some day point the way to a commercial realization of cheap electrical energy direct from coal without the enormous wastage which now obtains. His scientific investigations were discontinued in 1891 on account of the death of his father, which placed on his shoulders the management of the estate and the care of a number of business interests. He was associated with others in 1901 in the consolidation of several gas and electric light companies into the American Light & Traction Co., of which he was vice-president during 1901–05. For the purpose of resuming his electrical researches, and because his son had inherited his scientific trend of mind, he equipped in his home in Auburn one of the finest private laboratories in the country during the last year of his life. The laboratory was first used for research work for the United States government in the latter part of the war with Germany. In 1904 Mr. Case presented a library building to the Seymour Library Association of Auburn, called the Case Memorial, in memory of his father and mother, and in 1917 he gave a large endowment, known as the Case Fund, to the New York Electrical Society for war research work. He was a member of the New York Electrical Society (vice-president, 1897–99), the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Electrochemical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, London and the Faraday Society of London. He was married Feb. 27, 1878. to Eva, daughter of George S. Caldwell of Auburn, and had two children: Theodore W. and Dorothy Case. He died at Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1918.

JOHNSON, Amos Howe, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 4, 1831, son of Samuel and Charlotte Abigail (Howe) Johnson. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1853. The profession which first attracted him was the ministry, and after completing his course at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1856, he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church at Middleton, Mass., in 1857. Ill-health compelled him to resign in 1861, and in the succeeding year he was elected to the state house of representatives. As he had been markedly interested in science during his student days, it is not surprising that in 1862 he decided finally upon medicine for his profession. He was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1865 with the degree of M.D., and began his practice in Salem, Mass. Shortly there followed a period of post-graduate preparation abroad, including study at the medical school of the Hospital "La Charité" in Berlin, during the winter of 1869-70, attendance upon lectures in the hospitals of Vienna during the spring of 1870, and further study in Berlin during the winter of 1870–71. After a period of foreign travel, he returned in 1871 to reëstablish his practice in Salem, and entered whole-heartedly into the medical work of the community and state. He was a member of the consulting board of physicians of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane, and for some time its chairman, and was successively secretary, councillor and president of the South District Medical Society. In 1876, Dr. Johnson was chosen delegate from the Massachusetts Medical Society to the International Congress in Philadelphia. In 1877 he was made associate member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society at

the time of its organization; and in 1882, he was chosen to deliver the annual oration at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Medical Society. His two-fold professional training gave him a rare understanding of the close relationship existing between physical condition and religious experience, and a very unique series of nine lectures on the subject, "Some Physiological Facts to be regarded in Religious Teaching and Experience," were delivered at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1875, and in part repeated at the Essex Institute at Salem. Dr. Johnson was married to Frances Seymour Benjamin, daughter of Nathan Benjamin, American missionary to Athens and Constantinople, and had six children: Samuel, Meta Benjamin, Amy Howe, Charles Alfred, Philip Seymour, and Ralph Seymour Johnson. Dr. Johnson died at his home in Salem, May 12, 1896.

McWILLIAMS, Daniel Wilkin, financier and philanthropist, was born at Hamptonburg, Orange co., N. Y., May 29, 1837, son of John A. and Susan A. (Wilkin) McWilliams, grandson of Andrew and Mary (Jaggar) McWilliams and great-grandson of John McWilliams, a native of Scotland, who settled in Orange county. At the age of eighteen he was employed in the engineer corps of the New York & Erie Railroad Co., which was then straightening and double tracking its line. During 1856–61 he was in the employ of the Chemung Canal Bank, at Elmira, N. Y., and for the next five years was secretary and treasurer of the Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at Peoria, Ill. After the successful reorganization of that road, he accepted a confidential position with the banking house of Henry G. Marquand (q.v.), New York, and later became a member of the firm of Henry G. Marquand & Co. Mr. Marquand and Thomas Allen bought the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Co., extended the line southward to the Mississippi river and built three new lines, all of which were consolidated into the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, of which Mr. McWilliams was treasurer until 1881. In that year he resigned to become secretary and treasurer of the Manhattan Railway Co., which operated the consolidated elevated railroads of New York city. During 1903–07 he was treasurer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., which built the first New York subway. He was a director of the Kings County Trust Co., Fulton Bank of Brooklyn and the Mechanics Bank, the Standard Coupler Co., and the Underwood Typewriter Co. But his most permanent achievements are along lines of education, religion and other public service. He was a devoted friend of Hampton Institute and in 1888 he replaced the old schoolhouse built by Gen. Butler for the children of refugees, by a new training school, and later when that was burned, built another, vastly improved. He was a director of the Brooklyn public library, and later represented the city and Andrew Carnegie in the building of branches of the Carnegie library in Brooklyn. Mr. McWilliams was always prominent in the religious life of his community. In Elmira he was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. In Peoria he organized a Sunday school in a railway car, out of which grew Grace Church. He was an elder of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, serving for over twenty-five years as Sunday school superintendent. He was a member, served on the board of trustees, and held offices in several home and foreign mission societies and Sunday school associations. He was president of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., the Bible Teachers' Training School of New York and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; member of the advisory board of the Brooklyn City Missions and Tract Society and the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. His generosity made possible the employment of paid secretaries for the Student Volunteer Missionary Movement. An intimate friend of Dwight L. Moody (q.v.), he became a trustee of the Northfield Seminary and gave Marquard Hall to that institution. He was also trustee and treasurer of the three Moody schools. Mr. McWilliams was a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the American Geographic Society, the New York Zoölogical Society, the Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was interested in every phase of contemporary life, a man of deep convictions and broad sympathies, whose generosity was expressed in many public benefactions. He was married Apr. 11, 1860, to Helen Frances, daughter of Josiah Marquand and niece of Henry G. and Frederick Marquand and had five children: Frederick M.; Susan W., wife of Robert M. Blackburn of Reading, Pa.; Howard; Clarence A.; and Helen M. McWilliams. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1919.

SOUTHARD, Elmer Ernest, psychiatrist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 28, 1876, son of Martin and Olive Wentworth (Knowles) Southard. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1897 and M.D. at Harvard Medical School in 1901. Harvard gave him the degree of A.M. in 1902, and in that year he took post-graduate work at Senckenberg Institute, Frankfort, and at the University of Heidelberg. George Washington University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1917. During 1904–05 he was assistant visiting pathologist of the Boston City Hospital. He joined the faculty of the Harvard Medical School in 1904 as instructor of neuropathology, was assistant professor during 1906–09, and in the latter year was made Bullard professor of neuropathology. He was also, during 1906–09, assistant physician and pathologist at the Danvers (Mass.) State Hospital for the Insane, from 1909 until his death, pathologist to the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases and during 1912–19, director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, and at the time of his death was director of the Massachusetts Psychiatric Institute. He was a member of the board of scientific directors of the Bedford Hills Laboratory, Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York, and was assistant editor of "The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases," "The Psychiatric Bulletin," and "The Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Medicine." During the European war he was a major in the chemical warfare service, and also chairman of the committee of psychiatry and neurology of the National Research Council. He was a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association (president), the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology (president), American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Association of American Physicians, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, Massachusetts State Medical Society, American Neurological Association, American Association of Pathologists, Society of Experimental Biology, American Psychopathological Association, New England Psychiatric Society, National Epilepsy Association, American Genetic Association,

and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. His contributions to medical literature were many. Among his books were "Neurosyphilis" (with H. C. Solomon, 1917); "Shell Shock and Neuropsychiatry" (1919), and "The Kingdom of Evils" (with Mary C. Jarrett, 1922). His knowledge of mental diseases was profound and his skill in their treatment proved of great value when it became necessary to provide care for the soldiers who had been unbalanced temporarily by the strain of fighting. He was one of the first medical men to advocate a social service in connection with hospitals. An expert chess player, he was deeply interested in the case of Harry N. Pillsbury, the chess champion who in the later years of his life lost his mind. He made an examination of Pillsbury's brain in an attempt to decide the mooted question of whether a genius for chess tends to deteriorate in mind. Dr. Southard was married in Boston, Mass., June 27, 1906, to Mabel Fletcher, daughter of Horace Austin (q.v.), governor of Minnesota, and had three children: Austin, Ordway and Anne Southard. Mrs. Southard, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School, is engaged in public health work. Dr. Southard died in New York city, Feb. 8, 1920.

McCREARY, George Deardorff, congressman, was born at York Springs, Adams co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1846, son of John B. and Rachel (Deardorff) McCreary, of Scotch-Irish descent. He obtained his education at Saunders' Military Academy and at the University of Pennsylvania, leaving college in 1867 to enter the employ of the Honeybrook Coal Co., of which his father was president. Three years later he became a member of the firm of Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer. He thoroughly mastered the details of mining and shipping coal, meanwhile editing a column in the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" devoted to coal interests. In 1879, upon the death of his father, he sold his interests in the firm and devoted himself to the administration of his father's estate. As administrator he was chosen director of the Upper Lehigh Coal Co., the Nescopec Coal Co., the Pioneer Mining & Manufacturing Co. of Alabama, the Lochiel Iron & Furnace Co. and the Philadelphia Mortgage & Trust Co., and after its organization in 1887 he was also vice-president of the Market Street National Bank. Becoming interested in the municipal affairs of Philadelphia as early as 1882, Mr. McCreary was an original member of the Committee of One Hundred which was formed to better the political situation of Philadelphia. During 1892–95 he was treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and inaugurated at that time the financial system of the city which is still in force. In 1903 he was elected to the 58th congress from the sixth district of Pennsylvania, and served continuously until 1913, through the 62nd congress. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. Mr. McCreary was active in many philanthropic undertakings and was president of the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia. He was married June 18, 1878, to Kate Robbins, daughter of William Howell, of Philadelphia, and had four children: Ethel, wife of Howell Parr; Anna Belle, wife of William Joyce Sewell; George Deardorff, Jr.; and William Howell McCreary. Mr. McCreary died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1915.

HAZEN, Gaines Homer, lawyer, editor and publisher, was born at Newburgh, Ind., Oct. 26, 1847, son of Albert and Eliza (Roberts) Hazen. After attending a business college at Evansville, Ind., he entered the college of law of the University of Indiana, and was graduated in 1871 with the degree LL.B. and at once began the practice of his profession at Bloomington, Ind. He returned to Newburgh in 1873, where he was town treasurer, and deputy prosecuting attorney for Warrick county, and settled at Boonville, Ind., in 1880. In 1893 he purchased the Boonville "Enquirer," and conducted it as editor and publisher until his death. The motto of his newspaper was "Democratic at all times," and he was loyal to the motto, to the party and to the best interests of his adopted city, a tireless worker in behalf of civic and municipal improvements and everything pertaining to good citizenship. He was elected to the Indiana senate in 1914 and served two sessions, was a member of the executive committee of the Tribe of Ben Hur; the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association (president); the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. G. Homer Hazen was a man of sterling character, a worthy and an honorable antagonist, a dependable and worthy cohort. Quick to resent injustice, he was just as ready to forgive or apologize for a wrong committed—a lover of humanity and a tireless and dependable defender of the rights of his friends, his neighbors or his people. He was married June 24, 1873, to Emma J., daughter of Dr. James Beatley, of Bloomington, Ind., and had one child, Nellie, wife of E. H. Gough. He died at Boonville, Aug. 18, 1921.

GRIGGS, George Burnsides, lawyer, was born near Junction City, O., May 19, 1862, son of John and Louise (Forscythe) Griggs. His father was a native of Perry county, O. The son was graduated at Ohio Northern University, at Ada, in 1885, with the degree of M.S., and having meanwhile studied law at Ada, he was admitted that year to the bar of Kansas and began the practice of his profession at Rush Center, Kan. In 1891 he settled at Houston, Tex., where as corporation lawyer, he soon took high rank with the most brilliant members of his profession and became a leader as well in the civic, municipal, political and social life of the city and state. He served in the Texas house of representatives and in the state senate during 1900–08, introducing many important measures which resulted in improved conditions of navigation, irrigation, drainage and roads. He was also instrumental in securing the appropriation for the reclamation and preservation of the San Jacinto battle ground and the Alamo, both famous in the history of Texas independence. He was an ardent and enthusiastic fraternalist, and gave most of his time to the advancement of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. In the latter he served as grand chancellor of Texas (1906–07); as supreme representative to the supreme lodge (1911–1918), and at his death was superintendent of the organization's insurance department for Texas. He secured from Congress a charter as a national corporation for the Red Men, and as head of the judicial department, revised its laws. He was elected to the office of great junior sagamore in 1908, and great incohenee, the highest in the order, in 1910, and in these positions and later as a lecturer, he did much to revolutionize and perpetuate fraternalism. While a legislator at Austin he organized a lodge for non-residents of the city, including the governor of the state, all state officers and em-

ployees, and visitors to the city. While at Galveston in 1891, he advocated the establishment of the Pan-American College of Commerce, which was to include a trade college teaching the business customs, habits, tastes and usages of the countries or localities interested; and an international auditorium where manufacturers and merchants might exhibit their products for the use of the college. There were also to be departments of the classics, the arts, law, medicine, mechanical arts, horticulture, stock raising and breeding, and "all things pertaining to the mutual interests of the Pan-American republics." The need of such a college inspired him to write "Norkoma," a novel, with the hope that a future generation might make the idea a reality. He wrote besides this, many short stories and novels, and several poems, among the best of which are "Monuments of Brotherly Love," "A Christmas Gift," and "Were I to Die Tomorrow I'd Plant a Tree Today." He found his chief recreation as an amateur architect, designing and planning homes for his friends, and in working in his gardens. He was a frugal, keen, conservative man of business, basing his life on the principle of brotherly love, and manifesting at all times a charitable, forgiving spirit. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married, (1) at Ada, O., May 27, 1889, to Eva, daughter of L. N. Parks, member of the faculty of Ohio Northern University, and had one daughter by this union. Mrs. Griggs died in 1891, and he was married (2) June 23, 1909, to Kathryn, daughter of Frank Leonhard, a merchant of Trenton, Ill., and had two children: Elizabeth Leonhard and George Burnsides Griggs, Jr. He died at Houston, Tex., May 20, 1919.

RANKIN, Stacy Barcroft, banker, was born at South Charleston, O., Dec. 21, 1855, son of John and Charity Ann (Fullerton) Rankin. After a public school education, he joined his father, who was president of the Bank of South Charleston, in the banking business. He assisted in the organization of the Second National Bank of South Charleston in 1877, and succeeded his father as president of the former institution in 1903. At the time of his death he was also vice-president of the Fifth-Third National Bank, Cincinnati, O., director of the State Savings Bank & Trust Co., Columbus, O., of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and of the Little Miami Railroad. He was one of the organizers, in 1891, of the Ohio Bankers' Association, of which he was secretary emeritus, and a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. He was a member also of the Ohio Society of New York, Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree, and the Columbus and Scioto Country clubs. Politically he was a Republican, serving two terms in the Ohio Legislature (1898–1901), and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Rankin had a profound knowledge of all phases of the banking business, and it was due in no small degree to his untiring efforts that the first sound and workable banking law was placed upon the Ohio statutes. He was a man of stately physique, possessing a courteous manner and sound judgment. He was married Oct. 16, 1883, to Fannie, daughter of James S. Kemper, a clergyman of Dayton, O., and had two children: Marquis Kemper and Stacy Barcroft Rankin, Jr. He died at South Charleston, O., Nov. 10, 1919.

SOUTHALL, James Cocke, author and editor, was born in Charlottesville, Va., Apr. 2, 1828, son of Valentine W. and Martha (Cocke) Southall and a direct descendent of Darcy Southall who emigrated to the American colonies from England in 1720. His father was commonwealth's attorney and a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850–51. The son manifested so remarkable an aptitude for learning that at the age of eighteen he was graduated with the degree of M.A. at the University of Virginia, eliciting from Dr. Cabell, the president, the tribute that he was "by long odds the most finished and promising student that had been educated at the university up to that time." After a summer of European travel during which he embodied his observations in a series of letters to the Richmond "Whig," he read law with his father for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. While his father was attending the constitutional convention of 1850–51, he filled the latter's duties as commonwealth's attorney, but abandoned the law as a profession in 1852. He established the Charlottesville "Review" in association with Green Peyton, in 1858. When civil war threatened, he espoused the cause of union against secession, but upon Virginia's declaration of secession, he contributed his energies to the cause of the confederacy. He was editor of the Charlottesville "Chronicle," for six or seven years, and after attending the Virginia constitutional convention in 1867, became chief editor of the Richmond "Enquirer," at the same time acting as a leader in the conservative movement in the state. He resigned the editorship in 1874 to become an assistant to the superintendent of public instruction, in which office were greater opportunities for original studies. He was versed in history, past and present; he studied the Bible in all its connections and also psychology, ethics, anthropology and ethnology, biology, geology and their cognate sciences. About 1880, with Dr. W. T. Richardson, he purchased the "Central Presbyterian" of Richmond and did the greater part of the editorial work for that organ until 1889, when his health gave way and he had to forego any form of labor. He was the author of "The Recent Origin of Man, as Illustrated by Geology and the Modern Science of Prehistoric Archæology," (1875); "The Epoch of the Mammoth and the Apparition of Man upon the Earth," (1878); and "A Memoir of the Cocke Family," contributed to the "Virginia Historical Magazine." Upon the opening of Brooks Museum at the University of Virginia in 1878, he delivered an address on "Man's Age in the World." Of his "The Recent Origin of Man," William Henry Ruffner, the geologist, said: "This is one of the most learned, acute and conclusively logical works that have appeared in our day. . . . Its array of pertinent facts, drawn from history and from every science that could throw light on the past, is simply amazing." The author's views, particularly in regard to the date of the ice age and human relics in the glacial drift, have won general acceptance. In recognition of his scholarship and achievement, he was elected to the Victoria Institute of England, while Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. His social qualities made him welcome in all circles; his soft voice and kindly countenance; his gentlemanly manner, fine thoughts and piquancy of expression fascinated all who knew him. It was said of him that "his friendship was of that rare kind which outlives misunderstandings and is never swerved by self-interest. Unobtrusive

and peace-loving, he was still the champion of the just cause, and the dauntless defender of his own rights. Taken all in all, so lofty a character is not often seen in this world.'' He was married in 1869, to Eliza Sharp of Norfolk, Va., and had two children: Evelyn and James P. C. Southall, the latter an associate professor of physics at Columbia University, New York City. He died at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 13, 1897.

KEELER, Fred Lockwood, educator, was born near Grass Lake, Washtenaw co., Mich., July 4, 1872, son of Matthew Edward and Annie Eliza (Osborn) Keeler, and a descendant of Ralph Keeler, who came from England in colonial times, locating first at Hartford and subsequently at Norwalk, Conn. He received the degree of B.S. at the University of Michigan in 1893, for a year taking post-graduate work at that institution. After one year as principal of the high school at Houghton, Mich., he became head of the department of sciences in Central Michigan State Normal School, Mt. Pleasant. In 1908 he was appointed deputy superintendent of public instruction for Michigan, and five years later Superintendent of Public Instruction, a position he held until his death. By virtue of this office he was a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, the state board of education, and the boards of the various state normal colleges. He was also a member of the public domain commission and of the war preparedness board, holding membership, all told, in twenty-one boards. He was a member of the National Educational Association. In religion he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Keeler was notable as an educator; he was an inspiring teacher, and commanded the complete confidence of lovers of education, and the unfailing loyalty of teachers who worked under him. He was married Nov. 29, 1904, to Bertina B., daughter of Gilbert Bliss, a jeweler of Ann Arbor, Mich., and had two children: Marion Esther and Matthew Bliss Keeler. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr. 4, 1919.

SCOTT, Robert Eden, statesman, was born at Warrenton, Fauqier co., Va., Apr. 23, 1808, son of John and Betsy Blackwell (Pickett) Scott, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Gordon) Scott, and great-grandson of James Scott, a clergyman of the Church of England, first rector of Dettingen Parish, King William co., Va. His father was a lawyer, writer and jurist of distinction. The son was a member of the first class to enter the University of Virginia in 1825, graduating two years later. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in December, 1830, and rose rapidly in his profession, being recognized at the time of his death as one of the ablest lawyers Virginia ever produced. Although he appeared in many notable cases of his day, the only recorded one is that known as ''The Trial of the Washington Election Rioters,'' following the election riots of Washington county (now Washington, D. C.), July 1, 1857. Philip Barton Key, U. S. district atorney, conducted the prosecution, while Scott appeared for the defense, and his speech on this occasion, published in the ''American,'' a Washington newspaper, is a model of legal clarity, logic and eloquence. During 1835–40 he served in the Virginia legislature, his intellect and oratorical power winning for him the leadership of the Whig party in the state. He introduced bills designed to reform the jury system and a number of his proposals have since been enacted into law; namely, the bills transferring the maintenance of the jury system from the counties to the state; reducing the number of jurors in civil cases from twelve to seven, and taking the selection of the jurors from the sheriffs and placing it under the control of the judiciary. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1861 and of the provisional congress of the Confederate states in July, 1861, in which he strove to keep Virginia within the union. But although a strong union man, he was even more firmly an advocate of state's rights and believed the federal government had no justification in its attempt to coerce a state which desired to exercise what he regarded as its inalienable right of secession. Before secession was an assured fact, he was offered the portfolio of secretary of the navy in Lincoln's cabinet but declined. Following Lincoln's call for volunteers he returned home and aided in the organization of the Warrenton Rifles, commanded by his son, Capt. R. Taylor Scott, for service in the Confederate army. He was prevented from offering himself for military service by his age. In the spring of 1862 he organized a home guard to resist bands of marauders then terrorizing the countryside and was shot to death while pursuing such a band. Inflexible integrity, great force of character and justness in his dealings with all men were his prominent traits. He was thrice married: (1) Mar. 10, 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Johnston Taylor; (2) Oct. 18, 1838, to Anne, daughter of Alexander Morson, and (3) in December, 1849, to Henningham Watkins, daughter of James Lyons of Richmond, Va. He had three sons: R. Taylor, attorney-general of Virginia; John; and Robert Eden Scott. He died in Fauquier county, Va., May 3, 1862.

GETTY, George Hale, clergyman and banker, was born at West Hebron, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1857, son of James and Lydia Getty. His father, a native of Scotland, was a town supervisor. The son received his preliminary education in public and private schools. He was graduated at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1881, with the degree A.B., and at Allegheny Theological Seminary in 1884 with the degree B.D. During his seminary days he had charge of the Lombard street mission, Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), being the first superintendent of that mission, which afterward developed into the Eighth United Presbyterian Church. He was ordained to the ministry of the United Presbyterian church in 1884 and installed as pastor of the Mt. Gilead (Pa.) Church. Two years later he accepted a call to New Kingston, N. Y., but after half a dozen years returned to Mt. Gilead, continuing in charge of this field until 1896, when impaired health necessitated his retirement from active pastoral duties, and he took up his residence at New Wilmington. There he was asked by the people of the community to undertake the establishment of a national bank, and after a rest of two years he organized the First National Bank of New Wilmington. As a banker he met with unique success and the institution prospered. In 1908 he was appointed a state bank examiner. When, in 1916, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings closed its doors, he was appointed receiver for the institution, the first time this responsibility was laid upon a state bank examiner. Two weeks prior to his death he was discharged from this position, having concluded the business assigned to him in a most unusual and satisfactory manner. He had collected and disbursed $8,500,000, having saved

for the depositors $3,500,000 in expenses. The law would have given him a commission on all the moneys handled, which would have yielded him a princely income during those years, but he would accept only the moderate salary which he had been receiving as state examiner, that the depositors might receive a larger percentage of their deposits. He was also appointed receiver for the Park Bank of Pittsburgh when it closed its doors and had begun to render a similar service for its depositors when death called him. His residence at the time of his death was at Ingram, where he was a communicant of Grafton United Presbyterian Church. He found his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and travel. He was married in 1881, to Emma, daughter of John Thomas of New Wilmington, Pa., and left four children: Howell T.; Vera L., wife of Harry J. Welch; Louise, wife of Donald M. Campsey, and Mary, wife of Orville J. Walker. He died at Ingram, Pa., Mar. 2, 1920.

DURHAM, Ezra Daniel, banker, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., May 6, 1848, son of David and Lucy Ann (Harris) Durham. The family was originally from Virginia. David Durham, father of our subject and a native of Kentucky, was a land owner. The son was educated at Bloomingdale (Ind.) Quaker Academy, and began business life as a member of Durham Bros., private bankers, Onarga, Ill. (this is now the Onarga State Bank), a relation he continued for more than twoscore years. He was president (1905–06) of the Illinois State Bankers' Association; member of the executive committee (1907–10) of the American Bankers' Association, and one of the committee of three that originated and put in circulation the travelers' checks of the American Bankers' Association. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member also of the Illinois Historical Society, and of the Union League and South Shore Country clubs (Chicago). He found his chief recreation in golf, travel and literary studies. Politically he was a Republican, and in religion a communicant of the Methodist church. He was noted as an after-dinner speaker and toastmaster; as a public speaker on banking subjects and finance, and during the world war was a "Four Minute Man," in Chicago. His dominating personal characteristics were his cheerful optimism and his great loyalty to his friends. He was a man of character, of culture, of strong citizenship, and in the civil affairs of the people the part played by him was one of honorable distinction. His conduct was marked by a courage that never failed, by an intelligence founded on hard sense, broadened and enriched by a thorough education and much worldly experience in affairs. He was married at Onarga, Ill., Oct. 18, 1876, to Georgiana, daughter of Maj. William Avery Babcock, surgeon-in-chief, 19th army corps, Federal army in the civil war; she died in 1910. One child survives him: Harriet, wife of Dr. Ansel Victor Coffman, Evanston, Ill. Mr. Durham died at Onarga, Ill., Nov. 23, 1919.

O'NEILL, Henry, merchant, was born in Newtonards, Down co., Ireland, Jan. 1, 1832, son of Hugh and Mary (Creighton) O'Neill. At the age of twenty he came to the United States and obtained employment in the dry goods store of James Hearn in New York city. He learned the details of the business in four years and in 1856 established a business of his own in a small half store at 245 Hudson street, New York. He was contemporary with Benjamin Altman, James McCreary, A. T. Stewart and James Hearn, each of whom established a dry goods business in a small way, and by his executive ability and business acumen developed an organization of large proportions which outgrew the life of the founder. He subsequently moved his store to Sixth avenue and Twentieth street and enlarged it several times with the growth of the business. In 1866 his younger brother, Hugh O'Neill, joined him and succeeded to the management of H. O'Neill & Co., upon the retirement of Henry O'Neill in 1880. After 1880 he devoted his attention to his large real estate holdings in New York city and in New Jersey and to church and religious welfare work. As an elder in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York he displayed an intense zeal for foreign missions and in his will, bequeathed sums to this church for its educational and missionary work in China, for a theological school in that country and for its work in an Indian mission in Oklahoma. Mr. O'Neill was a man of sound judgment, keen foresight and generous impulses; he was a good friend and a wise counselor and made a large circle of friends and a larger circle of admirers and followers. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 6, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Sloane, of Ireland; she died in 1863, leaving three children: Thomas; Mattie; and Jennie, married to Andrew S. Long; and (2) Feb. 27, 1877, to Nannie, daughter of Bowman C. Baker, of Cincinnati, O., by whom he had three children: Mary Sinclair; Florence B., wife of James S. Tibby; and Mizpah O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill died in New York city, Feb. 25, 1918.

MONTEITH, John, clergyman, was born at Elyria, O., Jan. 31, 1833, son of John and Abigail (Harris) Monteith. His father (q.v.) was one of the founders and first president of the University of Michigan. The son attended Hudson College, O., for two years and was graduated at Yale University in 1856, among his classmates being Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Billings Brown and David Brewer. Later he received the degree of A.M. from Yale. After a course at Yale Divinity School, he was ordained to the Congregational church in Tarryville, Conn., removing thence to a church at Jackson, Mich. During the civil war he joined the U. S. Christian Commission and served in the Sanitary department from Fredericksburg to Cold Harbor. After the war he held pastorates in Cleveland, O., and St. Louis, Mo., until ill health compelled him to withdraw to a farm at Iron Mountain, Mo., for several years. He was superintendent of public instruction, during 1871–75 in which capacity he built schools for the colored people all over the state, established normal schools at Kirksville, Warrensburg and Cape Girardeau, Mo., and the Lincoln Institute for colored folk. A year at Princeton, working with Prof. James Johonnot on some textbooks on natural history, was followed by similar work for Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. in Cincinnati, O. He spent a part of 1888 in Europe gathering natural history material for his books, then moved to California where he devoted nine years to editorial work and lecturing. After a brief period in New York city, engaged in educational work, his health became worse and he made his permanent home in South Orange, N. J., where he opened a private school for girls, giving time and attention also to the preservation of bird life. He was the author of "The Parish of Glencairn" (1879); "Familiar Animals and their Wild Kindred" (1887); "Living Creatures of

Water, Land and Air'' (1888); ''Some Useful Animals and What They Do for Us'' (1903) and ''Parson Brooks,'' a novelette. He was a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, the Audubon and Geographical societies, and the Alpha Delta Phi and Scroll and Key societies. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Dr. Monteith's life was a rare blending of sweetness and gentleness with strength in those personal characteristics which are universally admired and prized. He was married July 16, 1861, to Lydia Maria Loomis, of Sandusky, O., who died in 1883 leaving five children: George H., John C., Caroline, Ethel R. and Mary H. Monteith. He died in Orange, N. J., May 4, 1918.

BROUN, William Le Roy, educator, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va., Oct. 1, 1827, son of Edwin Conway and Elizabeth (Channel) Broun, and grandson of William Broun, who came from Scotland when a young man, married Jeanette McAdam, and attained prominence as a lawyer in the northern neck counties of Virginia. He received his preparatory training at the Warren Green Academy, Warrenton, Va., and was graduated A.M. at the University of Virginia in 1850. His work in education began soon after and ended with his death, being interrupted only by the outbreak of the civil war. Soon after his graduation he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry at Oakland College, Miss., having thus early distinguished himself for his knowledge of the exact sciences. For the next two years, 1854–56, he occupied the chair of mathematics at the University of Georgia, and in 1856 organized Bloomfield Academy near the University of Virginia, conducting it until the outbreak of the civil war. Dr. Broun enlisted in the Confederate army as a lieutenant of artillery, and shortly thereafter took command of the arsenal at Richmond with the rank of lieutenant colonel. After the war he became professor of natural philosophy at the University of Georgia and shortly afterward became president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, a branch of that university, a position he held until 1875. From the latter year until 1882, he was professor of mathematics at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. During 1882–83 he was president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, also called the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and in 1883–84 professor of mathematics and chairman of the faculty at the University of Texas at Austin. He resigned to accept for a second time the presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, and held that office until his death. He was an authority equally in mathematics, physics and astronomy. St. John's College, Maryland, 1874, and the University of Georgia, 1892, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a Democrat and an Episcopalian. He was married Nov. 2, 1859, to Sallie, daughter of Dr. George Fleming of Chantilly, Va., and had seven children: Le Roy; Mary Lewis; Maud Minor; Elizabeth Lee; Sallie Fleming; George Fleming; and Catherine Conway Broun. He died at Auburn, Ala., Jan. 23, 1902.

RYAN, Emmons Blackburn, pioneer and railway official, was born in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 20, 1832, son of George Washington and Harriet (Jeter) Ryan. His father was a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated at Transylvania University at the age of fifteen and joining the gold rush to California in 1849, engaged in mining on Canyon Creek in El Dorado county. He soon became clerk for Gallagher & Co., provision merchants of Sacramento. He was elected county assessor of Sacramento county in 1857 and retained the post for eight years with the exception of 1863, when he was stationed at Walla Walla, Wash., in the paymaster's department of the U. S. Army. He then entered the services of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. as car accountant, and in 1868 was made private secretary to the president, Leland Stanford, who promoted him, after four years, to the office of general tax commissioner of the Central Pacific railroad and its constituent corporations. This office, at first known as ''chief tax attorney,'' he retained, with headquarters in San Francisco, until 1909, when he resigned. His work as tax attorney gave him jurisdiction over tax assessments in Nevada, California, Arizona and New Mexico, and in addition he was in charge of many important missions in connection with the early development of railroads. He was sent by Stanford and Huntington to induce Brigham Young to furnish men and supplies for the extensions into Utah, and he was present at the driving of the famous gold spike, which marked the completion of the Union Pacific and its junction with the Central Pacific, at Promontory, Utah, in 1869. He knew the political secrets surrounding the election of Stanford to the U. S. senate, and the subsequent break in the relations of Huntington and Stanford. At his suggestion, the Central Pacific organized an insurance department for its employees, of which he was continuously president and for thirty-nine years he was president of the Southern Pacific Employees' Mutual Benefit Association. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and charter member, director and dominant factor in the Transportation Club of San Francisco. ''Black Ryan,'' picturesque pioneer, had a brilliant, analytical mind and unquestioned integrity, a keen sense of humor, with an inimitable manner of telling anecdotes, which made him the center of a host of friends. He gave extensively to private charities. He was married Jan. 21, 1859, at Sacramento, to Mary Louise, daughter of William B. Swearingen, of Norfolk, Va. Two children survived him: Shirley B. Ryan and Mrs. J. W. Frederick Moore of San Francisco. He died in San Francisco, Calif., June 16, 1919.

SCARRITT, Nathan, clergyman and philanthropist, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Apr. 14, 1821, son of Nathan and Latty (Allds) Scarritt. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a farmer who removed to Illinois in 1820, and afterwards settled on what became known as Scarritt's prairie, near Alton. Nathan Scarritt was graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., as valedictorian of his class in 1842. Part of his first year's tuition was paid by clearing brush and timber from the college campus, and subsequently the college authorities gave him tuition on credit. After teaching at Waterloo, Ill., for two years, he became joint founder of a private school at Fayette, Mo., from which evolved Central College and Howard-Payne College. From boyhood he had felt that he was destined for the ministry and he early became a class leader. In 1846 he was licensed to preach and received in the Missouri Methodist conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During 1848–51 he taught in the Indian Manual Labor School, known as the Shawnee Mission, founded by the U. S. government in the Shawnee country, Indian Territory, near Kansas City, Mo., and at the

same time assisted the missionaries. In 1851, he was himself appointed missionary to the Shawnee, Delaware and Wyandotte Indians, to whom he preached through interpreters. For ten years he was minister of churches in Kansas City and vicinity, and he also conducted a private school in Kansas City and was the first president of Central College, 1859–60. He became presiding elder of the Kickapoo district of the Kansas Mission Conference in 1855, and represented that body in the general conference of 1858. In 1858–59 he served in the Shawnee Reserve, and for the ensuing two years was presiding elder of the Lecompton district. After ten years in the itinerant service he was superannuated on account of physical disability, but declined the aid due him from the conference fund. He made fortunate investments in real estate in and near Kansas City, from which he acquired a large fortune, and thus was able to carry out various philanthropic works. He contributed to the support of Scarritt Collegiate Institute, of Neosho, Mo.; Central Female College, Lexington, Mo.; and Central College, Fayette, Mo., and to most of the Methodist churches in Kansas City. In theology he was an Arminian of the Wesleyan Methodist type, and his sermons were models of instruction and logical exposition. His services as clergyman, educator and philanthropist were of immense value both to his church and to the community. The University of Missouri gave him the degree of A.M. in 1857, and he received the degree of D.D. from McKendree College in 1876. He was opposed to slavery, but sympathized with the South, regarded secession as a grave error, and served with the Kansas City home guards during the civil war, as a defender of property. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 29, 1850, to Martha M., daughter of William Chick, one of the original proprietors of the town site of Kansas City; she died in 1873, leaving six children: Annie E., wife of Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix; Edward L.; Nathan; William C.; Charles W.; and Martha M., wife of Elliott H. Jones; and (2) Oct. 6, 1875, to Ruth E., daughter of Rev. Cyrus Barker, a missionary in India. He died in Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1890.

HANNA, Septimus James, lawyer, was born at Spring Mills, Pa., July 29, 1844, son of Samuel Cook and Susanna (Miles) Hanna, and grandson of Andrew Hanna, a native of Scotland, who settled in Penn's valley, Center co., Pa., and participated in Perry's victory on Lake Erie. He was educated in public schools, at a local academy, at Meadville (Pa.) Academy, and under a private tutor. At the outbreak of the civil war he was assistant to his brother, postmaster at Morris, Ill. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in company H, 138th Ill. volunteeer infantry, and was unanimously elected captain. After the war he resumed the study of law, previously begun, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1866, and began the practice of his profession at Council Bluffs, Ia., where he became junior member of the firm of Sapp, Lyman & Hanna, which developed into one of the leading firms of the state. At the expiration of his first year of practice and when only twenty-three years old, he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as judge of the county court, serving in that capacity for a year and a half. Thereafter he was always addressed as Judge Hanna. He was city attorney for Council Bluffs during 1869–71, and for a period was deputy U. S. district attorney. During 1872–79 he practiced in Chicago, Ill. Impaired health then necessitated his removal to Colorado, and he settled at Leadville, where he eventually resumed practice. During 1882–86 he served as registrar of the United States land office, then an important office, amounting to a quasi-judicial position. He settled mining claims involving millions of dollars, and mining litigation became almost a specialty with him. He was an associate member of the Victoria Institute, London; was past grand dictator for Colorado and held other chairs in the Knights of Honor, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. After about four years of investigation and demonstration of Christian Science, he determined, as a matter of religious conviction, to devote himself to aiding and extending this great boon to his fellow men, albeit without the remotest idea how or where he should begin this new life. In 1890 he attended a convention of the National Christian Science Association in New York, and there was asked to take charge of a society of Christian Scientists at Scranton, Pa. Two years later, he was called to Boston to become editor of the monthly "Christian Science Journal," and remained in this position, with Mrs. Hanna as assistant editor, until 1902. When, in 1898, the weekly "Christian Science Sentinel" was established, they became its editors also. In addition he was, in 1894, made pastor of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, the "Mother Church." In 1895 the form of the service was changed and he then acted as first reader of the church, until 1902. In November, 1898, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy taught her last class, of which Judge and Mrs. Hanna were members, both receiving the degree of doctor of Christian Science. His years in Boston were filled with work incident to initiating and unfolding the various branches of the Christian Science movement, which had meanwhile become a world-wide movement. In 1902 he resigned his position as first reader and as editor-in-chief of the periodicals to accept appointment by Mrs. Eddy as a member of the board of lectureship of the First Church in Boston, and he so served for twelve years. His headquarters were at Colorado Springs, Colo., until 1911, and thereafter at Pasadena, Calif. During this period he delivered lectures in all parts of the United States, the British Isles and a few in Canada. In 1899, upon the reopening of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, he was made vice-president by Mrs. Eddy, she herself being president. Upon her death, in 1910, he succeeded her as president, retaining the position until the close of his life. In 1907, at Mrs. Eddy's request, he taught the normal class in the college. Thereafter he taught a class of thirty pupils each year. He was president of the Christian Science Board of Education, Boston. Judge Hanna was known for his steadfastness, kindliness, self-sacrifice and service. He rejoiced in service, permitting no personal gain or comfort to stand in the way of doing what he could. In his moral code he was firmly founded; no exigency of occasion could tempt him to depart from that which he thought to be right. He was married Sept. 21, 1869, to Camilla, daughter of Marshall Turley, an inventor, of Council Bluffs, Ia. He died at Pasadena, Calif., July 23, 1921.

NACK, James, poet and author, was born in New York city, Jan. 4, 1809. He received his first education from his sister and in his fourth year could read with perfect facility. He lost his hearing at the age of nine as the result of a fall;

and in consequence the faculty of speech also gradually declined. Admitted to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, he made such rapid progress that he soon outstripped his companions, exhibiting an extraordinary vigor and maturity of mind. He acquired a language with such facility that, even as a child, it was said that none but the well-known orientalist, George Bethune English, could be compared with him in this regard. A poem, written by him at the age of fourteen, entitled "The Blue-Eyed Maid," attracted marked attention and led to the publication of a volume of his poems, all of which had been produced by him between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. At this time the "New England Magazine" said of him: "For precocity of intellect and attainment under circumstances peculiarly unpropitious, James Nack, the deaf and dumb poet of New York, is an intellectual wonder . . . all things considered, Chatterton did not equal him." His next book was a collection of stories entitled "Earl Rupert and Other Tales" (1839), which contains also a number of excellent translations of Bürger's famous German ballad, "Leonora." Other notable translations from the German, Dutch and French followed. A gentleman by the name of Asten, who held the position of clerk of the city and county, took the poet into his office as assistant and also introduced him to several literary celebrities of the city. Nack married in 1838. General Wetmore said of him: "Mr. Nack's habits are regular and retired. The domestic attractions of home have a greater charm for him than the allurements of the world. The amusements and excitements of society can rarely win him from his books or his desk. He is averse to mixed company, reserved in the presence of strangers, but familiar and playful in the circle of his select friends; of strong passions; quick to resent, but quicker to forgive; prone to act upon the impulse of the moment; of a disposition gentle, generous and sincere." His poetic style was remarkably fluent, easy and melodious, and of an emotional depth and tenderness found only in those whose particular province is the realm of the affections. Nack's principal productions, besides those already mentioned, are "The Legend of the Rock and Other Poems" (1827); "The Immortal, a Dramatic Romance, and Other Poems" (1852); "Poems" (1852); and "Romance of the Ring" (1859). His poem entitled "The Minstrel Boy" is probably autobiographical. An ode to Andrew Jackson, published separately in 1833, is very expressive of the sentiment prevailing at the time. James Nack died in New York Sept. 23, 1879.

WILLIAMS, Robert Stanton, banker, was born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1828, son of William and Sophia (Wells) Williams. His first American ancestor was Robert Williams, who came from Norwich, England, in 1638, and settled at Roxbury, Mass.; his wife was Elizabeth Stalham, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Stephen and his wife, Sarah Wise; their son John and his wife Dorothy Brewer; their son John and his wife Annie Bird; their son Thomas and his wife Susanna Dana, who were the grandparents of Robert S. Williams. His grandfather was a minute-man at Bunker Hill and a member of the famous Boston tea party. Mr. Williams completed his education at Cortland (N. Y.) Academy and after a brief period in the employ of Henry Ivison, the publisher, of Auburn, N. Y., became a bookkeeper in the Oneida Bank of Utica, the beginning of a long career in the banking business. He was cashier for a time, and in 1859 became president of its successor, the Oneida National Bank, a position he held for forty years. He was also president of the Utica Steam and the Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills. Mr. Williams inherited a love of books from his father, who was a publisher, and had a life-long interest in the higher development of the practical and artistic side of printing. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and the Grolier Club of New York. He was married Oct. 15, 1854, to Abby Obear, daughter of Charles Ranney Doolittle of Utica, and had three children: George Huntington, professor of geology at Johns Hopkins University; John Camp; and Cornelia d'Auby Williams. He died in Utica, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1899.

STANTON, Zed Silloway, jurist, was born at Roxbury, Vt., May 1, 1848, son of George Berry and Lucretia Prentiss (Silloway) Stanton, grandson of Ezekiel and Annie (Berry) Stanton, great-grandson of William Stanton and great-great-grandson of Benjamin and Eleanor (Ricker) Stanton. Benjamin Stanton was an English soldier who came to the colonies prior to 1710. Zed S. Stanton attended the high school of Northfield (Vt.) and was employed for several years on the Central Vermont railway. He studied law at Northfield under the preceptorship of Frank Plumley, a member of congress, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1880. About 1890 he went to Barre, Vt., as partner of Edward Edgerton in the law firm of Stanton & Edgerton. After his admission to the state supreme court in 1882 and the federal district court in 1889, he was often called upon to act as referee in civil cases and as assistant to prosecuting attorneys in important criminal trials. In the case of the State vs. Mildred Brewster, for murder, the State vs. Wales, for arson, and the State vs. Noakes, for murder, he was especially assigned by the court to aid the state's attorney; and in the case of the State vs. Marsh and Buzzell, for murder, he was assigned to prosecute as the state's attorney had been disqualified. Judge Stanton was prominent in Republican politics of the state and held a number of important offices of a legislative, executive and judicial character. He served as representative from Roxbury in the state legislature during 1884–86, assistant judge of Washington county during 1884–88, state's attorney for the same county during 1890–96, and senator from Washington county in 1900. He was a member of the state railroad commission in 1896–98, and served as chairman during the latter year. After serving as lieutenant governor of Vermont during 1902–04, he devoted the remainder of his life to judicial duties. He was elected superior judge in 1908, reëlected in 1910 and in 1912; appointed third judge in 1914; elected chief superior judge in 1915, and reëlected to this office in 1917, 1919 and 1921. Judge Stanton was eminently fair-minded and able, and occupied a position in the front rank of the Vermont bench. He was a member of the American, Vermont and Washington County Bar associations, and an officer of the Sons of the American Revolution. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Norwich University in 1895. His chief recreation was found in literary studies and in out-of-door life. In his religious affiliations he was a Congregationalist. He was married at Berlin, Vt., May 31, 1880, to Jennie (Smith) Walbridge, daughter of Israel Smith of Roxbury, Vt., and

they had one child, Jessie Lucretia Stanton, a teacher. Judge Stanton died at Roxbury, Vt., Aug. 15, 1921.

CUDDEBACK, William Herman, jurist, was born at Deer Park, Orange co., N. Y., Mar. 23, 1852, son of Lewis and Caroline (Thompson) Cuddeback. He was educated at the Goshen (N. Y.) Academy, and Cornell University. He studied law at Goshen under the preceptorship of Judge David F. Gedney; was admitted to the New York bar in 1877, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Goshen, removing to Buffalo in 1885. He specialized in corporation law with its application toward taxation. He served as special counsel appointed by the state attorney-general to inquire into the taxes assessed against corporations in New York city, and his report enabled the state to collect large sums. During 1895–98 he was chairman of the Democratic county committee of Erie county. He served as corporation counsel, city of Buffalo, during 1898–1902, and for many years was one of the managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, N. Y. In 1912 he was elected associate judge of the court of appeals of New York, for the term 1913–26. While serving on the bench he was one of the group of jurists who voted for the impeachment of Gov. William Sulzer. His opinions appear in volumes 207 to 227, inclusive, of the Court of Appeals Reports. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and held membership in the American Bar Association, the Erie County Bar Association, the Buffalo Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Buffalo Club and the Fort Orange Club of Albany, N. Y. Judge Cuddeback was a man of quick perception, broad vision, and to an unusual degree of intensive application and continued industry. His sympathetic nature made him earnestly solicitous to protect the weak and ignorant from the wiles of the overreaching and crafty. He was unmarried, and died at Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1919.

CROUGHTON, George Hanmer, artist, was born in London, England, Apr. 17, 1843, son of Thomas Hanmer and Ann (Swinyard) Croughton. While working in his father's cabinet shop, he attended the evening classes of the National Academy Art School and subsequently made many experiments in both wet-plate and dry-plate photographic processes. After perfecting himself in miniature painting in Dublin, he located in Canterbury in 1870, where he met Thomas Sidney Cooper, afterwards president of the Royal Academy, under whom he studied; he was later appointed teacher in the art school Mr. Cooper founded in Canterbury. During 1872–74 he was employed as a miniature and portrait painter by Southwell Brothers of London, and in that capacity, painted portraits of Queen Victoria, the Empress Eugénie, Napoleon the Third, the Duke of Connaught, the Earl of Mayo and Adelina Patti. In 1872 he received the special first-class medal for ivory miniatures at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Exhibition at Falmouth, and, in 1874, the first-class medal for portraits in monochrome at the International Exhibition at South Kensington, besides honorable mention for miniatures exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The attention his work attracted at this exhibition led him to make the United States his permanent home after 1883 and he became a naturalized citizen in 1894. Mr. Croughton painted for a time in Philadelphia, superintended the photographic exhibit at the Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans in 1885. At New Orleans he was awarded prizes for portraits in water-color on ivory and porcelain, and in 1889 he took the award for portraits in pastel and water-color in Boston. While residing in Rochester, N. Y., to which city he had moved in 1886, he painted portraits, landscapes and marines which were exhibited in the leading art centers of the country. In Rochester he was employed in the portrait department of the Eastman Kodak Company and acted as curator for the art exhibitions held in connection with the Rochester Exposition. In 1910 he spent several months in the studio of William Rau in Philadelphia, painting the large transparencies of scenes along the route of the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads, which are now in the entrance of the Pennsylvania station in New York city. He was intensely devoted to the sublimation of photography to an art and he preached this doctrine unceasingly through lectures and articles published in various photographic journals. He was the author of a technical book, "Finishing Prints in Black and White and Colors," and was often chosen to judge photographs exhibited at the conventions of the Photographers' Association of America and of various state societies. Following 1898 he was associated with his son, George F., in the business of manufacturing photographic paper in Rochester, but later reopened his studio. He was an honorary life member of the Indiana Photographers' Association and the Photographers' Association of America, member of the Rochester Art Club (president), the Rochester Camera Club (president), the Rochester Academy of Science, photographic section, Rochester Rotary and Rochester Alembic clubs, and of the Federation of American Art. He attended the Presbyterian church. He was married Aug. 14, 1865, to Charlotte Caroline, daughter of Josiah Whateley Morgan, artist, and had six children: Lottie, Bessie J., Annie, Mary G., George F. and Amy Croughton. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1920.

MAYOR, Alfred Goldsborough, zoölogist, was born at Frederick, Md., Apr. 16, 1868, son of Alfred Marshall (q. v.) and Katherine Duckett (Goldsborough) Mayer. His father was one of America's most brilliant physicists. The son legally changed the name to Mayor in order that the spelling should conform to the pronunciation. He was graduated at Stevens Institute (where his father taught) in 1889 with the degree M.E. He assisted Prof. Albert A. Michelson at Clark University for a year; taught physics at Kansas University for a year and a half, and then studied zoölogy at Harvard University, which in 1897 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. At Harvard Dr. Alexander Agassiz (q. v.) was attracted to Mayor because of his artistic drawings and he served as Agassiz's assistant during 1892–1900, and within that period (1895–1900) was also in charge of radiates in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard. He accompanied Agassiz on three marine expeditions, to the Bahamas in 1892–93; to Australia and the Fiji Islands in 1896–97, and on the "Albatross" through the tropical Pacific in 1899–1900. He was appointed curator of natural sciences in the Brooklyn Institute Museum and later was made curator-in-chief, serving actively during 1900–04; from the latter year he served as honorary curator. He initiated and was di-

rector of the marine laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Dry Tortugas, near Key West, Fla., during 1904–05, and from the latter year until his death was director of the department of marine biology of the Carnegie Institution. Every year during this time he brought investigators together at Tortugas and he led scientific expeditions to Jamaica, the Bahamas, Porto Rico, Tabago, Trinidad and to Samoa and other islands of the Pacific. He was honorary lecturer in biology at Princeton University from 1913 until his death. During the European war he was given rank as captain in the navy and taught navigation to the United States naval officers' training unit at Princeton. His books are: "Sea Shore Life" (1905); "Medusae of the World" (3 vols., 1910); "Ctenophores of the Atlantic" (1912); "Navigation," illustrated by diagrams (1918). He edited fifteen volumes of papers for the department of marine biology of the Carnegie Institution and contributed to zoölogical periodicals, especially on the insects and medusae, and on chemical cause of animal movements; effects of ions upon the rate of nerve conduction; studies on the physiology of the coral reefs of the Pacific, etc. In 1920 at Tutuila he studied the development of coral reefs in a diving hood. His strenuous life in the tropics undermined his health and caused his untimely death. He was a member of the council of the New York Aquarium; a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.; a fellow and patron of the New York Zoölogical Society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president of section F, 1913), and a member also of the American Society of Zoölogists (president of the Eastern Branch, 1913), the Entomological Club (president), the Washington Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1913), the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Society of Naturalists, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Dr. Mayor was a man of great personal charm, and, like his father, a brilliant raconteur. In addition to his superior scientific attainments, he was a color artist, especially of butterflies and delicate marine organisms. His versatility splendidly met all situations and overcame every obstacle, no matter of what nature. He was married Aug. 27, 1900, to Harriet Randolph, daughter of Prof. Alpheus Hyatt (q. v.), of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Mayor, a sculptor, has exhibited, under her maiden name in New York, Chicago and Boston and also at the Paris Salon. He had four children: Alpheus Hyatt; Brantz (named after his great-great-uncle, the author); Katharine and Barbara Mayor. Dr. Mayor died at Loggerhead Key, Fla., June 24, 1922.

GUNNISON, Frederic Everest, lawyer and financier, was born at Canton, N. Y., May 28, 1869, son of Almon and Ella I. (Everest) Gunnison. His first paternal American ancestor was Hugh Gunnison, a native of Sweden, who migrated to England and then to America, settling at Kittery, Me. Hugh's wife was Elizabeth ————, and the line of descent is traced through their son Elihu and his wife Martha Trickee; their son Joseph and his wife Susanna Follett; their son Samuel and his wife Jane Fernald; their son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Batchelder, and their son Nathaniel and his wife Ann Louisa Foster, who were the grandparents of Frederic Everest Gunnison. Almon Gunnison (q.v.) was president of St. Lawrence University. The son was graduated at Columbia University in 1890 and after two years of post-graduate work at New York University and the course in its college of law, was graduated M.A. and LL.B. in 1892. He was admitted to the bar in New York and Massachusetts and began the practice of his profession at Worcester, Mass., in association with Sen. George Frisbie Hoar and Herbert Parker, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts. He established himself in Brooklyn, N. Y., as managing clerk of the law firm of Harris & Corwin in 1899, becoming, subsequently, a partner in the firm, the name of which was changed to Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Myers. He specialized in corporate and realty practice and his astute handling of this branch of the law gained him prominence in the profession and gave him opportunities to participate directly in financial affairs. In 1905, following the creation of a new state gas and electricity commission, the precursor of the public service commission, Gov. Higgins appointed Mr. Gunnison chairman of this body, later called the Gunnison commission. The 80-cent gas law, the subject of litigation through the highest courts of the land, was promulgated by this commission. Meanwhile, he was one of the organizers of the Home Trust Co. of Brooklyn, in 1904, and became its president four years later. He was vice-president of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co. of New York, into which the Home Trust Co. was merged in 1915, the Kings County Mortgage Co. and the Stutz Motor Car Co. of America; director of the Chase Securities Co. of New York, the Queens County & Suburban Railroad Co., the City of New York Insurance Co., the Peconic Bay Realty Co., the Cosmopolitan Land Co., the Brooklyn Daily Times Publishing Co., and of Stanley E. Gunnison, Inc., and a trustee of the East Brooklyn Savings Institution, the Sugar Planters Corporation and the Stromberg Carburetor Corporation. He found his recreation in tennis, golf and other outdoor sports. During the world war he was chairman of the Kings County Fuel Administration, was vice-president of the Kings County Republican committee and on several occasions was chairman of the supreme court judiciary conventions in his district. He was a communicant of the Universalist church. He was a member of the Union League (president), Hamilton, Knickerbocker Field and Crescent Athletic clubs of Brooklyn; the Union League Club of Flatbush; the Union League, Bankers' and Lawyers' clubs of New York, the Country Club of Greenwich, Conn., and the Blind Brook Golf Club of Purchase, Conn. He was a man of great energy and enthusiasm, distinctively a constructive organizer and to his business imagination was added a rigorous integrity. He was married Nov. 22, 1899, to Rose I. Fancher of Brooklyn, and had two children: Almon Fancher and Elsa Gunnison. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1922.

VAN NAME, Addison, librarian, was born at Chenango (now Fenton), N. Y., Nov. 15, 1835, son of Cornelius and Theodosia (Ogden) Van Name. His first American ancestor was Jochem Engelbertz Van Namen, who came from Heusden, North Brabant to New Amsterdam, in 1662, resided at New Harlem until 1675, at Kingston until 1705, and then settled on Staten Island. Jochem E. Van Namen's wife was Elizabeth Pels and from them the line of descent is traced

through their son Simon and his wife Sarah Prall, their son Aaron and his wife Mary McLean, and their son William and his wife Mary Mersereau, who were the grandparents of Addison Van Name. From Phillips Andover Academy he entered Yale College and was graduated A.B. in 1858, as valedictorian of his class, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1861. He received a scholarship during his sophomore and junior years, two Berkeley premiums, a college premium, two Clark premiums, a second declamation prize and a philosophical oration in his junior year. After post-graduate studies at Halle and Tübingen Universities he became instructor at Yale in 1862 and three years later was appointed librarian. He held that position for 40 years and in 1905 was made librarian emeritus. He possessed keen powers of discrimination, buying a great many obscure but valuable books for future users, and during his administration enlarged the library from 44,500 to 475,000 volumes. He made a special study of languages, his particular field being Orientalia, and his writings included articles on Arabic and the Chinese languages and one on the early history of Japan. He built up the Yale collection of texts in Japanese and Chinese until it became one of the best in America and taught Hebrew at Yale for a few years. He was among the leaders of his profession who attended the conference in 1876, resulting in the formation of the American Library Association. He was a member of the American Dialect Society, was for many years librarian of the American Oriental Society and was a communicant of the Congregational Church. He was married in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 19, 1867, to Julia, daughter of Josiah Willard Gibbs (q.v.) and had three children: Willard Gibbs, Ralph Gibbs and Theodora Van Name. He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1922.

BISPHAM, George Tucker, lawyer and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1838, son of Joseph and Susan Ridgway (Tucker) Bispham, grandson of Joseph and Susan (Pearson) Bispham, and great-grandson of Joshua Bispham, who came from England in the 18th century and settled in Burlington county, N. J. George T. Bispham was graduated with honors at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858 and after studying law under John Cadwalader and William Henry Rawle, was graduated LL.B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. In that year he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and began to practice law in Philadelphia. He served as prothonotary of the Law Academy in 1865-66, and in 1878 became vice-provost of the academy. In 1875 he entered into a partnership with Wayne MacVeagh (q.v.), which, under the name of MacVeagh & Bispham, lasted until 1895, when the senior partner became ambassador to Italy. He then formed an association with A. H. Wintersteen and John Hampton Barnes, under the firm name of Bispham, Wintersteen & Barnes, which continued until his death. In 1874 he published the first edition of his work, "The Principles of Equity," a standard textbook on the subject. He edited "Hill on Trustees," "Kerr on Receivers" and "Adams on Equity." After serving as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for one year in 1884, he became professor of practice, pleading and evidence there. Two years later he was made professor of equity jurisprudence and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death, retaining full charge of the subject until 1896. He was dean of the law school in 1887–88. As an instructor he was eminently successful. He expressed elementary principles in a way readily comprehensible by a beginner. He was solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., the Girard Trust Co., and The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and other corporate interests, continuing in active practice until his death. He pleaded causes in the courts of many states and in the United States supreme court. The most important litigation with which he was connected was that arising out of the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks across the Schuylkill river to the Broad street station, Philadelphia. For nearly a mile before reaching the terminal the tracks pass over the company's private property, which is bordered by a public street. The owners of the houses on that street claimed that the operation of the railroad deteriorated the value of their property and instituted damage suits. Mr. Bispham handled the litigation for the company, and the state supreme court decided that railroad corporations of Pennsylvania exercising their franchises on their own property without negligence are not liable for damages to abutting property. The decision was sustained by the United States supreme court. For many years Mr. Bispham was chancellor of the Philadelphia Law Association, having been elected at a comparatively early age. He was a member of the American, Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia bar associations, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Anthony Society and the University and Philadelphia clubs of Philadelphia. Politically he was a Republican, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Possessing high ideals of obligation to the profession, the court and his client, he was an inspiration to all who came into contact with him. Calm, deliberate, self-restrained and tolerant, he was endowed with great patience and sound judgment. Though suffering from disability, he continued in active service by an indomitable will-power, which commanded admiration. He was fond of society, general reading, driving and was a critical student of military history. He was married June 5, 1872, to Nancy, daughter of Edward L. Brinley, of Newport, R. I., and Philadelphia, Pa., and had two children: George Tucker, Jr., and Katharine Johnstone Bispham, wife of Thomas McKean. He died at Newport, R. I., July 26, 1906.

RANDOLPH, Innes, lawyer and journalist, was born in Winchester, Va., Oct. 25, 1837, son of James Innes and Susan Peyton (Armistead) Randolph. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Randolph, native of Northamptonshire, England, who emigrated in 1660 and settled in Henrico county, Va. His wife was Mary Isham and through them the line of descent is traced to their son William and his wife Elizabeth Beverly; their son William and his wife Anne Harrison; their son Peyton and his wife Lucy Harrison and their son Peyton and his wife Anne Brown Innes, who were the grandparents of Innes Randolph. After attending Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., during 1855–57, he studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and practiced in partnership with his father in Washington, D. C. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the confederate army as a lieutenant of engineers on the staff of Gen. Ewell, serving until the close of the war. He

resided a few years in Richmond, Va., and from there removed to Baltimore, Md. Although a lawyer by training, he was devoted to the cultivation of poetry, music and sculpture and achieved some success in each of these branches. He made several life-size busts of prominent men, among them, one of Judge William Pinckney, a marble copy of which is in the concert hall of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore. He then drifted into journalism and during several years was a regular contributor to Baltimore newspapers, excelling in music and dramatic criticism and literary reviews. After his death his poems were published under the title of "The Poems of Innes Randolph" (1898). His literary taste was unfailing and his reading thorough, refined and extensive. His influence on others was profound and he inspired affection from all with whom he came in contact. He was married Nov. 15, 1858, to Anna Clare, daughter of James D. King of Washington, D. C., and had four children: Armistead; Harold, director of the Peabody Conservatory of Music of Baltimore; Clare, wife of Thomas H. Symington, and Maud. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 28, 1887.

MURRAY, James Burch, merchant, was born in Utica, N. Y., July 26, 1886, son of David Clinton and Mary Louise (Williams) Murray. He was graduated at Williams College in 1908, and began his business career in the firm of Johnson & Murray, wholesale grocers, of which his father was vice-president. His father joined Mr. Herman I. Johnson in the business in 1881, the name becoming Johnson & Murray. As the business prospered branch offices were opened in Watertown and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and in 1904 it was incorporated. On the death of Mr. Johnson in 1909, Mr. D. Clinton Murray became president and treasurer, and the son, James B. Murray, vice-president. The corporation was sold to Austin, Nichols & Co. of New York in October, 1915. The new corporation retained the name of Johnson & Murray, Inc., and continued in the same business, with Mr. James B. Murray president and general manager. He was also president of the Seneca Warehouse Co., a director of the Oneida County Trust Co., and C. C. Kellogg & Sons Co., and he was a member of the board of managers of the Home for the Homeless. During the world war he was a member of the New York national guard, and was assigned to guard duty along the line of New York city's water supply system. Later he was commissioned second lieutenant in the aircraft production division, and was on duty in Detroit, Mich., until his death. He was a member of the board of governors of the Yahnundasis Golf Club, and a member of the Fort Schuyler, Tennis, Sadaquada Golf and Utica Automobile clubs of Utica. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and in politics was a Republican. He was married May 26, 1910, to Elsie, daughter of Charles A. and Helen V. Benton of Yonkers, N. Y., and had three children: Helen Louise; David Clinton 2d; and Marjorie Benton Murray. He died in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8, 1918.

CHANNING, Walter, alienist, was born in Concord, Mass., Apr. 14, 1849, son of William Ellery and Ellen Kilshaw (Fuller) Channing; grandson of Walter and Barbara (Perkins) Channing; great-grandson of William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing and a descendant of John Channing who emigrated from Dorsetshire (England, to Boston about 1715. He spent one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York. He served as an interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston during 1871–72 and was graduated in the latter year at the Harvard Medical School with the degree of M.D. After a post-graduate course at the University of Vienna, he was assistant physician at the New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals (1876–77) and first assistant physician of the Massachusetts State Insane Hopital at Danvers (1877–79). He then opened a private hospital at Brookline, Mass., for the treatment of mental diseases, an enterprise he conducted for the remainder of his life. He was professor of mental diseases in the Tufts College Medical School at Boston from 1895 to 1903 and, in 1896, he founded, and became chief of, the department of mental diseases of the Boston Dispensary, remaining in that capacity for eight years. At Wellesley, Mass., in 1916, he erected a new sanitarium in which he carried into effect many ideas he had formulated concerning the proper treatment of curable diseases. He was also consulting physician of the Boston Children's Aid Society and of the State (Mass.) Asylum for Insane Criminals. He frequently testified as an alienist in court proceedings, such cases including that of Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield. Details of his investigations and conclusions not only on insanity but on other branches of medicine, are preserved in numerous articles contributed to the medical journals. His study of mental diseases led him to believe that many of the incurably insane could have been entirely cured in the early stages of their malady. As part of his effort to ameliorate this condition, he persuaded the Massachusetts authorities to establish the State Psychopathic Hospital, opened in Boston in 1912, to which persons showing signs of mental disorder are sent for observation and temporary treatment. He also obtained the enactment of a law by which the insane of Boston, housed in the Suffolk county hospitals, which he regarded as inferior, were transferred to the Boston State Hospital, of which in 1908, he was made chairman of the board of trustees. During his fifteen years of active service on the Brookline school board the schools of that city took the lead among institutions of their kind in the United States. He was honorary scholar and honorary fellow at Clark University and in 1900 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Tufts College. He was a founder and the first president of the Boston Society for Psychiatry and Neurology, president of the Norfolk District Medical Society, vice-president of the Boston Medical Library Association, served on the council of the American Neurological Association, was an honorary member of the Association of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded, trustee of the Wrentham (Mass.) State School for Feeble-Minded and a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts State Medical Society, American Medico-Psychological Association, New England Society for Psychiatry, Boston Medical Improvement Society, American Association of Physical Education, Massachusetts Prison Association, National Conference of Charities, Society of the Cincinnati, the Bunker Hill Association, the Union University and Unitarian clubs of Boston. He was married June 25, 1878, to Anna K. Morse of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and had five children: Walter; Henry Hayden; Barbara, wife of Dr. Donald Gregg of

Wellesley, Mass., and Rosalie, wife of Robert S. Rivers of Brookline. He died in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 23, 1921.

BULLOCK, Mary Ann., author, was born in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 28, 1838, daughter of Mathew and Mary (Axford) Batchelor. Her father, a native of Trowbridge, England, who came to the United States in 1829, was a Baptist minister. She received her education at Pownal Academy. She was author of many hymns and verses, including the hymn "Go, Bury Thy Sorrow," first published anonymously in 1864, under the title "Go, Tell Jesus." It appeared in a religious newspaper, where it was seen by Philip P. Bliss, the composer, who set it to music and changed a few words. Later it appeared under her married name in a collection known as "Gospel Hymns." From the outset it met with great popularity and has been translated into many different languages. She wrote with a clear and forceful style, and was interested in music and painting. In 1876 she removed with her husband to Chicago, Ill., and in 1913 settled at Kenilworth, Ill. She was a charter member of the West End Woman's Club and member also of the Chicago Woman's Club. Grave and dignified, with combined gentleness and strength, and with a refined and thoughtful face that easily broke into a pleasing smile, she impressed all with her charming personality. She was married at New Bedford, Mass., June 12, 1867, to Milan C. Bullock, a manufacturer of mining machinery, and had two daughters: Grace, C., wife of Charles S. Bartholf; and Margaret F., wife of W. W. Wheelock. Mrs. Bullock died at Kenilworth, Ill., Feb. 6, 1918.

THRESHER, Joseph Brainerd, manufacturer, was born at Stafford, Conn., Aug. 19, 1836, son of Thomas Hubbard and Palace (Underwood) Thresher, of New England stock. After a public school education he began business life in Dayton, O., with an uncle, Ebenezer Thresher, who, with E. E. Barney, manufactured railway cars in that city, the firm becoming the Barney-Smith Car Co. Thresher, his uncle, Ebenezer Thresher, and C. F. Tower organized the Thresher Varnish Co. Upon the retirement of Tower and the elder Thresher in 1858 he became president of the corporation, which was afterwards reorganized as Thresher & Co., with a cousin, E. M. Thresher, and his brother, Albert Thresher, in association with him and he remained at the head of the business until his retirement in 1912. He was the founder of the Fourth National Bank and its first president for five years. He was a member of the first board of directors of Miami Valley Hospital, and gave valuable service in putting that institution on a sound basis; was a deacon in the First Baptist Church, and for some years superintendent of the Sunday school; was a trustee of Denison University, and a member of the national board of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. He was a man of sturdy virtue, uniform courtesy, great kindliness and untiring activity in civic betterment. He was married June 12, 1861, to Sara, daughter of Edwin Bliss, of Zanesville, O., and had one child: Brainerd Bliss Thresher, a broker of Dayton. He died at Dayton, O., Feb. 20, 1920.

BEADLE, Erastus Flavel, publisher, was born at Pierstown, Otsego co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1821, son of Flavel and Polly (Fuller) Beadle and a descendant of Samuel Beadle, who was in Charlestown, Mass., as early as 1656 and died at Salem, Mass., in 1663 or 1664. Four generations of the family were identified with the history of Salem, and Benjamin Beadle, his grandfather, fought in the Continental army in the revolution. Young Beadle was reared on his father's farm in Chautauqua county, N. Y. While serving his apprenticeship to a miller, he laid the foundation of his future career as a printer and publisher. Need arising in the mill one day for some labels for bags of grain, Erastus cut the letters from blocks of hardwood and printed the labels by hand. Soon thereafter he left the mill to make his own way in the world, and with an alphabet of his home-made wooden type, traveled about the region stamping bags in various mills and similarly marking lap robes, wagons, etc. After learning the details of the printing trade in the office of H. & E. Phinney, publisher of Bibles and schoolbooks, at Cooperstown, N. Y., he began his business career in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1847, by opening a sterotype foundry to which later he added a printing office. In the spring of 1852, he put out his first publication, a little monthly magazine called "The Youth's Casket." Four years later he started a more pretentious monthly publication, "The Home" which became "Beadle's Monthly." In 1857 he yielded temporarily to the lure of the West and leaving his business in the hands of his brother, Irwin P. Beadle, and his partner, Robert Adams, went to Omaha, Neb., to engage in the real estate business but the venture was not a financial success and in 1859 he returned to Buffalo. The publication office of his "Home" magazine was soon moved to New York and he now entered in earnest upon the field of magazine literature. But something greater was in store for him. His brother then in the news business in Buffalo, had had such success in the sale of penny ballads, or single page songs, that in order to supply the demand for them, Erastus F. Beadle printed a number of the most popular lyrics in a volume called the "Dime Song Book," which sold for ten cents. The success of this venture which marked the beginning of the dime book business in America, was so pronounced that he isued in rapid succession the "Dime Household Manual," "The Dime Letter Writer," the "Dime Book of Etiquette," "Dime Speakers," "Dime Dialogues," "Dime Handbooks of Games and Sports" and the like, all having an instant and widespread popular sale. Early in 1860 the firm of Beadle & Adams was organized, consisting of E. F. and Irwin P. Beadle and Robert Adams, which continued with varying changes of partner but under the same name until 1897. In the following summer came the first of the original "dime novels," in their orange covers —the "Yellowback" series. It was introduced as an experiment, the idea being not only to give a "dollar book for a dime" but to have that book the best work of the most popular authors in the field of American fiction and to have it portray some feature of American pioneer days. The first of such novels was "Malaeska, the Indian Wife" by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and its success was so marked that a number of the best authors of the period, who possessed a knowledge of American pioneer life, were asked to contribute stories to the series. Beadle's "Dime Novels" became household words in all sections of the country. It is said that both Union and Confederate soldiers in the civil war purchased them by the million. The sales of one book alone, "Seth Jones" by Ed-

ward S. Ellis, reached 500,000. The firm opened a publishing house in London, and from that center distributed throughout the British Isles the stories of American life. Among the authors of Beadle's dime novels were John Neal, A. J. H. Duganne, William R. Eyster, N. C. Iron, Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor and her sister, Frances F. Barritt, Herrick Johnston, Mary A. Denison, Dr. Frank Powell, "Buffalo Bill," "Capt. Jack" Crawford and Maj. Samuel Hall. Beadle insisted that the stories published by his house must not only be true in spirit at least to the condition of the life with which they dealt, but must conform to the strictest requirements of morality and literary taste. His success caused many imitators to enter the field whose productions brought odium on the dime novel generally, but the high standards of the Beadle publications were never lowered. With the changing demands of trade, the popular "libraries" were introduced and Beadle's dime novels took on the new form of the "Boys Library," "Dime Library," "Half-Dime Library," "Pocket Library" and others were published either serially or in whole in "Beadle's Weekly" and the "Star Weekly" or its successor, "The Banner Weekly." In 1889 Mr. Beadle retired from business, selling his interest to his partner, William Adams, and spent the closing years of his life on his estate, "Glimmerview," at Cooperstown, N. Y. During these years he gave liberally of his time and means to civic improvements at Cooperstown. In politics he was an early abolitionist and later a Republican. He was married Apr. 22, 1846, to Mary Ann, daughter of William Pennington, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and had three children: Irwin, Walter and Sophie, the last becoming the wife, first of John Babcock and later of a Mr. Raymond. He died in Cooperstown, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1894.

BURRELL, David Hamlin, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Salisbury, Herkimer co., N. Y., Mar. 17, 1841, son of Harry and Sarah Montague (Hamlin) Burrell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Burrell, who emigrated from Hertfordshire, England, some time between 1637 and 1639 and settled at Wethersfield, Conn., and later at Milford. John Burrell's wife was Hester Winchester and from them the line of descent is through their son John and his wife Rebecca; their son John and his wife Mercy Alden; their son John and his wife Mary Humphrey; their son Abraham and his wife Mary Austen, and their son Jonathan and his wife Lucina Kellogg, who were the grandparents of David Hamlin Burrell. His grandfather, who had removed to Herkimer county, N. Y., and his father, introduced dairying in that section and the manufacture of cheese soon became a leading industry. The latter was the founder of the cheese and butter house of Harry Burrell & Co. which prospered for more than fifty years. It was the first American firm to ship cheese to England. David H. Burrell received his education at Little Falls (N. Y.) Academy and at the private school of Reid and Hoffman, Stockbridge, Mass. His active connection with the dairy industry began at the age of fourteen when he became a solicitor of contracts for his father. When he was seventeen he was placed in the company's New York office to learn the selling end of the business. In 1868, while he was on a business trip abroad, he became impressed with the superior quality of English Cheddar cheese and returned home with the determination to do all he could to improve the quality of the butter and cheese in central New York. Closing out his business in New York city, he returned to Little Falls, where he formed a partnership with Rodney S. Whitman, a hardware dealer, under the firm name Whitman & Burrell. The name was changed to Burrell & Whitman in 1882 and since 1885 it has been D. H. Burrell & Co. The partners continued the hardware business and it grew and prospered, but it was secondary to Mr. Burrell's main purpose, which was to build up a dairy enterprise that would embody the latest and most approved methods and that would stimulate the milk industry in that section. Subsequently the company began the manufacture of dairy equipment, a branch of the business which developed rapidly and with increasing success. Many improvements in old methods and entirely new processes in the handling and manufacture of milk products were introduced by him or under his direction. He was one of the pioneers in this country in the use of the ensilage system for feeding cattle, was largely responsible for the introduction in America of the centrifugal cream separator (1881), and in 1905 he introduced a pneumatic milking device, which is now in use in all parts of the world. The company also introduced the seamless cheese bandage, the self bandagers for cheese and the gang press, which presses a row of twelve to twenty cheeses at a time. Mr. Burrell in 1871 organized and became treasurer of the New York State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade, the first organized body of dairymen in the United States. In addition to the great manufacturing business over which he presided for forty years, he was interested in many other business enterprises in various parts of the country and had a wide acquaintance among men prominent in the public and industrial life of the country. He was one of the leading members and for a time president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and was one of the first to import that breed of cattle. He was a member of Little Falls' first board of water commissioners, and was largely instrumental in building the city's water system. He built and equipped at an approximate cost of $100,000 the Little Falls home of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and gave $60,000 toward the erection of the city hall; and he also erected the Burrell building, a modern office structure. He gave liberally to the Presbyterian church and its charities and missions. For twelve years (1901–13) he was president of the National Herkimer County Bank. Politically he was an independent Republican and he was a McKinley elector in 1896. Hamilton College gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1912. A man of broad culture and high ideals, he followed throughout his long and useful life the strictest standards of commercial honesty and personal integrity. His generosity was proverbial and few ever sought his advice or assistance in vain. For a generation he was one of the foremost in the moral and material uplifting of the Mohawk Valley. He was zealous in good works and to the last he retained the physical vigor, mental alertness and timely interest in public and business affairs which had marked all of his mature years. He was married Dec. 30, 1868, to Louisa, daughter of Judge Arphaxed Loomis, of Little Falls, and had five

children: Arpha; Loomis; David H.; Anne Louise, and Mary Elizabeth Burrell. He died at Little Falls, Jan. 13, 1919.

WICKWIRE, Chester Franklin, manufacturer, was born at McGrawville, N. Y., May 31, 1843, son of Raymond and Elmira (Greenman) Wickwire. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Wickware (Wickwire) who came from Wotton-under-Edge, England in 1675, and settled at New London, Conn. and the line from John and his wife Mary Tonge, is traced through their son Christopher and his wife Elizabeth ————; their son Ichabod and his wife Deborah Fairbanks; their son Oliver and his wife Lois Beckwith and their son Daniel and his wife Mary Scoville, who were the grandparents of Chester F. Wickwire. Following a public school education he began business as proprietor of a grocery store at Cortland, N. Y., in 1865, but in the following year changed his stock to hardware, under the firm name of C. F. Wickwire & Co. An old loom having come into the firm's possession, Mr. Wickwire, who was of an inventive turn of mind, began to experiment with it in wire weaving, and he eventually succeeded in perfecting a practicable wire weaving machine on which he obtained a patent, Aug. 4, 1874. In his loom the shuttle is carried through the shed by two reciprocating rods, being transferred from one carrier to the other at the middle of the race. A spring catch within the carrier takes into the shuttle, and is raised to release it at the time of the transfer by means of a pushing-slide working within the carrier, and operated by a trip-dog pivoted to a tubular rod which connects the carrier-rod with an actuating crank arm. The trip-dogs are operated by coming in contact with fixed projections on the lay. This loom devised by Mr. Wickwire nearly half a century ago is the basis of all machines used today in the manufacture of woven wire goods. Later he invented machines for spooling, painting and finishing wire cloth. In 1873 before the loom was patented, he organized the firm of Wickwire Bros. with his brother Theodore H. and began the manufacture of wire cloth, fly screens and other wire goods in a small building at the rear of the store. More looms were added and the business grew rapidly, the factory being enlarged until it occupied all the space within the block. The hardware store was sold in 1876 and five years later the firm erected a large factory to be devoted exclusively to the drawing of fine wire. The business was incorporated in 1892 under the same name, Wickwire Bros., with Chester F. Wickwire, president and Theodore H. Wickwire treasurer. Important additions were made from time to time, including a rod mill and an open hearth steel plant, until it became the largest and best-equipped factory for the manufacture of this kind of wire goods in the country, the plant occupying about forty acres and the corporation employing nearly 2,000 persons. Mr. Wickwire was one of the five sewer commissioners of Cortland during 1892–1900 and a member of the board of public works from 1900 until his death. Cortland Hospital, the erection of which cost $100,000 was his gift to the city and county and he served as one of its trustees. Formerly, the breeding of fine horses, and later, automobiling, constituted his chief diversions. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics. In his personal demeanor he was unostentatious, simple, sincere, kindly and genuine, four-square in every relation of life. He was married Oct. 2, 1866, to Ardell L., daughter of Simon Rouse, a contractor of Cortland, and had three children: Raymond Chester; Charles Chester, who became president of the corporation in 1907; and Frederic Ross Wickwire. He died at Cortland, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1910.

LOUGHRIDGE, Robert McGill, missionary and lexicographer, was born at Laurensville, S. C., Dec. 2, 1809, son of James and Deborah Ann (McGill) Loughridge. The father was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and the mother a native of South Carolina and of Scotch-Irish extraction. During his youth his parents moved to Alabama and settled at Eutaw. He was graduated at Miami University in 1837 and later entered Princeton Theological Seminary. His course was unfinished, as the death of his father necessitated his return to Alabama to aid his mother in managing the family affairs. There he continued his theological studies under the tutelage of his pastor, Rev. Dr. John H. Gray, and in 1841 he was duly licensed to preach by the Tuscaloosa Presbytery. In October, 1842, he was ordained by the same Presbytery, being then under appointment by the Mission Board of the Presbyterian church as a missionary among the people of the Creek or Muskogee Indian tribe. Only five years before that time, all missionaries in the Creek Nation had been expelled by tribal authorities and it was with evident reluctance that the Creek Council granted his request for permission to take up his work among the Creek people. His work was begun at Coweta, where he organized a mission in February, 1843, and later a school. His work was so successful that when the Creek Nation founded a manual labor school at Tullahassee six years later, he was made its superintendent. He continued to fill that position until the outbreak of the Civil War terminated all educational activities in the Indian Territory. Mr. Loughridge then settled in Texas, where he engaged in pastoral work until 1880, when he returned to the Creek Nation to become superintendent of the new manual training school at Wealaka, in which service he continued to labor until his retirement in 1892, on account of age. He thoroughly mastered the Creek, or Muskogee language, and translated into this tongue the catechism, portions of the Bible and many hymns. He also compiled a Creek-English dictionary or lexicon, of which a revised edition was printed after his death. He died at Waco, Tex., July 8, 1900.

CASE, Charles, manufacturer, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., July 15, 1859, son of William and Louisa (Leach) Case, and a descendant of John Case, a native of England, who settled in Fairhaven, Mass., in the seventeenth century. After completing his schooling in his native town, Charles Case went to Brockton, Mass., where he familiarized himself with every phase of the shoe manufacturing industry. After winning promotions through the various grades in the employ of the B. F. Reynolds Shoe Co., he became superintendent of the factory. In 1892 he removed to Worcester, Mass., where he served as superintendent of the Heywood Boot & Shoe Co's plant, and eight years later organized a business of his own under the name of the Charles Case Shoe Co., with which he was actively identified as manager practically until his death. Because of the quality of the product bearing his name, the firm became one of the best known of its kind in New England. From time to time he had various

other industrial as well as commercial interests. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member also of the Knights of Pythias, the United Commercial Travelers of America and the Worcester Commercial Travelers' Association. Politically he was a Republican. Motoring constituted his chief form of recreation. He was generously endowed with the faculty of making friends with all with whom he came in contact, and during his years of business life this stood him in good stead. Always, those in adversity, no less than those better favored, consulted him with confidence in his integrity and foresight. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 10, 1888, to Carrie Louise Chamberlain, and (2) Nov. 15, 1915, to Susie Mabel, daughter of Allen Sherman West of Worcester, Mass. He had one daughter by his first wife: Annie Case, wife of Harold Blackadar of Brockton, Mass. He died at Worcester, Mass., Mar. 21, 1919.

MATTHEWS, Matthew Clement, jurist, was born at Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 1, 1862, son of Nicholas Blayney Matthews, a native of Ireland, and a physician and surgeon. Following a course at Bayless Business College, Dubuque, he attended Kennedy College (Trinity College), Dublin, Ireland, returning to Dubuque to complete his law studies under Alphonse Matthews, his brother, and James H. Shields. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1884 and began the practice of his profession in Dubuque. He was county attorney for Dubuque county from 1890 to 1896 during which he was called upon to prosecute six murder cases and he obtained a conviction in each case. He was elected a judge of the district court for three terms after which he declined further service to resume his private practice. For some years he was presiding magistrate of the juvenile court. He was a member of the Dubuque board of education, a trustee of the Carnegie-Stout Public Library and during the World War he acted as county food administrator and a member of the council of defense. He was a founder of the Boys' Club and the House of the Good Shepherd of Dubuque. He was a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the National Geographic Society, the Iowa State Historical Society, the Iowa State Fish and Game Protective Association (president), Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Independent Order of Foresters, Catholic Order of Foresters, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, Modern Workers, Ancient Order United American Workmen, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Sons of Veterans Association, Mystic Workers, International Order of Foresters, and the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in reading, traveling, and out-door life. Judge Matthews was an orator of much ability. He was married Jan. 24, 1889, to Emelie M., daughter of Phillip Dausener, of Clayton county, Ia., and had thirteen children: Clement T., John P., Helen, wife of Joseph McMahon, Irene, Emelie, Miriam, Anna Belle, James R., Blayney, Washington, Marcus, Alphonse, and Stanley Matthews. He died at Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 13, 1921.

SWARTZ, John Hancock, inventor, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1835, son of John and Mary Ann (Cooper) Swartz. His father was associated with four brothers in the Buffalo foundry where they built Great Lake steamers; all were noted mechanics and inventors. John H. Swartz began business as machinist's apprentice in Swartz Bros. foundry. In 1860 he formed a connection with Carhart, Needham & Co., manufacturers of melodeons in New York city, of which his brother, Samuel Cooper Swartz, was a member. Being a member of the 7th regiment, N. Y. national guard, he enlisted for the civil war in the 47th New York volunteers, and went with it to the defense of Washington. Subsequently he was a captain in the famous Hawkins' Zouaves, and participated with that command in many of the principal battles of the army of the Potomac. He was recalled from the army to assist Carhart, Needham & Co. in preparing its factory for the manufacture of hand grenades, and his company supplied the Federal army with a grenade which Swartz invented for the remainder of the war. His most important invention was the Eagle water meter. He also invented a dove-tailing machine for making lock-cornered boxes and at the time of his death he was engaged in perfecting an iceless refrigerator. He was one of the oldest members of the First A. D. Republican Club (Brooklyn); was formerly a district captain, and was widely known among the Republicans of the old third ward as a tireless organization worker. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Brooklyn Nov. 11, 1874, to Henrietta, a daughter of William Coulthard Bunce of New York, and left one daughter: Mabel Rolfe Swartz. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1919.

MERRIFIELD, William Trowbridge, contractor, was born in Worcester, Mass., Apr. 10, 1807, son of Alpheus and Mary (Trowbridge) Merrifield. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Merrifield, who came from Dorchester, England, about 1635, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. The line of descent being traced through Henry's son John and his wife, Sarah Goad; their son Joseph and his wife, Margaret Warden; their son Thomas and his wife, Mary Anderson, and their son Timothy and his wife, Mercy Percy, who were the grandparents of William T. Merrifield. At the age of fifteen young Merrifield began a seven-years' apprenticeship in carpentry under his father, who was a contractor and builder, and at the age of twenty-one entered upon a successful business career, his first contract being a brick block in Trowbridgeville. One of his early contracts was for a house for one Henry Wheeler, a strong temperance man, and in inviting the neighbors to help raise the frame on a certain day, as was then the custom, Merrifield told them that he would give them lunch but no liquor. Not a man appeared at the house-raising and as a result of this experience he inaugurated the practice of putting up buildings one post at a time. He built the first portable steam sawmill in Massachusetts (1842), and shortly afterwards obtained the contract to build the village of Clinton, which included the Lancaster mills, at that time the largest industrial plant in New England, the Boylston mills, a quilt mill, and eighty-five tenement houses, and while engaged in this work he resided in Clinton for four years. He erected many important buildings in Worcester, including the main structure of the Worcester Academy. In 1843 he built the first planing mill in Worcester, using a planer newly invented by William Woodworth. The greatest undertaking of his career was the construction of a number of factory buildings, in which he rented rooms with power furnished by a central power plant for manufacturing purposes. The

buildings, uniformly four stories in height became veritable hives of industry. It is said that a greater variety of manufactured articles was turned out in them than in any plant in the world with an equal amount of floor space. For many years they gave opportunities for production to young mechanics and manufacturers who later developed industries of the first magnitude, such as the Washburn & Moen Co. and the Crompton & Knowles Co., and they were a potent factor in making the city of Worcester one of the industrial centers of New England. Mr. Merrifield's power plant became famous throughout the industrial world for its great engine, with its huge walking-beam similar to the engines subsequently used on steamboats. It was a condensing, beam engine, with a sickles cut-off, designed by John C. Hoadley, and developed 1,000 horse-power. It continued in service until 1899, when it was replaced by a Corliss engine. A life-long resident of Worcester, Mr. Merrifield was largely associated with its public life, serving as a member of the first common council after the city was incorporated and later as a member of the board of aldermen. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1857. Outside his business life he found recreation in farming and horticulture. He was for many years a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (president), the Worcester Agricultural Society (president) and the Worcester County Mechanics Association and was a trustee of the Worcester Insane Asylum. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 27, 1830, to Margaret, daughter of Jabez Brigham of Worcester county, and (2) Mar. 9, 1847, to Maria Caroline, daughter of Capt. Charles Brigham of Grafton, Mass. He had four children by his first wife: William Frederic, Henry Kingsbury, Anne Brigham and Catherine Moore Merrifield, and five children by his second wife, of whom the only surviving one is Harriette Merrifield, wife of Judge William Trowbridge Forbes. Mrs. Forbes, who was a regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a writer on historical and geological subjects. Mr. Merrifield died in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 26, 1895.

HARDING, George Franklin, lawyer, was born in Lewisburg, Pa., Oct. 1, 1830, son of Abner C. and Rebecca (Le Breg) Harding. His first American ancestor was Joseph Harding, who emigrated from England with Gov. Robert Georges in 1623, and settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1632. From Joseph and his wife Bethiah Cook the line of descent is traced through their son Amaziah (or Maziah), who married Hannah Rogers; their son Nathan, who married Ann Brown; their son Nathan, who married Abigail West; and their son Nathan, who married Phalina Clark, and was the grandfather of George F. Harding. His father (q.v.) was a congressman and soldier in the civil war. The son was educated at Knox College and Harvard University, being graduated at the latter in 1848. He studied law at Harvard, obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1851 and began the practice of his profession in Peoria, Ill. He practiced with Abraham Lincoln in Peoria, and was a partner of Robert G. Ingersoll and Judge Norman H. Purple. When Lincoln spoke at a political meeting in 1858, a mob was formed to attack him. Mr. Harding and others organized a bodyguard and attended Lincoln at all the joint debates with Douglas in their memorable campaign for U. S. senator. In 1853–54, in association with his father and others, Mr. Harding was interested in the construction of a railroad from Galesburg, Ill., to Burlington, Ia., which later became the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. This was the beginning of his legal training in railroad work, which made him one of the ablest lawyers of the Illinois bar. In 1859 he was chief western counsel in the Hussey, Manny, McCormick litigation over reaping-machine patents. The death of his father left him in comfortable circumstances financially, and thereafter much of his legal business was undertaken in behalf of the public interest. In 1869–71 he was largely responsible for the Illinois law limiting railroad passenger fares to three cents a mile, which was the first law in the United States regulating railroad charges. In 1883 he became interested in enforcing the railroad discrimination and over-charge laws, and succeeded in compelling the Railroad Warehouse Commission, and the railroads as well, to obey laws with which they had been in conflict for fifteen years. He was identified with the Illinois Central lake front suit, which resulted in the recovery for the city of Chicago of the lake front property, worth many millions of dollars. A few years later he filed a stockholders' bill to restrain the formation of the so-called glucose trust, a litigation which, carried into the highest courts, resulted in the dissolution of the unlawful company and the recovery of a million dollars by the minority stockholders. During 1898–1908 he took an important part in changing the street car situation in Chicago. The franchises under which the operating companies made enormous profits and paid the city less than $100,000 a year for the use of its streets, were about to expire. The service was very poor. The companies were endeavoring to secure a long extension of their franchise at the old rate of pay to the city, with little improvement in service. Mr. Harding, backed by a western syndicate, offered to purchase the car lines at a fair appraised valuation, remodel them, pay the city $5,000,000 a year, furnish first-class service with universal transfers, and provide for municipal ownership of the lines after a given time; and he brought suits to prevent any franchise on less favorable terms. After a bitter controversy, continuing until 1907, a new franchise was made, the service was greatly improved and the companies paid the city more than $25,000,000 for the use of its streets, and the so-called "Ninety-nine Year Act" franchise was invalidated by the United States supreme court. Mr. Harding was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Union League, Saracen, Literary and Chicago Athletic clubs. He was married Nov. 7, 1855, to Adelaide, daughter of Reuben Mathews, and a descendant of Francis Matthews, an Englishman, who settled in Durham, N. H., in 1638. They had seven children: Abner Clark; Victor Mathews; George F.; Adelaide P., who married Dr. Edward E. Vincent; Beatrice, who married Cornelius P. Van Schaack; Susan Grace, who married William R. Rummler; and Madeline, who married Col. Bruce Palmer, U.S.A. Mrs. Harding is a member of the Fortnightly and Women's clubs of Chicago. A devoted wife and mother, she has been an extensive traveler throughout the continent of Europe, despite the many cares of domestic life. As a result of her observations abroad she published in 1920 "Italy and Austria—A Contrast." Mr. Harding died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1915.

PYLE, Walter Lytle, oculist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871, son of William J. and Sarah Lane (Thomas) Pyle, and a descendant of Robert Pyle of Wiltshire, England, who came to the United States with William Penn in 1684, settling in Bethel, Chester co., Pa. On the maternal side, he was a descendant of Tristam Coffyn, the first majestrate of the Island of Nantucket, Massachusetts. He was graduated at the Philadelphia high school in 1888, receiving the degree of A.M., and then took the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1893. Early in his studies, he manifested his predilection for ophthalmology and in order to make himself master of this field, he pursued post-graduate work in Washington, London and Paris. He was chief resident physician of the Emergency Hospital, Washington, during 1893–94; clinical assistant in the Polyclinic and Wills Eye hospitals, Philadelphia, in 1895, and assistant surgeon in the latter institution, 1898–1905. Subsequently he served as ophthalmic surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Pyle achieved distinction, not only in the actual practice of his profession, but also as a writer on his specialty. He devoted much time and thought to school hygiene, and to the study of the development of children, with special emphasis on eyestrain, refraction and ventilation. He was assistant secretary of the American Academy of Medicine and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; secretary of the section on ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, and a member also of the American Ophthalmological Society, American Society for the Advancement of Science, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Theta Delta Chi and Masonic fraternities, and the Medical, Union League, Art and Merion Cricket clubs of Philadelphia. He was the author of "A Manual of Personal Hygiene" (1900); "A Compend of Diseases of the Eye," with Dr. George M. Gould (1897); "A Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery," with Dr. Gould (1900); "Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine," with Dr. Gould (1897); "Self-Examination for Medical Students" and "Physical Methods in Ophthalmic Therapeutics" (in vol. VII, A System of Physiologic Therapeutics, 1904), and "A Pocket Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery" (1902). He was editor of the "International Medical Magazine" (1898), the section on ophthalmology in the "American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery" (1903–05), the department of ophthalmology in "American Medicine" (1902–05), and of the "International System of Ophthalmic Practice," seven volumes, English, French and German authors (1912–19). He was married Apr. 11, 1898, to Adelaide, daughter of Robert H. Besson, a merchant of New York city, and had two children: Sara Adelaide and Walter Lytle Pyle, Jr. He died at "Cefyn," Merion, Pa., Oct. 8, 1921.

WILSON, Davies, civil engineer and lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16, 1830, son of Israel and Caroline (Davies) Wilson. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1853 and at once began practical work in engineering by joining a corps of engineers engaged in laying out a short-line railway from Cincinnati to Cleveland, O. After the project was terminated by the panic of 1853, he migrated in 1855 to the territory of Kansas to survey the proposed town of Manhattan, east of Ft. Riley. In 1856–57 he participated in the planning of a new town west of Ft. Riley, on the present site of Junction City, and this action involved him in a suit at law in connection with the land office at Ogden, Kans. The interesting result of this litigation was his decision to enter upon the legal profession, and without much preparatory study he was admitted to the bar in the U. S. district court in 1859. Thereafter his services to the community were those of civil engineer and attorney, and among the offices which he held were those of city justice for Ogden in 1860, county surveyor for Riley county in 1860–61, and county superintendent of public instruction in 1862. When Kansas was admitted to statehood, Mr. Wilson was elected clerk of the first senate in 1861, member of the house of representatives in 1862, and served on the commission to compile the state statutes. It was at this time that he took a leading part in locating the state agricultural college at Manhattan, the survey of which town had brought him west. After having assisted in raising the Ogden company of the 10th Kans. volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Wilson entered into a partnership at Emporia, Kans., in 1862, with one of his fellow legislators, Preston B. Plumb, afterwards U. S. senator. In 1863 the law office was closed, and Mr. Wilson became volunteer aid-de-camp on Gen. Ewing's staff, acting as assistant provost marshal of the district of the border. One of the principal events of his military life was the pursuit of the guerilla, Quantrell, in 1863. When his state was threatened with invasion by Gen. Sterling Price, in 1864, Mr. Wilson enlisted as a private in the 14th Kans., and in 1865 received the commission of captain and assistant adjutant general in the 3rd brigade of the Kans. state militia. Upon returning from service, he entered the patent office in Washington, D. C., as temporary clerk in 1867, receiving promotion to second-class clerk in 1868, second assistant examiner in 1869, and first assistant examiner the same year. In 1871 he resigned his position and spent the next eighteen years of his life at his home in Cincinnati, occupying himself with municipal welfare work and philanthropies. His estate was presented by his widow, after his death, to the city to be used as a public pleasure ground and to be known as Wilson Common. In 1889 he removed to Washington, D. C., and in 1891 to Cambridge, Mass. He was married at Dorchester, Mass., May 3, 1871, to Mehitable Calef, daughter of Arnold Wilhelm Martel Coppenhagen, and descendant of Robert Calef (q.v.), memorable for his book on witchcraft, written in opposition to Cotton Mather. He died in Cambridge, Mass., May 19, 1905.

PIKE, Robert Gordon, jurist, was born at Rollinsford, N. H., July 28, 1851, son of Amos W. and Elizabeth M. (Chadbourne) Pike, and a descendant of John Pike, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Newbury Mass. Amos Pike was a farmer and educator. Robert G. Pike received his preliminary education in the public schools of Rollinsford and at Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Me. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1872 with the degree B.S., receiving the honorary degree A.M. from that institution in 1908. After leaving college he engaged in civil engineering for three years, and then taught school for a time before turning to the law, which he studied under the preceptorship of Charles Doe (q.v.), afterward chief justice of New Hampshire. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1881, and to the bar

of the circuit court of the United States in 1894. He began legal practice at Dover, N. H., almost immediately after being admitted. He served as city solicitor during 1887–89, and for a brief period in 1893, and as judge of the probate court of Strafford county during 1893–96. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court in 1896 by Gov. Busiel and in 1901, upon the reorganization of the court, became an associate justice of the superior court, succeeding to the post of chief justice in 1913, which position he held at the time of his death. Aside from his judicial activities he was a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank. He was always interested in the cause of education, as well as in other matters that might serve to advance the best interests of his adopted city. During 1883–93 he was a trustee of the Franklin Academy, during nine years of which period he was treasurer of the board of that institution. He was a member of the Dover school board during 1893–94, declining reëlection. He served as a trustee of Berwick Academy from 1900 and as a visitor of the Chandler Foundation, Dartmouth College, from 1902. He was a member of the New Hampshire State Bar Association (president), the Bellamy Club of Dover, and the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was a Republican. Judge Pike, during his long service on the bench, gained a high reputation for fairness, ability, dignified bearing and strong grasp of legal principles and their proper application. He was learned, clear-headed, right-minded, honorable and just, and combined with these qualities great capacity for work. He was unmarried. He died at Dover, N. H., Jan. 9, 1917.

DEDERICK, Peter Kells, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Claverack, Columbia co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1838, son of Philip W. and Anna Maria (Kells) Dederick; grandson of William and Catharine (Michael) Dederick, great-grandson of Christian and Catherine (Teal) Dederick, and great-great-grandson of John Christian Dederick, his first American ancester, who came to this country from England in 1710 and settled at West Camp on the Hudson river. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers fought in the revolutionary war. Peter K. Dederick was educated at the district school and the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. He was engaged in farming until 1860, when he entered the employ of an uncle, Levi Dederick, manufacturer of hay presses at Albany, N. Y. He possessed inventive genius of a high order, and was quick to see ways of improving his uncle's presses. Within a few years he bought out his uncle's interest and developed the business known as the Dederick Agricultural and Machine Works to one of great magnitude. As early as 1862 he obtained a patent on a horse-hoisting machine, and other patents for improvements in agricultural machinery followed in rapid succession. His versatility was amazing, his patented inventions approximating 300. Among the most important of these were: lever horse powers (1879); brick-making machine (1873); dump car with side and bottom discharge (1870); balance dump carts of steel (1870); automatic steel dump hoisting tubs (1872); beater presses for hay and cotton (1865, 1870, 1872); continuous process for pressing and baling hay and cotton (1872, 1874); bale fastenings and machinery (1875, 1876, 1883, 1896, 1897); a box style press and power (1897, 1898, 1899, 1901); an automatic binder improvement (1897, 1901), and a method for sampling compressed cotton (1900). His lever beater press was introduced throughout the South immediately after the civil war; it was awarded the first cotton-press prize at the Atlanta exposition, and soon superseded all former presses throughout the South. According to Edward Atkinson, it saved the cotton planters $30,000,000 per annum. The most important of his inventions was the continuous baling process, a revolutionary improvement in such divices, because of its lightness in weight, its portability, its comparative cheapness and general efficiency. It consists of an open horizontal rectangular tube, with a feed orifice over a screen bottom and a reciprocating traverser, the hay being screened as it is packed in, separated into bales by the insertion of slotted partitions, and bound by passing wires through the slots. It was awarded the grand prize at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition of England for the most important invention in all classes of machinery. The new style of bale requiring a new style of band, the wire manufacturers began to advance their price, and as a result Mr. Dederick undertook the manufacture of bale bands himself. He made such marked improvements in both the bands and the machinery for making them that in a few years other manufacturers were forced to adopt his improvements and pay him a royalty. Unlike many inventors, Mr. Dederick was likewise a shrewd, able and aggressive business man. He was insistent in maintaining his patent rights, and enterprising in marketing his machines in all parts of the world. During the forty years which he conducted his immense manufacturing business he was never troubled with a strike, lockout or labor dispute of any kind. He was married Apr. 20, 1862, to Marietta, daughter of John Lewis Michael of Claverack, N. Y., and had three children: Prescott K., Archibald M. and Bertha F. Dederick, wife of Congressman Peter G. Ten Eyck. Both sons were associated with their father in his business, and continued to carry it on after his death. Peter K. Dederick died at Daytona, Fla., Jan. 17, 1911.

DELANO, Jane Arminda, nurse, was born at Townsend, Schuyler co., N. Y., Mar. 12, 1862, daughter of George W. and Mary Ann (Wright) Delano and a descendant of Phillipe De-La-Noye, who came from Holland to the Plymouth colony on the ship "Fortune" in 1621. Her father, the son of Rev. Daniel Gerard Delano, a Baptist minister, was a Union officer in the civil war and died from yellow fever at Hermitage Plantation, Louisiana, in 1864. Jane Delano finished her scholastic training at Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y. After teaching in the district school for a time she decided to become a professional nurse and studied at the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, New York city, where she was graduated in 1886. Her first service of note was in 1888 when she answered the call of Clara Barton for volunteers to go to Jacksonville, Fla., during an epidemic of yellow fever, and she was placed in charge of the Sand Hills Hospital there. In the following year she established a private hospital for a large mining company at Bisbee, Ariz., and two years later she was made superintendent of nurses at the University hospital, Philadelphia, a position she held for five years. From 1900 to 1902 she was superintendent of the girls' department, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., and during 1902–06 she was superintendent of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. After a period of rest and travel abroad, in 1909 she was made the first chairman of the national com-

mittee on the Red Cross Nursing Service which was organized to provide a reserve for the army nurse corps. Later she became superintendent of the army nurse corps, her duties taking her to the Philippines, China, Japan and Hawaii. She remained in that position until 1912, in the meanwhile bringing the army nurse corps to a high state of efficiency. She then assumed active charge of the Red Cross Nursing Service, of which she had also been nominal head during her connection with the army, and devoted herself enthusiastically to that work. The work of the service increased rapidly after the outbreak of the war in Europe and during the difficulties on the Mexican border and when the United States joined the Allies in 1917 it underwent enormous expansion. As a result of changed conditions, a department of nursing was created by the Red Cross and Miss Delano was appointed director. Her immediate task was to supply nurses for the army, navy, United States public health service and the Red Cross and to this she devoted herself with tireless energy and an indomitable will. Through her efforts more than 30,000 nurses were recruited and 19,877 were assigned to active duty. Of these 277 died in the service. The influenza epidemic of 1918 taxed the Red Cross's nursing resources to the limit and in that emergency Miss Delano worked literally night and day. Recognizing fully the intimate relationship between the public health and the Red Cross she was always ready to cooperate with the United States public health service and it was largely through her efforts that this service was enabled to establish a system of public health nursing in the civilian districts adjacent to the army and navy camps, a system which did much to protect the military forces from infection in those areas. She made a survey of the public health hospitals and offered many valuable suggestions for improving the service. Possessing the very highest ideals of her profession which she did so much to elevate to new standards, she personified all that was good and noble in her calling. Her life was a constant inspiration to nurses everywhere. In recognition of her services in behalf of suffering humanity, she received numerous decorations, including: The American distinguished service medal, the Gutzon Borglum American Red Cross medal, Japanese Red Cross medal, medal of the Institute of Social Sciences, Austrian war medal and medals from the Panama-Pacific and the Pan-American expositions. Two posts in the American Legion were named in her honor. Miss Delano died at Savenay, France, in the American base hospital, Apr. 15, 1919, while on a tour of inspection of the American Red Cross Nursing Service overseas.

HISCOCK, Charles Eber, banker, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Mar. 1, 1854, son of Daniel and Maria (White) Hiscock. Upon the organization of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank in 1869, he entered its employ as messenger and for over half a century was continuously associated with that institution as an employee and an officer, passing from one position of trust and responsibility to another, finally being made president in 1901 of what became one of the largest banking houses in the state outside of Detroit. He became chairman of the board in 1917, retaining the latter post until his death. He served in many other positions of trust and responsibility, social, political and business. He was deeply interested in the Masonic fraternity, joining the fraternity lodge No. 262 and the chapter in 1875, and was crowned a 33rd degree Mason in 1914. He was a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Keystone, Washtenaw Country and Town and Gown clubs (Ann Arbor). He served for many years in the national guard of Michigan, retiring as captain of company A, 1st regiment. He was for four years a member of the board of aldermen; for two years president of the city council and for two years mayor of Ann Arbor. Politically he was a Republican and a communicant of the Methodist church. Walking was his chief recreation. His vigorous constitution enabled him to carry many burdens, and he did not shrink from responsibilities that were imposed upon him, while at the same time he was not aggressive in seeking his own preferment. He was unmarried and died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 1, 1920.

FULKERSON, Claude William, merchant, was born at Honesdale, Pa., Oct. 31, 1862, son of Edwin Silas and Mary Ann (Smith) Fulkerson; grandson of John Fulkerson, and a descendant of French Huguenot stock. His father, a woodworker and lumberman, subsequently settled at Scranton, Pa., where the son received his education in the public schools. During his youth he was interested in lumbering in Wayne county, and had personal experience in rafting on the Delaware. In 1887 he entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co., at Carbondale, Pa.; in 1891 he became Pennsylvania representative for the Standard Sewing Machine Co. with the S. S. Jones Co., and the following year opened a branch office of the Standard at Carbondale. In 1892 he founded at Carbondale the Fulkerson Music House, which early developed into the first store devoted exclusively to music in the anthracite region. Its business extended throughout northeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and it became an important center for pianos and all musical instruments, player-pianos and phonographs. Mr. Fulkerson was president of the Belmont Water Co. and a director of the Pioneer Dime Bank and the Carbondale Calcium Co. He was deeply interested in agriculture, and in 1916 purchased a tract of land in Susquehanna county, developing a model dairy farm under the name of the Briarton Stock Farms. He was a member of the Carbondale chamber of commerce, the Masonic order and the Craftsmen, and Elkview Country Club (Carbondale). Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He combined business ability with a generous and sympathetic personality and was deeply interested in the enrichment and elevation of the home life with which his business brought him into contact. He was married at Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 16, 1887, to Winifred Grace, daughter of Robert Asbury Headley, lumberman and farmer of Prompton, Pa., and had two children: Natalie B. and J. Harper Fulkerson, the latter succeeding as proprietor of the Fulkerson Music House. Mr. Fulkerson died at Carbondale, Pa., May 26, 1922.

GRATWICK, William Henry, lumberman and ship operator, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1839, son of William Edward and Anne (Goffe) Gratwick, the former a native of Kent, England, who came to this country in 1836 and settled in Albany. While attending the public schools of Albany in 1852, he was chosen from all the city schools to welcome Louis Kossuth, upon the occasion of the latter's visit to Albany.

In 1853–54 he was a student at Albany Academy. During vacation periods he worked for the lumber firm of Arnold & Folsom, with which he continued until 1861, when he began selling lumber on commission. Soon afterwards he organized a wholesale lumber business under the firm name of William H. Gratwick & Co., and within a few years became one of the leading lumber dealers in Albany. In 1877, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and established his principal business office in that part of Tonawanda, N. Y., known as Gratwick, subsequently opening a third office in Detroit, Mich. At about this time he became associated with Robert L. Fryer and Edward Smith, under the firm name of Gratwick, Smith & Fryer, in one of the largest lumber enteprises in the United States, with extensive holdings in Michigan, Wisconsin and Louisiana. In 1880 he began to build his own vessels for the transportation of lumber on the Great Lakes and within the next few years his shipping interests expanded to such an extent that he began transporting iron ore and coal. He next organized the Cleveland Steamship Co. and the Aetna Steamship Co. of Cleveland, O., with a combined total of twenty freight carriers, and so successful did the shipping enterprises become that he gradually withdrew from the lumber trade and in 1897 the firm of Gratwick, Smith & Fryer was dissolved, the transportation business being continued until his death. Mr. Gratwick was president until his death of both steamship companies, representing a total capitalization of $3,000,000. Their vessels plied between Great Lake points, particularly Cleveland and Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Duluth. He was much interested in public and philanthropic work. During 1887–89 he was president of the Buffalo Y. M. C. A. and in 1886 headed the Anti-Saloon League in Buffalo, N. Y. He was a member of the Buffalo, Saturn, Country and Liberal clubs. He found his chief recreation in travel and in the study of industrial problems. Politically he was a Republican, giving freely of his time, but never seeking or holding office; in religion he was an Episcopalian. He was married Jan. 30, 1863, to Martha Penelope, daughter of Samuel Coleman Weare, of Penn Yan, N. Y., and was survived by three children: William H.; Frederick Coleman and Mildred Martha, wife of James L. Crane of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Gratwick died in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1899.

SARGENT, Herbert Howland, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., Sept. 29, 1858, son of Jacob True and Maria L. (Braley) Sargent, and grandson of Daniel Sargent, of New Hampshire, and Deborah Foss, his wife. He spent his boyhood on his parent's farm near Carlinville, attended the district school, and was graduated B.S. at Blackburn University, Carlinville, in 1878. The following year he entered the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1883, being commisioned second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, same regiment, in June, 1890, and captain in 1899. During this time he served at various army posts on the western frontier, and was professor of military science at the University of Illinois in 1886-87. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was ordered to Washington to assist in organizing the volunteer forces of the U. S. army, and in May, 1889 he was appointed major and adjutant general of volunteers, but declined the appointment, and a few days later he was appointed colonel of the 5th U. S. volunteers. He organized his regiment at Columbus, Miss., and on Aug. 8, sailed for Santiago de Cuba, where he helped to relieve the 5th corps, remaining there under Gen. Wood and aiding him to clean up the city, preserve order and quell disturbances for about eight months. He was then ordered with his regiment to Guantanamo and was made military governor of the district of Guantanamo under Gen. Wood, remaining there until May, 1899, when his regiment was ordered home to be mustered out. In July, 1899, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 29th U. S. volunteer infantry and ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga., where he helped to organize the regiment, then proceeded to San Francisco, whence he sailed with his regiment for Manila. He was in command of all the attacking forces at the battle of San Mateo, after Gen. Lawton was killed, and was recommended by Gens. Wood and Otis for brevets for meritorious service in Cuba and the Philippines. During 1903–07 he served as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, graduated at the Army War College in 1909 and retired in November, 1911. In June, 1917, he was recalled to active duty as assistant to the quartermaster of the western department until September of the same year, when he became professor of military science and tactics at Princeton University, and so continued until March, 1918, when he was detailed to the war plans division of the general staff of the Army War College at Washington. He was made lieutenant colonel of the national army, May 23, 1918, and the following July 9, lieutenant colonel of the U. S. army. On Nov. 26 of the same year he was relieved from active duty and ordered home. During the world war he was recommended for command of a brigade by former Pres. Roosevelt and twenty-four officers of the regular army. He was the author of "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" (1893); "The Campaign of Marengo" (1897); "The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba" (1907), and "The Strategy of the Western Front" (1919). His military books are used as textbooks at West Point, and his books on the Napoleonic wars are regarded as classics in the military world. In November, 1907, he was ordered to Washington from South Dakota, to receive from Pres. Roosevelt in person an especial compliment on his history of the campaign of Santiago de Cuba. He was president of the Southern Oregon Pioneer Association. He was married Aug. 11, 1886, to Alice C., daughter of Lindsay Applegate, of Ashland, Ore. He died at his home in Jacksonville, Ore., Sept. 16, 1921.

POOR, Agnes Blake (Dorothy Prescott), author, was born at Bangor, Me., Nov. 10, 1842, daughter of Henry Varnum and Mary Wild (Pierce) Poor. Her first paternal American ancestor was Daniel Poor, who came probably from Salisbury, England, on the ship "Beris," to America. From him and his wife Mary Farnum the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel and his wife Mehitable Osgood; their son Samuel and his wife Deborah Kimball; their son Ebenezer and his wife Susanna Varnum; and their son Silvanus and his wife Mary Merrill, who were the grandparents of Agnes Blake Poor. Her father was a banker, an expert in railroad finance, and the editor of "Poor's Railway Manual." The daughter was educated in private schools of New York city, and became interested

in writing and in patriotic organizations. She was the author of "Brothers and Strangers" (1894); "Boston Neighbors" (1898); "Under Guiding Stars" (1905), and numerous articles and stories contributed to magazines. She also compiled "The Lineage Book, Warren and Prescott Chapter, D. A. R.," privately printed (1894), and "Pan American Poems, an Anthology" (1918). She was a member of the Boston Authors' Club and the Brookline Historical Society; regent and historian of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, D. A. R., and registrar of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames. She occasionally used the nom de plume "Dorothy Prescott." She died, unmarried, at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 28, 1922.

HALSTEAD, Benton, lawyer and soldier, was born near Cincinnati, O., Mar. 11, 1834, son of Griffin and Clarissa (Willetts) Halstead, and brother of Murat Halstead (q.v.). His grandfather, John Halstead, came from Halstead, England, and settled with his wife, Ruth Richardson, at Guilford Courthouse, on Albemarle Sound, N. C., about 1785. Disapproving of the institution of slavery, he subsequently sold his slaves and settled at Paddy's Run (now called Shandon), Butler co., O.; he was a colonel of the militia and county magistrate for many terms. After being graduated at Farmer's College, College Hill, O., in 1855, Benton Halstead took charge of the home farm for a time, but at the outbreak of the civil war recruited a company and served during the period of the war, becoming colonel of the 197th Ohio volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Lookout Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the siege of Atlanta, and was a member of Gen. Sherman's staff on his memorable "march to the sea." He was wounded at the battle of Resaca. After the war he was offered a commission in the regular army, but decided to practice law, and for years maintained an office in Cincinnati, O. He possessed some mechanical ingenuity and invented a typewriter, an automatic ballasting device and a bicycle. His writing machine, which he designed shortly after the civil war, was constructed on the type lever and key principle, with an adjustable inked ribbon and a movable "registering table" for holding the paper to be written upon. Several of its principles were adopted by other inventors. He used it successfully for a number of years in his law office in Cincinnati before he obtained a patent. He was an expert chess player. He was married Dec. 16, 1874, to Rowena, daughter of Marcus Smith of Cincinnati, and had three children: Laurence; Benton and Lenore Halstead. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1919.

HEALY, A[aron] Augustus, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 26, 1850, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Weston) Healy, and a descendant of John Healy, who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1650. His father, a pioneer leather merchant, built up a very successful business in New York, and was well known as an art connoisseur and a collector of paintings. After graduating at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1867, the son entered the employment of his father's firm, Healy & Co., and in 1873 was admitted to partnership, the name then becoming A. Healy & Son, and later, A. Healy & Sons. In 1893 the business was merged into the newly formed United States Leather Co., of which Mr. Healy became a director, and in 1902 first vice-president. In 1905 it was reorganized as the Central Leather Co. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Hide and Leather National Bank of New York, and was allied with the firm of A. Olivotti & Co., Italian exporters. He did so much for the promotion of trade with Italy and for Italian immigrants that the crown of Italy conferred upon him the title "Cavaliere Ufficiale." Long interested in politics, Mr. Healy was an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and at its dissolution in 1890 was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, of which he was president or vice-president for many years. He was a member of the Kings county Democratic committee, and in 1885 of the Democratic state committee. Mayor Low appointed him on the first Brooklyn civil service commission in 1884, and during Pres. Cleveland's second term he was collector of internal revenue for the eastern district of New York. For many years he was a member of the Brooklyn board of education. Possessing an inherited and highly cultivated taste for art, he did more than any other man of his day to stimulate and foster art in the city of Brooklyn, and served for many years on the New York art commission. He was a founder and one of the principal benefactors of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. As president of its board of trustees during 1895–1920, he did more than any other man, except Franklin W. Hooper (q.v.), its director, to encourage its membership and make it a unique educational institution of great usefulness and diverse activities. His donations to the institution's art museum included one-sixth of the cost of the famous Tissot collection and one-third of the cost of the South Sea Islands paintings by Gaugin, a lunette, representing the resurrection of Christ, by Giovanni Della Robbia, said to be the most perfect work of its kind in this country, and many other paintings and objects of art. In his will he left the institute $120,000 and the choice of twenty paintings from his private collection. His generosity extended to a wide range of philanthropic, educational, social and art organizations, but so unostentatiously that the public had no knowledge of his many benefactions. A learned economist, he wrote and spoke freely on economic subjects, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the executive committee of the Free Trade League. Supporting many independent movements in politics, he was a conspicuous factor in civil service, tariff and currency reforms. He was esteemed by his fellow-citizens for his high character, the fidelity with which he discharged every public trust, and his unselfish devotion to the interests of his native city. In 1919 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Oberlin College. He was a member of the Reform, Century, National Arts and City clubs of New York, the Rembrandt Club, of which he was a founder, and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He attended the Plymouth (Congregational) Church during the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher, a personal friend, but in later years attended the Presbyterian church. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 7, 1875, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Charles Bradley, of Washington, D. C., by whom he had four children, one of whom survived—Henry W. Healy. Mrs. Healy died in 1912, and he was married (2) Apr. 10, 1915, to Mary Theodosia, daughter of Prof. Albert H. Currier, of Oberlin, O. He died at his summer home at Cold Spring-on-Hudson, Sept. 28, 1921. The accompanying portrait is a reproduction of

Sargent's oil painting in the art gallery of the Brooklyn Institute.

BALDWIN, John Brown, statesman, was born at Spring Farm, Augusta co., Va., Jan. 11, 1820, son of Briscoe G. and Martha (Steele) Baldwin. His father was judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia and one of the leaders of the Staunton bar. The son attended the University of Virginia for three years and after studying law with his father began legal practice at the age of twenty-one at Staunton in partnership with his brother-in-law, Alexander H. H. Stuart. Three years later he opened an office of his own. He took an active part on behalf of the Whig ticket in 1844, from which dated his long-standing reputation as a debater. He was elected to the state legislature the next year and there strongly advocated the provision that representation should be based on what was known as the 'mixed basis' (i. e., of persons and property), as against the 'white basis.' Following his defeat at the next election, he returned to his law practice and achieved marked success. He was a representative to the 'Secession Convention' in 1861 where he opposed the ordinance of secession and was one of a committee sent by the convention to confer with Pres. Lincoln in the hope of averting hostilities. After the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed inspector-general of the state volunteers and when the Virginia troops were merged with those of the confederacy he became colonel of the 52nd regiment. Returning home on account of illness, he was elected to the first and second confederate congresses. After the war he devoted his energies to the task of restoring peace and order in the state. He was again sent to the legislature in 1865 and as speaker of that body formulated the rules under which the present general assembly of Virginia is conducted. In 1868 he was president of the convention of the Conservative party which met to nominate state officers and served on the committee of nine which went to Washington and obtained the permission of the government to have the disfranchising clauses of the Underwood Constitution submitted separately to the people of Virginia. In that year also, he headed the Virginia delegation which nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr. at the New York convention. He also contributed much toward the extension of what is now known as the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, from its former limitations within the state of Virginia to the Ohio River. He was a natural leader of men, esteemed and admired by all who knew him and was one of the most widely-known lawyers of Virginia. He served as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia and filled other similar offices. He was married Sept. 20, 1842, to Susan, daughter of John Howe Peyton, a distinguished lawyer of Staunton, and had issue by her. He died at Staunton, Va., Sept. 30, 1873.

MILLER, George La Forest, journalist, was born at Boonville, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1829, son of Lorin and Morilla (Haskins) Miller. He was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) and began the practice of his profession in Syracuse, N. Y. In 1854 he migrated to Omaha, Neb., being the first physician in the frontier outpost, and within a year was elected to the territorial council, on which he served three terms, during the last as presiding officer. In 1860 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and participated actively in the civil war agitation, contributing editorials to the St. Joseph "Gazette" which attracted wide attention. During 1861–64 he was sutler at Fort Kearney (Neb.), and in 1865 he established the Omaha "Herald," which he edited for twenty-two years. He was a powerful writer, a deep thinker, fearless in the expression of his views, and toiled ceaselessly for the upbuilding of the city and state. His power, with the help of J. Sterling Morton and John P. Irish, held together the Democratic party in the Missouri river country during the reconstruction days following the civil war. In the presidential election of 1876 he gained great notoriety in his attempt to have the electoral vote of Oregon cast for Samuel J. Tilden, who, he always maintained, was really elected. Democratic leaders placed great confidence in his abilities, and recognized him as the most influential party man in the west. He was president of the park board of Omaha when the system of parks was established. He was the general agent of the New York Life Insurance Co., a member of the city fire and police commission; surveyor of customs and collector of the port of Omaha; one of the promoters of the Greater American exposition in Omaha in 1899, and president of the Nebraska Historical Society. In 1900 he retired from active business. Through the news and editorial columns of his paper, and by his strong personality, Dr. Miller helped to lay foundations of statehood that were firm and enduring, and fought for his high ideals with a vigor that made him a national figure. He was twice married: (1) in 1854, to Harriett Elizabeth, daughter of Pliny Dickinson, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and (2) March 17, 1903, to Frances Briggs. Dr. Miller died in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 29, 1920.

REED, John, preacher and jurist, was born at Mendon, Mass., about 1673, son of Samuel and Hopestill (Holebrook) Reed and a descendant of John Read of Rehoboth (the spelling of the family name was subsequently changed), who came to America with the great fleet in 1630. John Reed was graduated at Cambridge in 1697. An interesting story is related of how he came to be retained as a preacher in Hartford, Conn. Both he and a Mr. Walker had been preaching in that city at the time when the town of Woodbury was to be settled, and the question arose which of the two licentiates was to accompany the emigrants thither. Both delivered a discourse on the day that the decision was to be reached, Mr. Walker in the forenoon and Mr. Reed in the afternoon. Mr. Walker's text was "What went ye out into the wilderness for to see—a 'reed' shaken with the wind." He held forth at length upon the fact that the wilderness was the proper and logical environment of a "reed." When called upon to preach that afternoon, Mr. Reed chose the text, "Your adversary, the Devil, walketh about." He agreed that the evil one was a great "walker" and that, instead of remaining with the brethren ought to be kept walking at a distance. And so, according to the story, Mr. Reed was retained at Hartford. He preached at New Milford in 1699 but subsequently, feeling probably that he was better adapted for a legal career, settled in Boston, Mass., to practice law. In this capacity he seems to have been preëminent among his colleagues, although unfortunately there are scarcely any written memorials of him. One of his greatest achievements was the radical change which he effected in the phraseology of

the English deeds of conveyance, converting the cumbrous and redundant forms of speech which characterized them into the simple, clear and concise forms now in use. This radical change, which he effected on his own responsibility, is evidence of the great weight which his opinion must have had with the lawyers of his day, who were then even more disposed than our present generation, to adhere to lengthy and verbose expositions in preference to incurring the danger of being obscure from too much brevity. Many of the statements made by him in cases of civil procedure which he conducted, have been handed down as precedents. Some of his splendid specimens of special pleading have been preserved by Judge Story in some of his forms. The terse arguments which he employed, the originality of his methods of managing cases, his wit, which occasionally ran into biting satire—though, upon the whole his great good nature is most frequently commented upon—all those attributes were well known not only to his own generation of barristers but also to the several generations that succeeded him. The following interesting and characteristic anecdote regarding the great jurist is recorded in the "Biographical Sketches" of Knap: "It is related of him that at one time he traveled South; and there being no conveyance by stage or railroad, and not much communication in any way between the North and South, he adopted the safest and most feasible mode of travel for the times—which was to obtain a dress of the plainest and most unostentatious kind—and with his change of linen in his pack, and his walking-stick, set out on foot. It was from this circumstance that he acquired the name of Leather Jacket, by which he was sometimes called. During his journey, he arrived in a small country village, which happened to be the shire-town; and the court was in session. There was a case about to be tried, in which the plaintiff was a poor man, and unable to pay such fees as were demanded by counsel, and appeared there without any. The defendant was rich and influential, and had able counsel. Mr. Reed listened to the discussion going on in relation to the case, at the public-house during the evening; and, in the morning, intimated to the plaintiff, that he had discovered the points in his case, and might render him some service, but without making himself known to him. The plaintiff readily availed himself of his assistance; and Mr. Reed appeared and opened the case, and won it, very much to the surprise of all present; and immediately, without any pay for his valuable services, left the court-house—he to pursue his journey and they to wonder who the mysterious stranger could be. After having been for some time in the House of Representatives, he was elected to the council when Shirley was in the chair, and there passed the same upright course." As a legislator Mr. Reed had the reputation of always speaking with frankness, regardless of political consequences. He was without question the greatest American lawyer of his time, according to the opinion of several of his contemporaries. He was distinguished by sincere piety and is described as somewhat eccentric in his manners. At the time of his death he owned valuable tracts of land in several townships of Massachusetts, and a mansion-house in Boston. He published a grammar and some political essays. He had six children by his wife, Ruth: John; William; Ruth, wife of Rev. Mr. Hann of Fairfield; Mary; Abigail; and Deborah Reed. His son John was one of the first settlers of Fairfield, Conn., and when it was incorporated into a town in 1767, it was named Reading in his honor. Mr. Reed died in 1749.

WAGER-SMITH, E., contracting structural engineer and inventor, was born at Saddle River, Bergen co., N. J., July 20, 1872, son of Edward Knowlton and Annie Elizabeth (Wager) Smith, grandson of Alexander and Huldah (Curtis) Hamilton and great-grandson of Hermanus Bleecker (q.v.), of Albany, N. Y., of Holland Dutch descent, who was the law partner of Theodore Sedgwick (q.v.), member of congress from New York, and appointed by Pres. Van Buren as chargé d'affaires at the Hague. Edward Knowlton Smith, father of our subject, was a scientific pharmacist who made many contributions to his profession and served as surgeon's assistant in the Federal navy during the civil war. E. Wager-Smith attended St. Paul's Military School, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., and was graduated at the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, in 1889. In 1893 he became draftsman for Merritt & Co., a structural steel firm of Philadelphia, where he rapidly rose to the position of estimator, and later to that of structural engineer. He remained with this house until 1910, when he entered business for himself as a contracting engineer, under the name of E. Wager-Smith. His professional work included the designing of the wire cloth drying tower for the American Wire Fabrics Co., at Mt. Wolf, Penn., which technical authorities judge to be structurally the best, safest and most economic building of its kind, and it has been widely copied throughout the United States. He was an expert constructor of fire-proof buildings and at the time of his death was in charge of the construction of a large iron plant at York, Pa. He was constantly improving construction devices and he invented the Wager Timber Scale (patented, 1902) for computing the strength of wooden beams, and the Merritt Beam Scale (patented, 1902) for computing the strength of steel beams. He had also practically completed an adjustable pipe fixture for use in connection with pipe railings. Through his interest in photography, his avocation, he invented the Wager Exposure Scale (patented, 1901) for correctly timing photographic exposures and the Wager Definition Scale (copyright 1905) for determining the longest exposure allowable to produce clearly defined pictures of moving objects. He was fond of tennis and hunting and the games of whist and chess, and later devoted much of his free time to experimental horticulture. He was a member of the T-Square Club (Philadelphia), La Fayette Club (York), Harrisburg (Pa.) Club, the Masonic fraternity, and a life member of the American Red Cross. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was an independent in politics. His dominating personal characteristic was his extreme originality, expressed in his business, his recreations, his home and in his mode of dress. His indomitable will, and unusually brilliant mind made him always a leader. He keenly appreciated poetry and literature, possessed a voice of rich quality and sang with talent, and was also a versatile and brilliant conversationalist. He was married June 27, 1895, to Alice M., adopted daughter of John Eckert, a contractor and builder of Pottstown, Pa., and had

four children: Robert Le Wyk; John Robert Le Wyk; David Richard Willson and Joseph Daniel Western Wager-Smith. He died in York, Pa., May 18, 1920.

MARSHALL, Thomas Riley, vice-president of the United States, was born at North Manchester, Ind., Mar. 14, 1854, son of Daniel Miller and Martha Ann (Patterson) Marshall. His great-grandfather, Thomas Marshall, was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and captain of a Virginia company in the revolutionary war; his grandfather, Riley Marshall, removed from Bedford county, Va., to Grant county, Ind., in 1817, was the first clerk of Grant county and the first court to sit at Marion, Ind., was held at his home. Thomas R. Marshall was graduated at Wabash College in 1873, taking his A.M. degree in 1876. He read law in the office of Judge Walter Olds, Columbia City, Ind., and was admitted to the bar and began to practice on his twenty-first birthday. Shortly thereafter he formed a law partnership with William F. McNagny, and subsequently P. H. Clugston was admitted to the firm, which flourished until Mr. Marshall was elected governor, and became one of the most prominent in northern Indiana. He was patient and tireless in mastering his cases and investigated every detail with such care and fidelity to the interests of his clients that he made hundreds of devoted adherents. His gift of eloquence, wit and knowledge of the law made him almost irresistible before a jury. The only time he ever sought political office was in 1880, when he desired to be prosecuting attorney of his county but was defeated. He was chairman of the Democratic committee of his congressional district in 1896–98 and won recognition as an able and faithful party worker. At the Democratic state convention in 1908 he was nominated for governor on the fourth ballot when a deadlock between the Taggart and anti-Taggart factions appeared imminent and he was agreed upon as a compromise candidate. He conducted a vigorous canvass and was elected by a majority of 15,000 although Mr. Taft carried the state for the Republican national ticket. This triumph was due largely to Mr. Marshall's own personality, for his popularity with all elements in his own party united them firmly behind him and many who differed with him politically voted for him simply on the ground of good fellowship. During his four-year term as governor he put his influence behind a number of progressive measures and secured their passage, which enhanced his reputation and prestige throughout the country. The most notable of these enactments were a law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age except in domestic or farm labor; an employers' liability law; a law on corrupt practices in elections; pure food law; tax laws relating to the taxation of railroads, telegraph and telephone companies and other corporations; a measure providing for the medical inspection of school children and for a minimum wage for teachers; a statute regulating sanitation and methods in the shops of food producers, and an act making two cents a mile the maximum rate for the transportation of railroad passengers. Mr. Marshall was the candidate of the Indiana delegation for presidential candidate at the Baltimore Democratic national convention in 1912. When the nomination went to Woodrow Wilson he was selected for the vice-presidency and was elected, taking his seat Mar. 4, 1913. He played the difficult and self-effacing rôle of vice-president with entire success. As president of the senate he was loved and respected by the members of that body to a greater extent than any of his immediate predecessors. His unaffected humor, his shrewdness, sound sense, impartiality, courtesy and entire lack of self-importance won the affection and esteem of Republicans and Democrats alike. He administered the rules of the senate fearlessly and without favor. During Pres. Wilson's absence in Paris and his subsequent illness Mr. Marshall's conduct was tactful and correct. By request of the president he presided at the cabinet meetings while the president was in France, but in them he refrained from expressing his views or giving advice. It was pointed out that under the constitution the presidency would revert to the vice-president if the president put himself in a position where he could not carry out his duties. At the time it was Mr. Marshall's unavoidable responsibility to stand ready, at what seemed a moment's notice, to act as chief executive, yet he never encouraged by word or act the taking of a step that might, at least temporarily, have elevated him to the highest office. Mr. Marshall's political principles were of the Jeffersonian type. He was a firm believer in representative democracy, local self-government and states' rights, and was not slow to denounce what he believed to be usurpations of those rights by the general government. His name figured in the Democratic primaries in Indiana for the presidential nomination in 1920, and he was again mentioned in the campaign of 1924, but in neither case made any effort to enter the lists. The Charlotte "Observer" in the latter year urged the opposing factions of the Democratic party to compromise upon him as candidate for president. This suggestion he cast aside in a letter published after his death, in which he said: "I belong to that school which believes that the presidency is too exalted an office to be put up, through the primary, for sale to the biggest money bag. Mine eyes have lived to see the time when, instead of the people hiring servants, servants are now trying to hire the people. Be not deceived in human nature. What a man buys he owns and will use for himself. I am quite contented and happy in the faith that good citizens are as necessary as good officials." He was a caustic opponent of the prohibition amendment. He served on the supreme council of Scottish rite Masons for the northern jurisdiction, and was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Wabash College in 1909, Notre Dame University in 1910, University of Pennsylvania in 1911, University of North Carolina in 1913, University of Maine in 1914 and Washington and Jefferson College in 1915, and the degree of J.D. from Villanova College in 1918. A frank and honest manner, unswerving loyalty to his friends and a whimsical humor and wit endeared him to the people generally, without regard to politics. Mr. Marshall was married Oct. 2, 1895, to Lois Irene, daughter of William Kimsey of Angola, Ind. He died in Washington, D. C., June 1, 1925.

WILEY, Edwin, librarian and author, was born at Coal Creek, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1872, son of Edwin Floyd and Katherine (McAdoo) Wiley, and grandson of Henry Howard and Mary Burke Buchanan (Boyd) Wiley. His grandfather was a pioneer coal and iron operator in Tennessee, who explored and located fields there early in the 19th century, and his father was in the same

business. Edwin Wiley was graduated at the University of Tennessee in 1891 with the degree of B.S., and received the A.B. and A.M. degrees there in 1898. He took post-graduate courses at Vanderbilt University, and received his Ph.D. degree from George Washington University in 1911. He began his career as librarian in 1892 as an apprentice assistant in the Harvard University Library. A year later he became librarian and assistant in English at the University of Tennessee, and in 1899 transferred his services to Vanderbilt University as associate librarian and assistant in English. In 1906–13 he served in the classification department of the library of congress and as advisory professor in post-graduate English at George Washington University. In the latter year the University of California sent for him to classify and reorganize its library system, a task occupying two years. During the years 1916–22 he was librarian of the U. S. Naval War College in Newport, R. I., and from there was appointed librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library. He belonged to the American Library and Political Science associations, Bibliographical Society, Rhode Island Library Association, the California Library Association, the Illinois Library Association, the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity, and he was an honorary member of the Minnesota Historical Society. He was author of "The Old and the New Renaissance" (1903); the "Early Presses of Tennessee" (1907) and "The Element of the Supernatural in Three Plays of Shakespeare—Julius Caesar, Hamlet and Macbeth" (1914); and joint editor of "The United States: Its Beginnings, Progress and Modern Development," in eleven volumes (1910–16); the "Foundation Library for Young People" (1911) and "The Great War" (1921). He wrote the chapter on "Libraries in the South" in "The South in the Building of the Nation," and articles on library history, library architecture and related subjects for the 1919 edition of the Encyclopedia Americana. He was also joint author of classification schemes for sociology and social history for that publication and the sole author of the "Library of Congress Classification Schemes for Political Science, Philosophy, English, American and Comparative Literature, Charities and Correction." He was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married Aug. 7, 1902, to Garnet, daughter of L. G. Noel, a dentist of Nashville, Tenn., and they had two children: Edwin Garnet and Llewellyn Noel Wiley. Dr. Wiley died in Peoria, Ill., Oct. 20, 1924.

ARREL, George Francis, jurist, was born in Poland township, Mahoning co., O., Oct. 1, 1840, son of David and Martha (Moore) Arrel; grandson of John and Martha (Stewart) Arrel, and great-grandson of David Arrel, who came from the northern part of Ireland before the revolutionary war and settled in Franklin county, Pa. The great-grandfather served in the patriot army and John Arrel, the grandfather, in the war of 1812, both as privates. George Francis Arrel was graduated in 1865 at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. He began the study of law at Warren, O., under the preceptorship of F. E. Hutchin, and was graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) law school of Union University in 1867 with the degree of LL.B. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the bar in New York and Ohio and subsequently was admitted to practice before the bar of the United States supreme court. He began legal practice in Youngstown, O., in 1868, and served there as city solicitor during 1870–78 and was judge of the common pleas court of Ohio from September, 1880, to February, 1887. Later, he resumed private practice and on his retirement in 1917 was a member of the law firm of Arrel, Wilson, Harrington & De Ford, his partners being James P. Wilson, John T. Harrington and Union C. De Ford. He conducted a general practice which, in later years, was confined chiefly to corporation law. He was at the head of his firm from the time he entered it in 1899 until he retired, but the firm was altered several times. John E. McVey and Henry M. Robinson were his first associates, in 1899, in the firm of Arrel, McVey & Robinson. In 1903 Mr. Robinson retired and Robert W. Tayler, formerly a member of congress, took his place, the firm name then becoming Arrel, McVey & Tayler. Two years thereafter, upon Mr. Tayler's appointment as a federal district judge, A. L. Rowland and John T. Harrington were added to the firm, which then did business as Arrel, McVey, Rowland & Harrington. Mr. McVey died the following year and Mr. Wilson took his place. Upon Mr. Rowland's retirement, the firm of Arrel, Wilson, Rowland & Harrington was altered to that of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington and so continued until 1910, when Judge De Ford became a member of the firm. No further change occurred until Judge Arrel's retirement from the firm in 1917. Westminster College conferred upon him the honorary LL.D. degree in 1913. He was one of the original members of the Ohio State Bar Association and a member also of the American Bar Association. Politically he was a Republican. He was married Oct. 18, 1876, to Grace, daughter of David Tod (q.v.), a lawyer, who was governor of Ohio during the civil war. Judge Arrel had two children: David T. and Frances Maria Arrel, wife of Donald Parson of Youngstown. He died Apr. 7, 1923.

DARLING, Flora Adams, founder of the D.A.R., was born at Lancaster, N. H., July 25, 1840, daughter of Harvey and Nancy Dustin (Rowell) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams of Braintree, Mass. Her father, the son of Benjamin and Sally (Lamb) Adams, was a colonel in the New Hampshire militia, and a member of the state legislature. Her mother was a descendant of Hannah Dustin, heroine of the Indian war. Their daughter was educated at Lancaster Academy and under private tutors, and by her early marriage to a citizen of Louisiana, who served as an officer in the Confederate army, she became familiar with the problems and point of view of the South. Mrs. Darling is best known as the founder of three patriotic societies of women. She established the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of revolutionary patriots, promoting a general diffusion of knowledge and preserving and extending institutions of American freedom. Its membership is restricted to women descended from colonists who took part in the revolutionary war, either as citizens, soldiers, sailors or as civil officers. Upon its formation she was acknowledged by a resolution of the society to be its founder, became its first vice-president and was made an honorary life member. She initiated work in all the states, with the object of forming state societies to be federated into a national order, and assisted in

organizing sixteen such bodies, the first organizing officers of the order being appointed over her signature as founder. As the creator of the society and invested with authority to develop its organization, she took an active interest in its growth and welfare until its board, whose membership was selected by her, departed from the fundamental aim she had pursued of developing a society composed of state bodies represented in a national body on the basis of a federal republic. By an amendment to the constitution the board made the society a national body, the state orders were obliterated, and power was vested in the board with headquarters at Washington, D. C. The board also widened the scope of eligibility to membership by including collateral descendants of revolutionary patriots. Mrs. Darling resisted these changes and resigned from the society, together with an influential section of its members who supported her. In the course of its growth the society vindicated the stand she made to preserve its constitution as originally conceived, by restoring lineal descent exclusively from revolutionary patriots as a qualification of membership and recognizing state regents in its national organization. After leaving it she organized in New York city, Nov. 11, 1891, the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, whose incorporation was based on state organizations federated into a general society, and its membership qualification on lineal descent. Of this society she was very proud. It encouraged state pride by endowing each state body with property rights and independence of action. She was acknowledged officially to be its founder and was made an honorary life member. As a society of state societies, the Daughters of the Revolution holds annual meetings in one or other of the states by invitation, and seeks to promote a broader knowledge of nationalism and a closer understanding between sections. It has accomplished notable work in the erection of tablets to mark the scenes of revolutionary events and the graves of patriots, the purchase of historic houses dating from revolutionary times, and in raising monuments at Valley Forge, Pa., and at Cambridge, Mass., the latter marking the site where Washington took command of the continental army, July 3, 1775. The third society Mrs. Darling founded was the United States Daughters of 1812, organized Jan. 8, 1892, and comprising constituent state societies formed in honor of their respective patriots of the war of 1812. Of this organization she was elected director-general for life. In addition to her patriotic and executive work Mrs. Darling devoted considerable time to the writing of historical works and fiction. She was the author of "Mrs. Darling's Letters," being memoirs of the civil war (1884); "A Social Diplomat" (1888); "Senator Athens, C. S. A." (1889); "A Wayward Winning Woman" (1890); "Helen Wadsworth" (1899); "History of the D.A.R. and D.R. Societies" (1901); "The Senator's Daughter" (1907), and "Memories of Virginia" (1907). Her contributions to magazine literature comprised numerous short stories and poems, which showed unusual versatility. Her poems include "Emancipation of Labor, an Ode to the Oppressed of all Nations." As a devotee of music she was vice-president of the Lamperti School of Music, New York, president of the American National Institute in Paris, and patron and vice-president of the Edward Irving Darling Musical Society, founded in honor of her son, a composer. She was also a member of the Society of American Authors. She received from Windsor College of Western Maryland the honorary degree of A.B., and from the Kentucky Military Institute that of A.M. "for literary merit," and from Jefferson Davis a testimonial "in the name of the South for standing an exponent of truth and justice." Mrs. Darling was married Mar. 12, 1860, to Gen. Edward Irving Darling, who was mortally wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863, dying three days later. There was one child, Edward Irving Darling, musician and composer, who died in 1894. Mrs. Darling died in New York city, Jan. 6, 1910.

RAUSKOLB, Fred Willis, manufacturer, was born in Dedham, Mass., Feb. 26, 1868, son of John Konrad and Mary S. (Elder) Rauskolb. His father was a native of Sternberg, Austria, and came to the United States during the civil war. The son was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a gold-beater, one of the smallest industries in the United States, yet extending back to the early Egyptians nearly 5,000 years. He was apprenticed for a five-year term but at the end of four years he had acquired full knowledge of all the details of the business and was given his time. He was employed at his trade for thirteen years and in 1898 he purchased the business of his employer, George W. Davis, a master gold-beater of Medford, Mass., who had recently died. He not only enlarged the business but by his enterprise and originality, devised a number of improvements which placed it on the highest peak of development which the art of gold-beating has reached. The gold is still beaten out by hand as it was 5,000 years ago with hammers weighing eight to twenty pounds, the workers beating the metal on sheepskin parchment. The process employed in the Rauskolb factory is as follows: the precious metal is first mixed with an alloy of silver and copper to give strength to the leaf. The metal is made into bars about five inches long, one inch wide and one-eighth of an inch thick. The bars are rolled into long strips about the thickness of a sheet of book paper and are then ready for the beating process. The beater cuts the strips of gold into one-inch squares and lays 200 of them between sheets of "cutch" paper, procurable only in France, which are placed into the parchment cover. Each square is beaten down to about four times its original size. They are cut into four squares and this time placed between delicate ox intestinal skins and after returning them to the parchment cover the beating is resumed. After two hours' beating they are again cut to about 4 x 4 inch squares and subjected to a final beating, which requires an average of twelve hours' time. The gold leaf is now one-three hundred thousandth of an inch thick and is made up into a book of twenty-five sheets for the trade. The complete process requires three days if weather conditions are favorable. The Rauskolb firm, which was incorporated in 1915, puts out eighteen grades of gold leaf varying from eighteen to twenty-three carat. An improvement made by Mr. Rauskolb was a method of making the gold leaf stick to the paper accompanying it by means of pressure, an advantage to sign painters and dome gilders working in the open, where, if ordinary leaf were used it would blow away. The process was patented in 1885 and the product called 'transfer gold." His second invention was "roll gold," patented Sept. 9, 1913, which is the leaf in a continuous strip laid on paper and rolled up so

that it can be cut to any size desired. His most important invention was a "patent sized gold leaf," patented July 14, 1914, and made especially for stamping manufacturers' trade-marks on shoes, and was very extensively adopted by the shoe trade. Before the introduction of "patent sized gold leaf" the ordinary leaf was laid on the leather, or other material to be stamped, and held by a coating of olive oil. The impression was then made with a hot die and the surplus gold collected by the use of a rubber sponge. With "patent sized gold leaf" it is only necessary to place the leaf on the material, use a hot die, and the imprint is complete. The waste remains on the paper and no gold is lost. Mr. Rauskolb also invented an automatic device for feeding the rolls of paper on which the gold is placed to the stamping machine. At the time of his death he was president of the F. W. Rauskolb Co., which was one of the largest gold leaf manufacturing establishments in the country, employing seventy operators and its sales averaging $500,000. The company also supplied silver, aluminum, and composition leaf bronze powders, liquid and gold size, white and color leaf, and gilders' materials. Mr. Rauskolb was also treasurer and general manager of the American Rolled Gold Leaf Co., of Providence, R. I. While a journeyman he was president of his local union; subsequently he was president of the National Gold Beaters' Union and the Gold Leaf Manufacturers' Association. He was a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross and its supreme treasurer at the time of his death, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and the South Boston Yacht Club, of which he was for years a commodore. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 27, 1888, to Mary Lizzie, daughter of Alfred Ells of Medford, Mass.; and (2) Oct. 10, 1908, to Fannie A., daughter of Samuel G. Jepson of Medford, Mass. He had three children: Willis, Helen and Marion Rauskolb. He died at Friendship, Me., Apr. 21, 1922.

REEDY, William Marion, journalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1862, son of Patrick and Ann (Marion) Reedy. He was educated at a Jesuit school, studying with an idea of becoming an accountant, and was awarded the degree of Master of Accounts at St. Louis University in 1880. Finally he drifted into journalism, obtaining employment on St. Louis papers, and attracting attention by his original treatment of the things he wrote about. In 1893 he became editor of the "St. Louis Mirror," a so-called society paper, and its proprietor in 1896. The character of the paper was soon changed and it took its place as one of the leading artistic, literary-critical journals in the country under the name of "Reedy's Mirror." Due to his inspiration, many young writers and poets developed and found an audience to hearten and inspire. In his paper were found the earlier efforts of Zoe Akins, Edna Vincent Millay, Edgar Lee Masters, Fannie Hurst, "Patience Worth" and others who later attained some measure of fame. Mr. Reedy was one of a group of journalists of his day who revolted against slap-dash methods and aimed to assimilate something of the ethics and manners of an earlier time. The group included George Harvey, Michael Monahan, E. W. Howe and H. L. Mencken, each one truly American, but conscious of the value of European culture. In the world of letters Mr. Reedy's work was entirely journalistic. Apart from two short essays entitled "The Literature of Childhood" and "A Golden Book," together with an introduction or two to Mitchell Kennerley's reprints, there is nothing of permanent form to point to. But his "Reflections" in the "Mirror" contain pictures of life and society that were unexcelled and his weekly notes sometimes grew into delightful specimens of the familiar conversational essay. As time wore on the "Mirror" expanded with the editor's interest to include economical and political questions. Like Dean Swift, of whom he was a great admirer, he could "write interestingly of a broom-stick" or a returning family party worn out with a day's unwonted enjoyment. He cultivated his inborn powers of observation in this way and practiced most faithfully the great art of "writing out of himself," imparting to all he did that peculiar personal note which, when clearly struck, is the height of impersonality. Of him the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican" said: "Yet of even more importance than what actually appeared in the pages of 'The Mirror' was the influence which Reedy as a critic and a sociable companion exercised upon the writers of his day. Of St. Louis he made a kind of oasis in the great American desert, and his influence was undoubtedly greater than if he had weakly yielded to the general drift toward New York—for somewhat similar reasons and with a like justification by results Eugene Field elected to remain in Chicago." Mr. Reedy was active in civic affairs and widely known among Democratic politicians. He was married three times; his first wife was divorced, the second died, and the third, a Mrs. Margaret Chambers, survived him. He died in San Francisco, Calif., July 28, 1920.

McGOLRICK, James, R. C. bishop of Duluth, was born at Borrisokane, county Tipperary, Ireland, May 1, 1841, son of Felix and Bridget (Henry) McGolrick. Two of his brothers were priests and two sisters entered the Order of St. Joseph. James McGolrick received his preliminary education in parish schools. He was educated for the priesthood at All Hallows College, Dublin, where he was ordained in 1867. In the same year he came to the United States to take up his appointed service in the diocese of St. Paul (Minn.) and for a year he was assistant to Rev. (later archbishop) John Ireland, then pastor of the Cathedral of St. Paul. In 1868 he was detailed to establish a parish in West Minneapolis. He built a temporary wooden structure from which evolved, in 1873, the present splendid Church of the Immaculate Conception, Minneapolis. He continued as pastor twenty-two years, until 1889, and his work there is engraved in the hearts of the people. He provided wholesome activities for the members of his flock; was particularly interested in the welfare of young men; was a founder and promoter of the Catholic Building Loan Association; a trustee of the Minneapolis Academy of Science, and was associated in the Irish colonization movement in Minnesota. In 1888 St. Paul became an archdiocese; northern Minnesota was formed into a diocese in 1889, and in the latter year three new suffragan sees were erected. Among these, that of Duluth embraced thirteen counties, covering a total area of 40,000 square miles. He was called to the bishopric of Duluth, which at the time contained 32 churches, 10 stations, 5 schools with 800 pupils, 2,000 Catholic Indians and 20,000 white population, and one community of sisters. He arrived in Duluth at the beginning of 1890. This was the beginning of a service which was

fittingly celebrated in its twenty-fifth anniversary during the Christmas holiday period of 1914–15, and in the 50th anniversary of his priesthood in June, 1917. After 1910 he had jurisdiction over 22,000 square miles, the Duluth diocese having been divided in that year, yet the Catholic population of each of the two parts was much larger than the total population of his original diocese. The same zeal which characterized his work as pastor manifested itself in his work as bishop. Under his fostering care there sprang up temperance societies, literary clubs, pious and charitable confraternities. Among the many living monuments of his zeal in Duluth may be mentioned the Cathedral Church and presbytery and the Cathedral school with its club rooms and auditorium, as well as the Cathedral high school. To the Cathedral school he personally gave a commencement fund of $30,000. He was a dominant factor in the erection of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Hospital, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, and various hospitals and charitable institutions throughout the diocese. He was a member of the Duluth library board from the time of its organization, and also served on the park board of the city. A vigorous factor in community affairs, he was vice-president of the City and County Work Farm Commission; a charter member of the Duluth Humane Society, and active in the affairs of the Duluth Commercial Club. He found his chief recreation in amateur gardening, books, art, and European travel. His outstanding characteristics were his mildness, his love of children and his public spirit. Bishop McGolrick died in Duluth, Minn., Jan. 23, 1918.

LEVISON, Wallace Goold, scientist and inventor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1846, son of Uriah and Elizabeth Reynolds (Goold) Levison. He was graduated at Cooper Union, New York city, in 1865, and at Harvard University, with the degree of B.S., in 1870, having specialized in chemistry. He was director of the chemical laboratories of Cooper Union until 1884. Thereafter he devoted his entire time to chemical and electrical research, and was the inventor of several important physical and electrical devices. He invented, in March, 1881, the spectropolariscope, an instrument which, it was claimed, made possible the examination of the mineral composition of the planets by means of polarized light. In 1887 Mr. Levison invented and successfully operated what was said to have been the first automatic, single-lens camera ever constructed capable of taking a series of pictures in rapid succession on separate dry plates. These plates, 3¼ x 4¼ inches in size, were carried in compartments on a polygonal wheel which was caused alternately to turn and to pause by "a peculiar screw motion." At each rest a battery-driven electromagnet automatically opened the camera shutter and exposed the lens. Mr. Levison devised the camera to assist a fellow scientist to make certain physiological and astronomical studies. He exhibited his model and a series of pictures which he had taken with it at a meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography in June, 1888, and explained how the mechanism employed to drive the plate carrier in the model could be applied to a screen or a film carrier, and, also, how by a simple modification of the contact switch the shutter could be operated indefinitely, the number of exposures being limited only by the length of the film. The original model constructed by Mr. Levison later was placed on exhibition at the U.S. national museum, Washington, D. C. He also invented (1886) one of the earliest arc lamps, which he sold to the Thomson-Houston Co. of Quincy, Mass. Mr. Levison was an expert in photographing luminous objects and a careful student of the fluorescence and phosphorescence of minerals. He was a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and contributed greatly to its growth and development. He founded its department of mineralogy, of which he was for many years the head, and he was one of the originators of its department of astronomy. In his home he had a remarkable collection of minerals and of paintings. He was a fellow, patron, life member and counsellor of the New York Academy of Sciences, and one of the earliest members of the New York Mineralogical Club, of which he was secretary from 1903 to 1918 and corresponding secretary from 1918 to 1924. He organized the Brooklyn Academy of Photography and was president during 1887–90, also the Astronomical Society of Brooklyn, and was a member of the New York Microscopical Society. He was a prolific writer on scientific subjects, one of the most important being a paper on the origin and sequence of the New Jersey traps. He was awarded the honorary degree of Ch.E. by Cooper Union in 1922. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1924.

LIBBEY, Laura Jean, author, was born in Springfield, Mass., Mar. 22, 1862, daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Libbey, and a descendant of the Libbeys who came to America in 1600 from France. Her father, a surgeon of Maine, wrote many articles for medical journals. She attended the public schools in Brooklyn, and studied for three years at Vassar College. When fourteen years of age a composition she wrote as a student so impressed her teacher that the latter took it to Robert Bonner, editor of the New York "Ledger," who paid her $5.00 for it and published it, at the same time advising her not to submit any more work to him till she was eighteen years old. She continued to write, but waited until she reached that age before visiting Mr. Bonner again, when he engaged her to contribute regularly to the "Ledger," which was then on the crest of its popularity. She also wrote for the "Family Story Paper" and the "Fireside Companion," which journals at that time provided the sole literary diversion for hundreds of thousands of American families, and through which a number of her stories ran serially in weekly instalments. She was editor of the New York "Fashion Bazaar," in 1891–94 and a writer of special articles for the New York "Evening World," in 1899–1901, and also the Chicago "Tribune." Miss Libbey wrote 160 books of fiction, all ardent love stories and all with happy endings. It was estimated at one time that from ten to fifteen million copies of her books were sold. The listing of her works in the Library of Congress occupied more space than those of any other American author. Most of her heroines were girls inexperienced in life but fortified by the fundamental virtues, which always triumphed in the end. Among her titles were "When His Love Grew Cold"; "Had She Loved Him Less"; "Lotta, the Cloak Model"; "The Price of a Kiss"; "Lovers Once, but Strangers Now"; "A Forbidden Marriage"; "That Pretty Young Girl"; "Olive's Courtship"; and "Miss Middleton's Lover," the last novelized from a play she wrote when she was fourteen, and dramatized and produced at Blaney's Theater, Brook-

lyn. For a generation she was a "best seller," leading her contemporaries in the production of colorful romances appealing to the masses. Her works, while not literature, were keyed to gratify the romantic urge of youth, and if she was not profound young women everywhere in the United States found her readable. One of her commentators described her as "Laura the incomparable, the delightful; Laura who could evoke pink-and-lavender glamour right from page 1; Laura who never failed to deliver the loving couple into each other's arms, while bells banged the nuptials and friends wept into their kerchiefs." The New York "Times" summed up her enormous literary productivity as in the tradition of the Mrs. Trollopes, Charlotte M. Braemes and the Mrs. Hungerfords who wrested something of fortune and something of fame out of an environment in which woman's competition was a much harder thing to wage than it became later. Her books continued to have a large sale long after their first publication and in 1924 a New York publishing firm had twenty-two of her works listed as still retaining a large reading public, chiefly in cities with considerable foreign populations. She was married Sept. 16, 1898, to Van Mater Stilwell of Brooklyn, N. Y., but retained her maiden name as a novelist. She died in Brooklyn, New York, Oct. 25, 1924.

GLEASON, John Hiram, surgeon, was born at Cowansville, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 20, 1869, son of Hiram Elhanan and Mary Victoria (Stinehour) Gleason, grandson of Hiram and Lucinda (Wightman) Gleason, great-grandson of Isaac and Eunice (Loveland) Gleason and great-great-grandson of Job Gleason, a native of the north of Ireland, who emigrated in the middle of the eighteenth century and settled at what is now Highgate, Vt. He attended Cowansville Academy and was graduated in the department of chemistry of McGill University, Montreal, in 1891. Subsequently he entered McGill Medical College where he was graduated M.D. and C.M. in 1895 and after a post-graduate course in the Post Graduate Medical College, New York city, settled in Manchester, N. H., in 1896. There he became connected with the out-patient department of the Sacred Heart Hospital and the emergency ward of the Elliot Hospital. In 1898 he was appointed surgeon to the Elliot Hospital and in 1903 joined the surgical staff of the Notre Dame Hospital, to which, as well as to the Manchester Children's Home, he became consulting surgeon. In 1910 he founded his own private hospital, the Beacon Hill, which occupied an entire square in the city, and earned an enviable name as a master surgeon. Through his public spirit as chairman of the New Hampshire highway commission he was instrumental in promoting the erection of the Queen City bridge at Manchester, the largest span built across the Merrimack river, and in the laying of many modernized roadways through the city. He was the author of a number of monographs on medical subjects. For some years he was medical examiner for the Massachusetts Life Insurance Co. He also acted as a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings Bank, and as a director in several industrial organizations, as well as president of the New Hampshire Surgical Society, the Hillsborough County Medical Society and the Manchester Medical Association. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the British Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire State Medical Society, Merrimack County Medical Society and the American Hospital Association. He also held membership in the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Manchester Historical Society, the New Hampshire Fish & Game League, Manchester Fish and Game Protective Association, the Hillsboro County Game and Protective Association, the Lake Sunapee Regatta Association, the Sunripi Park Yacht Club, Interval Country, Vesper Country, Derryfield and other clubs. Dr. Gleason was married at Manchester, N. H., Oct. 17, 1899, to Ethel Eastman, daughter of Col. William Lyle Simmons of Lexington, Ky., and had two children, Elizabeth Eastman and John Macarthur Gleason. He died at Manchester, N. H., June 29, 1925.

KUNKEL, John Atley, merchant, was born at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa., Feb. 16, 1835, son of Aaron and Rebecca (Long) Kunkel, and a descendant of John Michael Kunkel, who came from Breitenbrunn, Germany, in 1749, and settled in Berks county, Pa., where he was granted 400 acres of land in Heidelberg township by the provincial government. From John M. Kunkel the line of descent is traced through his son Leonhard and the latter's wife Rosina Stumpf, and their son John and his wife Susanna Coover, who were the grandparents of John Atley Kunkel. He entered upon his business career by opening a country store at Shippensburg, Pa. His next undertaking was the management of a general hardware store at Newville, Pa. In 1869 he engaged in business in New York city with his cousin, Samuel S. Long, under the firm name of S. S. Long & Bro., wholesale dealers in eggs, butter and cheese, and continued in this enterprise until 1914. During the last twenty-five years of his life he resided on his estate at Pennington, N. J., where he associated himself with all public improvements. Among his many philanthropic and charitable acts was the gift to the town of Pennington of a ten-acre tract known as Kunkel Park. In his annual rôle of Santa Claus he gave to hundreds of children of the town. In 1897 Mr. Kunkel obtained a patent for an invention called the "Indicator," now in general use at all public buildings at night for summoning carriages and automobiles. He also invented and patented the first household refrigerator with air insulation, for which he received a diploma from the American Institute. He was a colonel in the Pennsylvania state militia and was one of Abraham Lincoln's bodyguard from Harrisburg to Baltimore at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration as president, when he had to travel in disguise to the capital. He was a member of the Cyrus (Masonic) lodge of Pennington, at the time of his death being the oldest Mason in the state of New Jersey; the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. As a man of high honor and fine integrity, of fine address and sunny disposition, he was esteemed and beloved by all. He was married (1) at Scotland, Franklin co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1863, to Susan Emma, daughter of Robert Sharp. She died in 1883, leaving a son, Robert Sharp Kunkel; and a daughter, Alice May, wife of Emerson Brooks, of New York. He was married (2) Oct. 15, 1885, to Jennie Foster Scott. He died at Pennington, N. J., Sept. 5, 1921.

TRUE, Frederick William, zoölogist, was born at Middletown, Conn., July 8, 1858, son of the Rev. Charles Kittredge and Elizabeth Bassett

(Hyde) True, a brother of Alfred Charles True, educator and agriculturist, and grandson of William True, a merchant of Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass. He was a descendant of Henry True, who came to America from England and settled at Salem, Mass., about 1636. His father was the first Methodist minister to receive the degree of D.D. from Harvard College. He was graduated B.Sc. at New York University in 1878, and received an appointment in the U. S. government service in the fish commission in Washington, D. C. He served as expert special agent on fisheries for the 10th U. S. census in 1879, and in 1880 was sent as custodian of the collections of the U. S. fish commission to the Berlin Fisheries Exhibition. During 1881–83 he was librarian of the U. S. national museum, also acting curator of the division of mammals, of which he was full curator during 1883–91, and executive curator from the latter year until 1897. When the U. S. national museum was reorganized in 1897, he was appointed head curator of the department of biology. Upon the death of Dr. Goode in 1896, he served for a short period, in the absence of Dr. Langley, as acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and from then until 1901 the administration of the U. S. national museum fell mainly upon Dr. True. He retained direct supervision of the collection of mammals until 1909, when a curator was designated to relieve him of this care. His duties were varied and exacting, and for many years his scientific work was largely subordinated to his strictly administrative responsibilities. He left the U. S. national museum on June 1, 1911, to become assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the library, exchanges, and zoölogical park. Dr. True also served with distinction in the extensive field of international work. He directed the preparation of the exhibits for the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. national museum and represented these institutions at Nashville, Tenn., in 1897; Omaha, Nebr., in 1898; Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901; Charleston, S. C., in 1902; St. Louis, Mo., in 1904; and Portland, Ore., in 1905. In 1907 he was U. S. delegate to the Seventh International Zoölogical Congress. His scientific reputation is chiefly based on his studies of the cetacea, and he ranks with Eschricht, Lilljeborg, Van Beneden and Flower as an authority on whales. Through his persistent efforts, he brought together in the U. S. national museum one of the largest and most important collections of whales in existence. Besides visiting and personally inspecting the specimens in many other museums, he made a very complete collection of photographs of specimens and had at his command a vastly greater amount of material than any cetologist before him. Visits to the whale fishery of Newfoundland gave him exceptional opportunity for the investigation of specimens of freshly caught whales and the studies there made were embodied in a volume on the whalebone whales of the western north Atlantic, in which, contrary to previous deductions, the whales of both sides of the Atlantic were proved to be identical. He also made noteworthy discoveries regarding the fossil whales of North America. Among his many scientific monographs and reports in the official publications of the U. S. national museum and the Smithsonian Institution were "Contributions to the natural history of cetaceans. A review of the family Delphinidae" (1889); "An annotated catalogue of the mammals collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott in the Kilima-njaro region, East Africa" (1893); "An Account of the U. S. National Museum" (1896, 1898); "Whalebone whales of the Western North Atlantic" (1904); "An account of the beaked whales of the family Ziphiidae in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, with remarks on some specimens in other American Museums" (1910); and a historical monograph entitled, "The National Academy of Sciences, 1863–1913." New York University conferred upon him the degree of M.S. in 1881 and that of LL.D. in 1897. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and a corresponding member of the Zoölogical Society of London. He was also a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and the Sons of American Revolution. He found diversion in the indulgence of a taste for music, art and literature. He was married Feb. 16, 1887, to Louise P., daughter of D. Webster Prentiss, a physician of Washington, D. C., and they had three children: Alan; Marion, wife of Edward L. Bullock, and Webster Prentiss True, editor of the Smithsonian Institution. He died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1914.

SEVERANCE, Cordenio Arnold, lawyer, was born at Mantorville, Minn., June 30, 1862, son of Erasmus C. and Amanda Julia (Arnold) Severance. The name is of Roman origin, and supposedly perpetuates a stock that found root in early Britain while occupied by the Romans. His first American paternal ancestor was John Severance, who emigrated from Ipswich, England, and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1637; his wife was Abigail Kimball. He became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on its formation in 1638, and was one of the original proprietors of Salisbury, Mass., where he was a planter, victualer and vintner. The family was early identified with the settlements in southern New Hampshire, bordering on Essex county, and its history has been interwoven with the commercial, civil and religious history of that state. Mr. Severance's branch moved to Pennsylvania, whence his father emigrated in 1855 to Minnesota, where he filled various official positions, including that of state senator. The son was educated at the public schools and Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and afterwards read law in the office of Robert Taylor, of Kasson, Minn., a leading jurist of the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and began to practice in St. Paul with Cushman K. Davis (q.v.), former governor and U. S. senator, with whom and Frank B. Kellogg (q.v.), U. S. senator, American ambassador to Great Britain and secretary of state in the Coolidge administration, he formed a law partnership in 1887 under the name of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. The firm retained its founder's name after the death of Mr. Davis in 1900. In 1917 it became Davis, Severance & Olds with the admission of Robert E. Olds, and two years later, upon George W. Morgan joining it, the title was changed to Davis, Severance & Morgan. The partnership was reorganized in 1923, with the return of Mr. Kellogg, as Davis, Kellogg, Severance & Morgan. It acquired national prominence during the Roosevelt administration in connection with the activities of Mr. Kellogg as government prosecutor or "trust buster" in the conduct of federal suits against large corporations. Mr. Severance was associated with his partner in all the important trust prosecutions

in which the latter successfully figured as chief counsel, notably those of the Western Paper Trust and the Standard Oil Co. In 1917, as one of the leading attorneys engaged by the interstate commerce commission, he investigated the railroad systems controlled by Edward H. Harriman (q.v.), whose methods of acquiring them were supposed to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He took testimony in New York, Chicago, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and also appeared in the subsequent suit arising from Mr. Harriman's refusal to answer questions regarding his acquisition of the Chicago & Alton road. As special assistant to the U. S. attorney general he had charge of the further suit, begun in 1908, for the dissolution of the Union Pacific's control of the Southern Pacific, which culminated in the supreme court upholding Mr. Severance's arguments in 1912 and ordering a severance of the lines after the Utah circuit court had ruled that the combination did not restrain competition. In his private practice Mr. Severance was general counsel for a wide clientele, extending all over the country, including various railroads of the Northwest, Chicago meat-packing corporations and the U. S. Steel Corporation. He appeared for the last named as one of its principal counsel in the government suit instituted against it in 1911 for its dissolution as an amalgamation operating in restraint of trade. In 1915 the case came before the U. S. circuit court of New Jersey, which decided that the corporation could not be dissolved. The war held up the disposition of the government's appeal and it was not until 1920 that the supreme court further sustained Mr. Severance and his fellow counsel in ruling that the corporation was not a trust formed in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman act. In 1917 he retired from practice to become chairman of the American Red Cross Commission in Serbia, and spent a considerable time in the Balkans in relief work. As a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he arranged for the construction of a library that body presented to the University of Belgrade after the war. He traveled widely, acquiring many international friendships, and had diversified interests outside the law in literature, art, science, music, farming and in cosmopolitan social relationships, all of which he cultivated with a boundless enthusiasm. On his estate at Cedarhurst, which embraced a farm of 500 acres, he kept famous kennels, many of his dogs, numbering forty, being prize winners in various exhibitions. The journal of the American Bar Association, upon his election as president of that body in 1921, described him as endowed with a clear, analytical and powerful intellect, quick to perceive and to act, with a sound and conservative judgment and the saving gift of practical sense in the application of the law to the facts in his opinions on legal questions and in the determination of the business policies of the great corporations which consulted him. He had a handsome presence and attractive personal traits, was cordial and witty, and in his social and professional contacts took a genuine interest in people. His well-equipped mind, stored with an inexhaustible fund of general information, and his lively conversational gifts made him much in request at public and social gatherings as presiding officer or toastmaster. He was one of the commissioners of the Conference on Uniform Laws, president of the Minnesota Bar Association, a member of the Metropolitan, Bankers and Century clubs (New York), Minnesota, Town and Country and University clubs (St. Paul), Chicago Club (Chicago), Society of Colonial Wars, and a trustee of the Carleton College. In politics he was a Republican. He was married June 26, 1889, to Mary Frances, daughter of Gen. Samuel Harriman of Wisconsin. Mr. Severance died at Pasadena, Calif., May 6, 1925, and his wife died three months later.

KING, Cyrus Murdock, educator, was born at Middleville, Wright co., Minn., Aug. 2, 1860, son of John L. and Mary (Cochran) King. His father, a native of West Virginia, was a pioneer farmer of Wright county, Minn., and he was the first white child born at Middleville. He received his preliminary education in a log schoolhouse there, subsequently attending the University of Minnesota, which institution he was obliged to leave because of impaired health. At sixteen he began teaching school. He also served for a time as a clerk in the office of the judge of probate for Wright county. During 1882–84 he taught school at Fairhaven, Stearns co., Minn. In the latter year he was special examiner of pensions for southern Illinois and Missouri. Later he taught at Annandale, Wright co., where he also studied law. Having been admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1886, he began the practice of law at Fairhaven. In 1903 he took up a homestead in Itasca county, Minn., where with other settlers he built a log schoolhouse in 1904, and since a teacher was not available, presided over the school for three months without pay, after which he was appointed teacher, serving for five years. Upon a division of the county in 1906, Gov. Johnson appointed him commissioner-at-large for the entire county, and after the county had been redistricted he was commissioner for the 1st district for sixteen years. In 1909 he removed to Deer River, Minn., where he was superintendent of schools for three years and where he was instrumental in establishing the first high school. He was known as a leader of the development of northern Minnesota and as a Democrat was an influential factor in state politics. Mr. King was the first president of the Northern Minnesota Development Association; was instrumental in the organization of the Pioneer National Farm Loan Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer from its founding until the time of his death; was secretary and treasurer of the State County Commissioners Association and one of the vice-presidents of the Great Lakes Waterways Association. His activities in behalf of good roads of the state won for him the sobriquet of "Good Roads King." As a friend and counselor of the Indians of Minnesota, he represented their interests legally upon several occasions in Washington, D. C., where he had been admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court. His public life was distinguished by rare vision applied to movements for civic progress, and his private life by invariable kindness, charity and self-sacrifice. His popularity in the iron range towns of Minnesota was such that at the time of his death the flags of Deer River and neighboring towns were at half mast in his honor. He was a member of various bar associations, a Mason, and a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married Apr. 2, 1884, to Minnie, daughter of William Cooper of Fairhaven, Minn., and had two children: Clifford, who died young, and Stafford King of St. Paul, Minn. He died at Deer River, Minn., Nov. 2, 1922.

collegiate athletics; was a member of the college board of the Presbyterian church; trustee of Davis and Elkins college and the West Virginia Odd Fellows Home; member of the Masonic order, Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Alpha Southern fraternities, and the Morgantown Rotary Club. He was an impressive speaker and in constant demand as a lecturer before educational meetings throughout West Virginia and neighboring states. He was a man of high educational ideals, gifted with constructive talent and executive ability, who impressed the influence of his progressive personality upon his community and its life. He was married Oct. 5, 1882, to Amelia, daughter of Manliff Hayes, of Morgantown, and had two children: Grace, wife of Oscar F. Gibbs, Columbus, O., and Charles Edward Hodges, a publisher of Morgantown. He died in Morgantown, W. Va., July 13, 1919.

BURK, John Daly, historian and dramatist, was born in Ireland, but nothing is known of his early life. While attending Trinity College in Dublin, where he allied himself with the "United Irishmen," he was expelled by the faculty following the expression of his deistic and republican tendencies. He was forced to flee the country and emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1796, after an unsuccessful attempt, in which he participated, to liberate an Irish rebel who was being led to execution. On October 6 of that year he published the first issue of the "Polar Star and Boston Daily Advertiser," a non-partisan newspaper, particularly advocating freedom of speech and of the press. The journal succumbed in February, 1797, and Burk removed to New York city, where, with Dr. James Smith, he edited the "Times-Piece." Learning that President Adams, to whom the paper had given offense, planned the editors' arrest on a charge of libel under the sedition act, Burk fled to Virginia, and settling in Petersburg, entered upon the practice of law, engaging, at the same time, in a semi-political, semi-literary career. He was also captain of a Petersburg rifle company, which he raised and with which he went to the seaboard at the time of the difficulties between England and the United States, following the encounter between the "Chesapeake" and the "Leopard" in 1807. His outstanding achievement as a writer is his "The History of Virginia from its First Settlement to the Present Day," published in three volumes in 1805. The author had planned to make four volumes, but his death cut short the enterprise; the work was continued by Skelton Jones who, like Burk, fell in a duel before the fourth volume was complete and it was finished by Louis Hue Giradin, being printed at Petersburg in 1816. Burk's three volumes were praised for the genius and industry of the author which they made manifest. His other historical works are: "History of the Late War in Ireland, with an account of the United Irish Association" (1799), and "An Historical Essay on the Character and Antiquity of Irish Songs," published in a newspaper in 1808 His plays include: "Female Patriotism or the Death of Joan D'Arc" (1798); "The Battle of Bunker Hill or the Death of General Warren," in blank verse (1796 or 1797); "Bethlem Gabor, Lord of Transylvania" (1807); and "The Inkeeper of Abbeville," "The Fortunes of Argil" and "Which Do You Like Best, the Poor Man or the Lord?" He wrote several plays for the Thespian Society of Petersburg and sometimes acted the parts of the more important characters. He also delivered orations, contributed to the periodical press and wrote a number of songs and lyrics. John Davis, traveler and author, in some verses on the subject refers to Burk as "Virginia's sweetest minstrel" and mentions the damsels "whose ruby lips sweetly his soft stanzas sing." An ardent love of liberty, an impulsive nature and a dominating influence over the younger men of his acquaintance were his chief characteristics. He was twice married: first, while a student in Dublin he contracted a private marriage with a lady of quality, by whom he had a child. Presumably, they both died, for he was married (2) to Mrs. Christiana Borne Curtis in Virginia and had one son: John Junius Burk He was killed in a duel near Campbell's Bridge, Va., Apr. 11, 1808.

ROBERTS, Edward David, banker, was born in Cambria, Wis., July 18, 1864, son of John W. and Eliza (Williams) Roberts. His father came from Bala, Wales, and was a grain merchant in Wisconsin and Pittsburgh, Pa. The son attended Duff's (business) College, in Pittsburgh, and completed his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania. After a brief period in the claims department of the Milwaukee Central Railroad, he went to Bridgewater, S. D., and there aided in the establishment of the First National Bank. In 1885 he entered the First National Bank of Colton, Calif., became a member of the city council of Colton, and took an active interest in all civic and business life. Meanwhile his father had become president of the San Bernardino National Bank, of San Bernardino, Calif., and in 1895 the son joined him in the management of that institution, becoming its president upon the death of the elder Roberts in 1904. Three years later he established the San Bernardino County Savings Bank, and in 1909 the First National Bank of Rialto, becoming president of both institutions. In 1915 he was made first vice-president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and thereupon removed to that city, retaining the presidency of the three banks in San Bernardino county. Meanwhile, he became associated with other financial institutions, but in 1920, owing to a multitude of other interests, he resigned from the Los Angeles institutions, remaining, however, on the boards of both the First National and Los Angeles Trust companies. Mr. Roberts was also a large and successful fruit grower in San Bernardino county, owning extensive vineyards, orange orchards and stock farms. A Republican in politics, he was for years chairman of the San Bernardino county central committee and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1904 and 1912. During 1911–14 he served as state treasurer of California, administering that office in a characteristically business-like manner and with credit to himself. He had the task of selling $18,000,000 in state highway and harbor bonds, and when the express companies asked what seemed an exorbitant charge for transporting a number of bonds to New York, he loaded two suit cases with them, and carried them to Wall street himself. He was a member of the State Bankers' Association and a member and vice-president for California of the American Bankers' Association and a member of the nominating committee. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was an Episcopalian in religion. He belonged also to the California, Ciretos gun, Athletic and Midwick Country clubs, of Los Angeles; the Sutter Club of Sacramento, and the

Squirrel Inn Mountain Club, of San Bernardino (president). He was an extensive traveler, a liberal art patron and an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman. He was a man of attainments and eminently successful in every enterprise in which he ventured. Personally he was warm-hearted, generous to a fault, democratic and an indefatigable worker, with a genial disposition and a keen sense of humor. He was married Nov. 14, 1892, to Maud, daughter of Henry F. Adams, a physician and surgeon, and had two daughters: Louise, wife of Walker W. Kamm, of San Francisco, Calif., and Portland, Ore.; and Marie Roberts-Kamm, of Los Angeles, Calif. He died at San Bernardino, Calif., Aug. 4, 1920.

WEEKS, Arthur John, manufacturer, was born at Copley, Summit co., O., June 28, 1847, son of Darius and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Weeks and a descendant of Leonard Weeks, who came over from England in 1710 and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., the line of descent being traced from Leonard through John, Matthias, Matthias, John and John Weeks, the grandfather of Arthur J. Weeks. The first mentioned John Weeks was captain in the Indian wars and the war of the revolution. Mr. Weeks was graduated at Bethany (W. Va.) College in 1860 with the degree of B.A. in civil engineering, a profession he followed until the panic of 1873. The following year he began his commercial career in Louisville, Ky., and in 1876 he became a merchant at Evansville, Ind. In 1882 he entered into the manufacture of pottery ware, at Akron (then Middlebury), O., being associated in this venture with a younger brother, Frank H. Weeks, and Joseph Cook, under the firm name of Weeks, Cook & Weeks. Selling his interests in this partnership in 1892, he now established an independent business in Akron under his own name, and specialized in the manufacture of chemical stoneware, a kind of ware which is proof against the action of acids. The glass retorts and containers previously used proved to be too brittle and fragile. The first attempt to render clay acid proof by the process of glazing was made in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1890. Mr. Weeks made a specialty of this new product, and it was his pioneer work which established the industry on a firm basis. He possessed in an unusual degree the power of intensive application, and his business ideals were of the highest. He was married Oct. 1, 1874, to Lovina, daughter of George Humbert of Stark county, O., and had two sons and one daughter: Arthur and Edmund A. Weeks, M. D., and Lulu, wife of Maurice A. Knight. Mr. Knight continued the chemical stoneware pottery business where Mr. Weeks left it off. Arthur J. Weeks died in Akron, O., July 11, 1921.

McCRACKAN, William Denison, historian and author, was born in Munich, Germany, Feb. 12, 1864, the son of American parents, John and Anna Pamela (Sanford) McCrackan; grandson of William and Mary (Jenkins) McCrackan and great-grandson of William McCrackan, a native of Glenluce, Scotland, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1767. The latter's son, grandfather of the subject, went abroad, made the acquaintance of Gen. Lafayette and wrote a valuable journal describing his travels through England, France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium. John McCrackan, father of William Denison, was a young attorney of New Haven, Conn., who sailed around Cape Horn to the Pacific coast in 1849 and there acquired a considerable fortune, not from mining but from the practice of his profession and from investments. William D. McCrackan was brought to the United States at the age of fourteen and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1885, later receiving the degree of M.A. from that institution. Immediately after his graduation he went abroad, visiting Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna and Asia Minor, and, later, Switzerland. It was to the study of history and government of the latter country that he devoted himself most assiduously. Published impressions of his travels appeared in the Hartford "Post," and in the New York "Evening Post," the latter published within June and October of 1890. Other articles, mainly derived from his study of Swiss institutions, appeared in rapid succession in such journals as the "Atlantic Monthly," "The Arena," the "Cosmopolitan," the "North American Review" and "Harpers Magazine." He was one of the first to call attention to the initiative and referendum in the United States by an article in the "Arena" in March 1891. In 1893, he read several important papers on political reform before the World's Fair Congress in Chicago, Ill., and lectured for many years before various societies and for the School Board in New York city. In 1887 he began the translation into English of a condensed history of Switzerland but, struck by the conflict of authorities regarding the essential points, laid aside his work as a translator and began laboring as an original investigator, his knowledge of the languages of the country, French, Italian and German, aiding him considerably in this. "The Rise of the Swiss Republic" (1892) was the result of his studies. Then followed "Romance and Teutonic Switzerland" (1894), "Swiss Solution of American Problems" (1895), "Little Idyls of the Big World" (1895), "The Huntington Letters" (1897), "Fair Land of Tyrol" (1905), "The Italian Lakes" (1907), "Christian Science, its Discovery and Development" (1912), and "New Palestine" (1922). After the outbreak of the European war, the Christian Science Church sent Mr. McCrackan on an official relief mission to its members in England, France, Switzerland and Germany, which he accomplished with the aid of the United States government, its ambassadors and ministers. On his return to the United States, he contributed his efforts toward Y.M.C.A. work and the third and fourth Liberty Loan drives. At the close of the war, in the summer of 1919, he joined a delegation under the auspices of the Anglo-American Society and was engaged in educational and relief work in Palestine for the British Military Administration for more than a year. For a six-months' period within that time, beginning Dec. 9, 1919, he was the editor of the "Jerusalem News," founded by Mrs. Elizabeth L. McQueen of New York city, and the first daily newspaper in the English language in that city. The publication of this paper was continued until the military administration of Palestine was superseded by the civil. He was a member of the Christian Science Publication Committee from 1901 to 1904 and an associate editor of the "Christian Science Journal" and the "Christian Science Sentinel" during 1916–19. He died in New York city, June 12, 1923.

GOODELL, Thomas Dwight, philologist, was born at Ellington, Tolland co., Conn., Nov. 8, 1854, son of Francis and Sophia Louisa (Burpee) Goodell and a descendant of Robert Goodell, who

came to this country from Suffolk county, England, and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1634. From him and his wife Katherine Kilham the line of descent is traced through their son Zachariah and his wife Elizabeth Beauchamp, their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Horrill, their son Thomas and his wife Mehitable Clough, their son Titus and his wife Rhoda Grant, and their son Thomas and his wife Naomi Pierce, who were the grandparents of Thomas Dwight Goodell. Titus Goodell (5) served in the revolutionary war and was killed during a night skirmish shortly before the surrender of Burgoyne. The subject was graduated at Yale University in 1877 and received the degree of Ph.D. at that institution in 1884. He spent the academic year 1886–87 in travel and study in Europe. During 1877-88 he taught the classics in the Hartford, Conn., high school and then joined the faculty of Yale University as assistant professor of Greek language and literature. In 1893 he became full professor and served in that capacity until his death. For the year 1894–95 he served as Yale's representative at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, and became a member of that institution's managing committee in 1908, continuing in that office until his death. Although there are few phases of Greek literature that Prof. Goodell did not investigate, it is in the subjects of the Athenian drama and Plato that he made his greatest contribution to classical scholarship. In addition to his more ambitious studies he published many philological articles and reviews in various classical journals, as well as articles of a more popular character in the "Century Magazine," the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Yale Review," and a number of sonnets regarded as exquisite. His books include "The Greek in English" (1886); "Greek Lessons" (1892); "Chapters on Greek Metric" (1901); "Greek Festival Hymn for Yale University," music by Horatio W. Parker (1901); "School Grammar of Attic Greek" (1902); "Athenian Tragedy: A Study in Popular Art" (1920), and "Commemoration and Other Verses," published posthumously in 1921. His "Chapters on Greek Metric," the "Greek Festival Hymn for Yale University" and "Athenian Tragedy" are looked upon by the "American Journal of Philology" as the "three scholarly achievements" which "will always overtop the rest, assuring him the lasting respect of the world of scholars." Continuing, this journal declares: "He will stand in classical annals as the exponent of unsparing accuracy in scholarship and as the untiring champion of classical culture against the invasion of utilitarian education." Prof. Goodell was a member of the American Philological Association (vice-president, 1909–11, and president, 1911–12), the Archaeological Institute of America, the British Classical Association and the Connecticut Academy of Sciences. He was associated with the Simplified Spelling Board, as a member of its advisory council, and was a member also of the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He was married May 9, 1878, to J. Harriet, daughter of William W. Andross of Rockville, Conn., and died, without issue, at New Haven, Conn., July 7, 1920.

COSGRIFF, Thomas Andrew, banker, was born at Colchester, Vt., Aug. 4, 1854, son of John and Ellen (Barry) Cosgriff. After a public school education he engaged in the mercantile business in Burlington, Vt., until 1877, when he removed to Denver, Colo., and secured a clerkship in an establishment which afterwards became the Daniels & Fisher store. Five years later he removed to Carbon county, Wyo., and engaged in sheep raising on a small scale. His perseverance and hard work brought success, and he acquired in time large flocks of sheep and vast tracts of arable grazing land, developing his sheep business on a tremendous scale and owning one of the largest ranches in the state. He became one of the best sheep authorities in the country. During the selling season shipments of from 15,000 to 25,000 sheep left the Cosgriff ranches weekly. He gradually established general supply stores and later on banking organizations. These pioneer settlements were the advance guards of the Western civilization. Nearly all the stores and banks which are today doing business in southern Wyoming were organized under the name of Cosgriff. His first large banking venture was the purchase of the First National Bank of Rawlins in 1896. Seven years later he purchased the First National Bank of Cheyenne, Wyo., and was its president from that date until 1915, the time of his death. During his residence of ten years in the capital city he became deeply interested in its physical and civic welfare. Besides the First National Bank building, he built the Plains hotel and the Capitol Avenue theatre, and he was financially interested in the Cheyenne Street Railway and the Cheyenne Brick Co. In 1910 he went to Denver, Colo., and organized the Hamilton National Bank, of which he was president, and which at the time of his death had become a clearing house bank and one of the leading financial institutions of the Rocky mountain section. Among the other banking institutions with which Mr. Cosgriff was identified were the First National Bank, of Newcastle, Wyo., the Rock Springs (Wyo.) National Bank, and state banks at Saratoga, Cokeville, Green River, Pine Bluff, Glen Rock and Guernsey, Wyoming. While in Colorado he became identified with a number of industrial projects in the San Luis Valley, including the San Luis railroad and San Luis Valley Sugar Co. at Monte Vista. Soon after the oil industry was established around Casper, Wyo. (1914), Mr. Cosgriff founded the Wyoming National Bank of that city. Mr. Cosgriff gave liberally to all charitable work and the Roman Catholic church. He was a director of Cheyenne's Carnegie Library and the Cheyenne Industrial Club, and was a member of the Wyoming Bankers' Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, and of the Denver and Denver Country clubs. In politics he was a Republican. He was a man of indomitable energy, executive ability and superior methods of organization. Noted for his kindliness, generous nature and humanitarian views, there never was a truer, more loyal or more helpful friend. He was married Jan. 28, 1913, to Rose E., daughter of John A. Martin, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and had two children: Mary Elizabeth and Thomas Andrew Cosgriff. He died in Denver, Colo., Oct. 14, 1915.

GRAHAM, Edward Kidder, president of the University of North Carolina, was born at Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 11, 1876, son of Archibald and Eliza Owen (Barry) Graham. He was graduated Ph.B. at the University of North Carolina in 1898, receiving the degree of A.M. from Columbia University in 1902. After teaching for a few years, he became librarian at the University of North Carolina (1909), and the following year was appointed instructor in English. He was

made associate professor of English in 1912, and professor of English and dean of the college of liberal arts in 1913. He was acting president during 1913–14, and from the latter year until his death was president of the university. During the four years of his administration the student body grew in numbers from 900 to 1200, the summer school attendance from 500 to 1050, and by means of the correspondence courses, lectures, the high school debating union, study centers, post-graduate courses in medicine, newspaper and road institutes, the "News Letter" and other publications, the university daily added to the list of those to whom it rendered service. Pres. Graham impressed himself upon the thought of the nation as an unusually strong and progressive leader, and in the brief period of his presidency focused attention on a widely varied educational policy whose purpose was service to all the people. During the early period of the European war, Pres. Graham recognized the duty of acquainting his state with America's aims and ideals and he did this through a series of papers which attracted wide attention. His services as a director in all fields of educational endeavor were constantly sought, and at the time of his death he was regional director of the Students' Army Training Corps of the South Atlantic states, trustee of the American University Union in Europe, a member of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the educational committee of the Council of National Defense. He was also a member of the National Education Association, North Carolina Teachers' Association, North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Gorgon's Head and Phi Beta Kappa. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. His favorite diversion was tennis. In 1914 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of the South, and that of LL.D. from Erskine College. Wake Forest and Lafayette colleges gave him the degree of LL.D in 1915. He was married June 25, 1908, to Susan Williams, daughter of Edward P. Moses, superintendent of schools, Raleigh, N. C.; she died in 1916, leaving one son, Edward Kidder Graham, Jr. Dr. Graham died at Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 26, 1918.

CRAIG, Hugh, pioneer, was born in Sydney, Australia, Dec. 8, 1842, son of Thomas and Sarah (McColl) Craig. Under the spur of news that gold had been found in California, his father ventured to the new land in 1850, in an attempt to sell portable houses, in San Francisco. Thus the son made a number of voyages from Aukland, New Zealand, where his father's lumber interests were centered, to Oakland, Calif., on cargo vessels consigned to the elder Craig. Foreseeing the business opportunities in the new city, he settled in San Francisco, and after a short career as bookkeeper and bank clerk established an agency of the New Zealand Insurance Co. Combining the marine insurance business with a general mercantile business, he prospered, and became so widely known in metropolitan life that he was thrice chosen president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, of which he was later an honorary life member. In 1880 he became came interested in the real estate development of Piedmont Hills, Alameda co., and was one of the first five settlers of Piedmont. When Piedmont was incorporated as a city, he was chosen mayor, serving two terms. He continued to reside there until his death. In 1898 he succeeded William Jennings Bryan as president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress. He was a member of the Fire Insurance Brokers' Exchange and the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, the Commercial Club, and the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was a Republican, and he attended the Congregational church. He may be called the father of Piedmont, which owes its all to this veteran commercial and civic leader. Every movement for the betterment of the community had his enthusiastic endorsement, and in many instances he was in the front in promoting worthy causes. Although he rose to high place he retained the simplicity of character and the pronounced democratic spirit which opened his door as freely to the humblest as well as to the men of affluence and power. He was married July 13, 1875, to Inez A., daughter of Judge Samuel F. Gilcrest, of Oakland, Calif., and had six children: Evelyn Inez, wife of William L. Pattiani; Roy Hugh; Margery, wife of Dr. Arthur G. Kelly; Jessie Augusta; Donald Colin; and Eric Kenneth Craig. Hugh Craig died at Piedmont, Calif., Nov. 11, 1920.

BATEMAN, Warner Mifflin, lawyer, was born in Springboro, Warren co., O., Aug. 9, 1827, son of Jacob and Rachel (Mullen) Bateman, of Welsh blood and Quaker training. After a public school education he studied law under Thomas Corwin, the governor of Ohio, who put him through a three-years' course of reading and study, including not only law but history, political science and philosophy. When he was admitted to the bar in 1850, he opened an office in Cincinnati, O., and there spent the rest of his life. As his position became more assured, his great interest in the public weal in all he did was recognized as his chief characteristic. In 1865 he was elected to the state senate, where he served on the committees on judiciary, on railroads, on corporations other than municipal, and public works, and as chairman of the committee to investigate railway abuses made a report containing the principles of not only Ohio railway law but that of many other states as well. Four years later the corruption of civil life in Cincinnati became so grave that Pres. Grant appointed him U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Ohio. Mr. Bateman at once began an onslaught on the notorious "Whiskey Ring," and by the end of six months had tried fifty-seven criminal cases and fourteen forfeitures, in all but two of which he secured conviction. During the eight years he was in this position he made a record unsurpassed in public service. Then came twenty years of general practice, with that unusual combination of persuasive oratory that appeals to a jury and research and powers of reasoning that appeal to the judge, a period in which out of more than 200 notable cases in both civil and criminal law he was successful in all but twenty. Among them was the leading case of Kohl et al. v. the United States, 91 U. S. 367, in which appropriation proceedings were brought in the federal court and the principle was later affirmed by the U. S. supreme court. Among the many important corporations which he represented as attorney was the Scripps-McRae Newspapers' League. He was a well-known publicist, among his most notable papers being: "Vatican Decrees and the Political Tendency of the Roman Church," "The Chinese Question," "Women in Business and Public Affairs" and "Private Corporations." Mr. Bateman was a member of the Ohio Bar Association, the Queen City Club of Cincinnati and

the Masonic order. He found his chief forms of recreation in the companionship of children, friends and books and in caring for his country home. He was twice married: (1) in 1854 to Emma Buell of Cincinnati, who died in 1867, and (2) Aug. 9, 1876, to Ella L., daughter of Orrin Trowbridge, a Methodist clergyman of Newark, N. Y. By the second union he had three children: Mary Louise, wife of Charles Amory Blinn; Elsa Frances and Warner Mifflin Bateman of Cleveland. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1897.

THOBURN, Isabella, missionary and educator, was born near St. Clairsville, O., Mar. 29, 1840, daughter of Matthew and Jane Lyle (Crawford) Thoburn, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec, Canada, in 1826, and finally settled in Belmont county, O. She received her education at the Wheeling (W. Va.) Female Seminary, and took a year's art course at the Cincinnati Academy of Design. After teaching in public schools for several years, she spent a year as instructor in a private school at New Castle, Pa., and in 1866 became preceptress of the Western Reserve Seminary at West Farmington, O. Upon the organization of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1869, she was selected as that body's first missionary and was assigned to work in British India, whither her brother, Bishop James Mills Thoburn (q. v.) had preceded her some ten years before. In April, 1870, Miss Thoburn organized a school for native girls at Lucknow, with only six pupils in her first class. Although interested in evangelistic and women's mission work, the growth and development of the new school was her chief concern. Its grade was gradually raised, as the attendance increased, and in 1884 a full high school course was offered. In 1886, in response to appeals from some of her former students, and to meet the need for more advanced educational training, Miss Thoburn organized some of the lower collegiate classes and the school became affiliated with the University of Allahabad, through the B.A. course. Nine years later a charter was granted for the Woman's Christian College at Lucknow. After Miss Thoburn's death in 1901, the charter was amended and the name changed to the Isabella Thoburn College for Young Women, as a memorial to her. This was the first school of collegiate grade for the exclusive education of women on the continent of Asia. In 1919 the government of India decided to establish a great university at Lucknow and the opportunity was given to Isabella Thoburn College to become the women's department of the university. Climatic conditions, which seriously impaired Miss Thoburn's health, necessitated several long furloughs, the years 1880–82, 1886–90 and 1889–1900 being spent in the United States, although much of her time at home was given to the cause to which the greater part of her life had been devoted. She died in Lucknow, India, Sept. 1, 1901.

SCHMAUK, Theodore Emanuel, theologian and editor, was born in Lancaster, Pa., May 30, 1860, son of Benjamin W. and Wilhelmina C. (Hingel) Schmauk. His father, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., was a minister of the Lutheran church. He was graduated with honors at the University of Pennsylvania in 1880 and at the Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1883. Upon his ordination by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1883, he and his father became associate pastors of the Salem Church, Lebanon, Pa., and established several missions which became strong sister parishes. After the death of his father, in 1898, he continued in this pastorate until his death, a period of thirty-seven years. Dr. Schmauk was literary editor of "The Lutheran," the official church paper, during 1889–1920, and editor of "The Lutheran Church Review," 1895–1920. His literary activities were broad and diversified. In 1896 he began the development of the Lutheran graded series of Sunday school lessons, which includes an annual lesson commentary for teachers. In 1914 he became editor of the "Teachers' Training Quarterly." From 1911 until his death he held the chair of Christian faith, apologetics and ethics, including social problems and pedagogy, in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia. He was a member of the General Council church-book committee in 1895, and also a member of the joint committee which produced the Common Service Book and Hymnal of the Lutheran church. He was president of the General Council 1903–20; president of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary from 1908 until his death; trustee of Muhlenberg College and member of the executive committee of the International Lutheran Conference. Among the positions outside the church held by Dr. Schmauk were the following: Chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua; president of the Pennsylvania German Society and chairman of its executive committee; member of the executive committee of the Lebanon County Historical Society, and life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was the author of "The Negative Criticism of the Old Testament" (1894); "Catechetical Outlines" (1892); "The Voice in Speech and Song" (1891); "Charms and Secrets of Good Conversation" (1889); "History of Old Salem in Lebanon" (1898); "Heartbroken" (1893); "Hypnotism" (1890); "Bible History" (1899); "Manual of Bible Geography" (1901); "The Early Churches of the Lebanon Valley" (1902); "History of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania from the Original Sources (1903); "Bible Facts and Scenes" (1905); "The Christian Kindergarden" (1906); "The Confessional Principle and the Confessions of the Lutheran Church" (1909); "Annotated Edition of Benjamin Rush's Account of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania" (1910); "In Mother's Arms" (1911); "The Ethics of Government" and "The Ethics of Nations" (1918); "How to Teach in Sunday School" (1920) and "Annotated Bibliography of Religious Education and Child Psychology" (1920). His sermons and addresses were models of clarity and vigor. His style, always weighted with ideas, was yet clear and lucid and possessed that external simplicity of manner which is ever the result of hard thinking and intense feeling. His "How to Teach in Sunday School" must long stand as a standard of high pedagogic skill serving the interests of modern evangelism. "The Year 1902" and "In the Year of Our Lord, 1904," though largely secular in theme, both being surveys of world events, were imbued no less with a burning devotion to the truth. Reviewing the recent discoveries made in archaeology, astronomy, physics and natural science, and the progress of industry and politics, he still linked up with devotion and scholarship these symbols of an external world with the unseen Kingdom

of the world which is to come. Dr. Schmauk received the degrees of D.D. from Muhlenberg College in 1897 and LL.D. from Augustana College in 1910. He was unmarried and died at Lebanon, Pa., Mar. 23, 1920.

EMMONS, William Henry Harrison, jurist, was born in Cleveland, O., Aug. 29, 1841, son of James B. and Jane Maria (Dyer) Emmons. He was preparing for college at Lockport (N. Y.) Union School when the outbreak of the civil war changed his plans. He enlisted in the 7th N. Y. vol. cavalry and served later with the 1st N. Y. dragoons and under Gen. Wesley Merritt in the chief battles of the army of the Potomac. He became assistant adjutant-general under Sheridan with the rank of captain; was wounded at Front Royal, and in 1865 was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for meritorious service. At the close of hostilities he entered the Harvard law school, left there to go to Memphis, Tenn., but returned to Boston in 1867, where for several years he was engaged in a mercantile business. During this period he completed his study of law and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1875, beginning his practice in Boston that year. He was admitted to the United States circuit court three years later, and formed a partnership with J. Brown Lord, which continued under the firm name of Lord & Emmons until 1883. During the next two years he was a member of the Boston common council, and in 1886 he became justice of the East Boston district court. In 1903 Gov. Bates appointed him a member of the Boston police board, and as its chairman, he introduced reforms in public affairs, insisted upon rigorous enforcement of the statute against drunkenness, and proceeded with vigor against other social and civic evils. His strict enforcement of the liquor laws heretofore laxly observed, attracted attention throughout New England, and though the liquor interests were bitterly critical of his activities he won commendation for his courage and impartiality. In 1905 politics caused him to be succeeded as chairman, and in the following year when the police department was placed under a single head, he went out of office with other members of the board. Thenceforth he devoted himself to private practice until impaired health necessitated his retirement. For three years prior to his death he was blind, and at the age of seventy-five learned to read braille and the Moon type for the blind. He was an honorary member of the Newsboys' Protective Union, and a member also of the American Bar Association, Massachusetts State Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of Boston, Harvard Law School Association, Boston Citizens' Trade Association, East Boston Citizens' Trade Association, Grand Army of the Republic, Ancient Order of the United Workmen, Knights of Honor, and Royal Arcanum, and was a communicant of the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), East Boston. Judge Emmons was a man of broad and accurate learning, with keen discrimination and quick perception, sound judgment and integrity, which won for him a high legal and personal reputation. He was public spirited, patriotic and progressive, and deeply interested in every important enterprise and charity. He was married Sept. 18, 1866, to Sarah Tilton, daughter of Benjamin F. Butler, of Boston, and left three children: Grace; Jennie; and Paul Dyer Emmons, a lawyer of the firm of Emmons & Emmons, of Boston. Judge Emmons died at Brighton, Mass., Nov. 19, 1919.

HALEY, George Phineas, physician and surgeon, was born at East Corinth, Me., Apr. 24, 1853, son of Benjamin and Mary (Hunt) Haley. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1879, and began the practice of his profession at Vineland, N. J., removing to Newport, N. J., in 1883, and to Laramie, Wyo., two years later. He finally settled in Boise, Ida., in 1888, and there his professional skill gained for him a large and important clientele. He was especially successful in the treatment of cancer. He took post-graduate work in St. Louis, and after studying at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, was made an honorary member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, Niles, Mich. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Idaho State Medical Society, Ada County Medical Society, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and Women of Woodcraft, for which fraternities he was medical examiner. He found his chief recreation in reading. Dr. Haley's strong character as well as his professional knowledge, skill and courage, commanded for him great respect and honor. He was married Jan. 2, 1882, to Eliza J., daughter of John Read, a merchant of Vineland, N. J., and had four children: George Benjamin; Jennie May; Marcus Read; and Alice Myrtle Haley, wife of Henry Cleveland Ross of Portland, Ore. Dr. Haley died at Boise, Ida., May 29, 1920.

MORGAN, John, physician and surgeon, was born at Saybrook, Conn., Aug. 17, 1845, son of Jonathan and Samentha (Luther) Morgan and of English descent. At the age of seventeen he began to study medicine under Dr. Foster at Hadlyme, Conn., and continued at Bellevue Medical College and under Dr. James R. Wood. He practiced three years at Groton, Conn., and fourteen years at Middletown, Conn., meanwhile studying at Yale University where he was graduated M.D. in 1869. Having studied for two years at the New York Post Graduate Medical College, he received a diploma in 1884, and in the following year received a certificate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He studied ophthalmic surgery under Dr. Herman Knapp, and for a time was a member of the staff of his Eye and Ear Institute, New York. He practiced ophthalmic surgery exclusively for about ten years in Springfield, Mass., becoming well-known for skill and success, and then removed to Boston and finally to New York where his services were in great demand and he added to his fame as a specialist. During the last few years of his life he also maintained an office in Hartford, Conn. Dr. Morgan found his chief recreation in raising high-bred horses and Jersey cattle and his fine estate and stockhouse at Hadlyme, Conn., were show places in that part of the state. He was a lover of art, and in his home were found many works of art and antiques. He was kind, charitable, earnest, not wanting in wit and humor and, as his epitaph states, "he built his own monument in the hearts of the people." Dr. Morgan was married Oct. 17, 1865, to Antoinette, daughter of Jabez Comstock, of Hadlyme, and died at Hadlyme, Conn., Aug. 28, 1920.

PLATT, James Delaney, soldier and manufacturer, was born at Schroon Lake, Essex co., N. Y.,

Oct. 19, 1838, son of Daniel and Caroline (Wyman) Platt; grandson of Jabez Hall and Rachael (Beebe) Platt, and a descendant of Richard Platt, who came from Bovington, Hertfordshire, England, in 1638, and settled at New Haven, Conn. James Delaney Platt received his preliminary education in district schools, and by teaching school was enabled to attend the Fairfax (Vt.) Academy and the Fort Edward (N.Y.) Institute. He settled in Toledo, O., in 1860. At the first call for cavalry by the governor of that state, after the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted and was granted a commission as first lieutenant. He recruited a company, later known as company D, 10th O. volunteer cavalry, and was commissioned its captain. That his company was generally selected whenever a sabre charge was to be made was a source of great pride to him. He was successively promoted to major and lieutenant colonel for meritorious service over officers who outranked him by the rule of seniority. At the close of the war, and until mustered out of service, he acted as military governor of Winston-Salem, N. C. Upon his discharge from the army, he entered the employ of the Barney & Smith Co., railroad car builders, of Dayton, O., in a minor position, and became successively secretary, vice-president, treasurer, and president, retiring from the last-named post in 1908. He was also associated in various other Dayton enterprises. In an endeavor to save the business of the Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., he reorganized it as the Platt Iron Works Co., and with his brother-in-law, Eugene J. Barney, founded the Dayton Manufacturing Co., makers of car trimmings, of which he was vice-president. He was for years a director and vice-president of the Winters National Bank. He was a member of the Dayton City Club of Dayton, and the Whist Club of New York. Col. Platt was highly respected for his vision, individuality, business acumen and absolute integrity. Few men in the history of Dayton displayed so fine a sense of civic duty or were as keenly interested in its industrial welfare. He was married Dec. 11, 1866, to Mary Louise, daughter of Eliam E. Barney, of Dayton, and had four children: Bertha, wife of Edgar M. Thacker; Edwin Francis; James Delaney, Jr.; and Pauline, wife of Fred W. Okie. Col. Platt died in Dayton, O., Feb. 25, 1920.

HANSON, Joseph Miles, social economist, was born at Darlington, Wis., Mar. 24, 1868, son of Nelson and Ada Jane (Moody) Hanson. His father emigrated from Sweden in 1854 and settled at Darlington. He was graduated at Grinnell (Ia.) College in 1893 and in that year began his social service career as assistant to the pastor of the People's Church, St. Paul, Minn. He displayed such natural aptitude for this work that in the following year he was appointed superintendent of the Men's Settlement Club, of St. Paul, and in 1899 went to Kansas City, Mo., as general secretary of the city's Associated Charities. In 1902 he established there the Franklin Institute, an industrial social settlement now called Swope and also started the juvenile court and the probation office, using his own house as a detention home, resigning from the Associated Charities to give his full attention to settlement and general welfare work. During 1905–08 he was superintendent of the self-help department of Park College, Parkville, Mo. In 1908 he began his remarkable work at Youngstown, O., where he was immediately conspicuous for the originality and effectiveness with which he formed the famous "bread line" during the Youngstown panic of that year, and the employment agency he established then and during the flood of 1913. He formed and was secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Youngstown, and when this grew into the Community Service Society, was its general secretary until his death. With the Charity Organization he was instrumental in creating the Tuberculosis Fund, the Fresh Air Camp, the Baby Welfare work, the park commission, the "clean-up day," and the Mahoning county chapter of the Red Cross. He established the Colored Community Center, the Court of Domestic Relation, and its junior work of the joint committee, and other subsidiary works which progressed from the Charity Organization. During his first year in Youngstown he inaugurated one of the first successful companies for building houses for wage earners, and the example of the Youngstown Modern Homes Co. has been followed widely throughout the country. In 1917 he organized the Children's Service Bureau one of his most valuable contributions to social welfare, of which he was general director. This was established as a result of his convictions that his health and welfare work for children would have been unnecessary if the public school system had been living up to its responsibilities. Using a school in one of the poorest parts of Youngstown as an educational laboratory, he had the children graded mentally by psychologists, and inaugurated a social service by extension teachers carried to the homes. The teaching is largely by "the project" method. In the language of Mr. Hanson, "the child is guided through the experiences which belong to each stage of his psychological development so that appropriate habits of life are formed at the right time and under the most pleasurable circumstances. He learns to assume duties and bear responsibilities under conditions which make social functioning natural and therefore harmonious and effective." After a year of this experiment, child delinquency was reduced twenty-three per cent., and the city board of education permanently adopted his plan. Mr. Hanson was one of the leaders of the American social economists who have made modern social work really constructive. His plan for varied health service, new and humane methods of treating both adults and juvenile delinquents, and extension of social agencies, were both original and practical and have been extensively followed. He accomplished results with unusual speed, and carried out his idea without regard to adverse public opinion as long as he believed them to be for the progress of humanity. His moral courage, his love for his fellow men, his dominant will and persistence, were the qualities which contributed so largely to his success. He was a member of the National Sociological Society, National Association for Labor Legislation, National Probation Association, National Child Welfare Association, National Community Board, Ohio Welfare Conference, Ohio Academy of Social Sciences, The Social Workers' Club of Youngstown, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was a member of the National Conference of Social Work from 1900 until his death and state secretary of the Missouri Conference on Charities and Corrections, 1902–04. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13, 1902, to Luetta May, daughter of James Redmond Reece, a farmer of Douglas county, Kan., and had two children:

Lowell Kingsley and Irene Hanson. He died at Youngstown, Jan. 11, 1921.

WILSON, Oliver Morris, lawyer and soldier, was born at Logansport, Ind., Aug. 16, 1836, son of Lazarus Brown and Mary Todd (Barbee) Wilson. He was graduated at Hamilton College, in 1858, studied law in Indianapolis and was admitted to the Indiana bar. In 1860 he was made clerk of the Indiana sinking fund commission, and in 1862 of the swamp land commission. In 1862 he raised a company for the civil war and was elected its captain. As a unit of the 54th Ind. volunteer infantry, he saw active service in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the movements that followed in the southwest. Capt. Wilson returned with twenty-nine men out of an original total of ninety-six, and was commissioned major at the close of his service. In 1865 he was elected secretary of the Indiana senate, a post he filled with conspicuous ability for six years, during which he prepared his "Digest of Parliamentary Law" (1869) long recognized as a standard authority. In 1871 he was elected to the Indiana house of representatives from Marion county, and was one of the leaders of the Republican party, which was in a minority, and one of the Republican members that broke a quorum to prevent certain pernicious legislation by the Democrats. During Pres. Grant's administration he was assistant U. S. district attorney. Thereafter he devoted himself to his extensive private practice, though he took a deep interest in politics as long as he remained in Indiana, and was an effective speaker in many campaigns. In 1887 he removed to Arkansas City, Kan., and a few years later settled at Independence, Mo. Maj. Wilson was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic; was the first adjutant general of the department of Indiana, and was department commander in 1869–70. He was the author of "The Grand Army of the Republic under Its First Constitution and Ritual, Its Birth and Organization" (1905). He was married Oct. 4, 1860, to Mary Adelia, daughter of E. P. Allen, of Wyoming, O., and had six children. He died in Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1907.

MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard James, photographer, was born at Kingston-on-Thames, England, Apr. 9, 1830, son of John Muggeridge, a corn chandler. Emigrating to America about 1852, he changed his original name of James Edward Muggeridge to Eadweard James Muybridge. After a brief commercial career, he took up photography as a business and about 1860 was engaged to take a series of pictures on the Pacific coast for the U. S. Geological Survey, later being made director of photographic surveys in that region. He was in business for himself in San Jose, Calif., in 1870 and then entered the employ of Bradley & Rulofson, leading photographers of San Francisco, as their outside view man. In these various positions Muybridge took thousands of California scenes and attained considerable skill in his profession. About this time a controversy arose between Frederick MacCrellish and Gov. Leland Stanford as to whether a trotting horse ever has all of its feet off the ground at the same time. Muybridge, hearing of the dispute, determined to answer the question by photography. At that time the rapid dry plate had not been evolved and his problem was to develop a sufficiently intense and contrasted image upon a wet collodion plate, after an exposure of so brief a duration that a horse's foot, moving at a velocity of more than a hundred feet per second, should be photographed clearly. His first experiments were made in May, 1872, with Gov. Stanford's celebrated trotter "Occident," on a race track at Sacramento, Calif., and he obtained photographs showing that at one portion of his stride the trotting horse is entirely off the ground. Muybridge's career was clouded by domestic trouble, which terminated in October, 1874, with his killing a Major Larkyns, whom he accused of intimacy with his wife. Following his acquittal of the charge of murder, he spent two years in Central America, where he took a series of photographs for the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. In 1878 Sen. Stanford asked Muybridge to resume his animal locomotion photography and with a keen interest in the subject, aroused by his previous studies, he began a series of notable experiments at Stanford's stock farm at Palo Alto, Calif., selecting "Occident" again for the model. This time he used a battery of twenty-four cameras placed in a row at equal distances apart, and the successive movements of the horse were recorded by the cameras on extremely rapid wet plates. At first the cameras were operated by means of silk threads stretched across the path of the moving animal, and attached to the shutters in such a way that as the horse's legs touched and broke the threads the photographic plates would be exposed. The length of exposure was one six-thousandth part of a second, and a series of instantaneous photographs of the animal in motion was thus recorded. By imposing the pictures consecutively and riffling them by hand, the motion of the horse was reproduced with realistic accuracy. In his analysis of quadrupedal locomotion he reached the conclusion that the successive foot-fallings are invariable and probably common to all quadrupeds. Soon after completing his first series of experiments Muybridge published his pictures in a book entitled "The Horse in Motion" (1878), which excited great interest among zoologists and artists and led to a considerable modification in the methods of depicting animal locomotion by artists and sculptors. Continuing his experiments and extending their scope to include the motion of human beings and the flight of birds, Muybridge devised a method of operating the cameras by means of electricity. On this process he obtained a patent in 1879, and in 1881 and 1883 he was granted patents on improvements consisting chiefly in the addition of a switch by which the speed of operation of the cameras could be made to correspond to the rate of travel of the animal or animals photographed. In 1881 he invented a machine which he called the "Zoopraxiscope," for projecting the pictures on a screen so that they would appear to move. The central feature of this, the first machine devised for demonstrating by synthetical reconstruction, movements originally photographed from life, was a large glass disc, with reproductions of the photographs placed along the margin. After delivering illustrated lectures on the subject of animal motion at various points in this country, including the Union League Club of New York, he took his Zoopraxiscope to the electrical congress at Paris in September, 1881, and in the physiological lecture room of Dr. E. J. Marey, a French scientist, who had been experimenting on the same subject, astonished the assembled scientists of Europe with his motion pictures. In the spring of 1882 he also lectured before several of

the learned societies of England, including the Royal Institution, Royal Academy and the Society of Arts and was heard by the foremost scientists and dignitaries of the empire. A quest for funds with which to continue his studies resulted in his interesting the University of Pennsylvania in the subject and a committee of trustees and friends of that institution raised nearly $40,000. Muybridge then fitted up a studio, race track and camera shed on the university grounds at Philadelphia and for three years labored there to increase the store of knowledge concerning animal locomotion, little knowing that he was helping to introduce a new and tremendous industry. The results of his experiments, embracing over 100,000 photographs, were published under the title, "Animal Locomotion—an Electro-photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Movement" (1887), in eleven volumes, containing over 20,000 photographs of moving men, women, children, birds and beasts, reproduced in 781 photo-engravings. In all his studies Muybridge's main purpose was to shed light on the subject of animal motion, rather than to provide a new form of popular entertainment, but it is generally acknowledged that his efforts led the way to the invention of the cinematograph, which followed the invention of the celluloid roll film in 1890. At the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 Muybridge exhibited his Zoopraxiscope and lectured on animal motion under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Education. In addition to the works mentioned, he was the author of "Panoramic San Francisco" (1877); "The Science of Animal Locomotion" (1891); "Descriptive Zoopraxography" (1893); "Animals in Motion" (1899), and "The Human Figure in Motion" (1901). Muybridge was an eccentric character. Secretive by nature, the tragedy of his married life made him more so in later years, and he had few friends. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., in 1872, to Mrs. Flora Stone, by whom he had one son: Florido H. Muybridge, and died in Kingston-on-Thames, England, May 8, 1904.

DELFELDER, Jacob Astor, cattleman, was born at Effingham, Kan., Jan. 11, 1871, son of Frederick and Anna (Wagner) Delfelder. His father, who came from Germany in 1860, was a Lutheran minister. The son received his education in public schools and at a business college at Atchison, Kan., having earned his tuition fees by dehorning cattle. In 1892 he migrated to Wyoming and became a sheep herder in Evanston and Pomeroy. In two years of such employment he earned enough to purchase a small interest in a sheep herd owned by Austin Bunce and became the latter's partner, under the firm name of Bunce & Delfelder. Upon Bunce's death in 1900, he became sole proprietor and in a surprisingly short time his brand was carried by more than 40,000 of the finest Cotswold and Rambouillet sheep in the West. He subsequently became known as the sheep king of Wyoming. As a member of the state board of sheep commissioners, he prevailed upon his associates to inaugurate a campaign for scab eradication. At about this time, the flockmasters of the country, resenting what they regarded as the dominance of the middlemen of the industry, sought a way out of their difficulties, and it was Mr. Delfelder who originated the plan of the central storage and marketing of wool. Through his efforts the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co. of Chicago was organized in 1908, and has since become an important factor in the methods of marketing wool. A warehouse, with a storage capacity of 30,000,000 pounds of wool, under the control and ownership of the wool growers themselves, was built in Chicago. Mr. Delfelder also financed and constructed the High Line Canal, which reclaimed thousands of acres of fertile bench lands in the vicinity of Riverton, Wyo. In 1913 he induced the federal government to take over the Wyoming Central irrigation project, which was under construction at the time of his death and which irrigates more than 300,000 acres of land in the Riverton district. He was elected as a Republican to the Wyoming house of representatives in 1913 and during 1913–21 he was mayor of Riverton. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner and was president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association during 1905–14. He won the respect and admiration of his friends and associates because of his outspoken views on all matters of public interest and because of his vigorous and peculiarly characteristic manner of giving expression in his opinions. He was married Oct. 19, 1910, to Evelyn Mae Bain Hartman, daughter of George A. Bain, of Denver, Colo., and had one child: William Delfelder. He died at Rochester, Minn., Mar. 28, 1921.

NORTON, Oliver Willcox, manufacturer, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1839, son of Oliver William and Henrietta (Willcox) Norton and a descendant of Thomas Norton, who came to this country from England in 1639 and settled at Guilford, Conn. From him and his wife Elizabeth (Nicholas) Mason the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Diana (Birdseye) Beach; their son David and his wife Anna Bronson; their son Eber and his wife Dianthe Dowd, and their son Sereno and his wife Harriet Morse, who were the grandparents of Oliver W. Norton. He was educated in the public schools and at Harford Academy, Montross, Pa. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 83rd Pa. regiment, was commissioned first lieutenant, 8th United States colored infantry, Nov. 5, 1863, and later served as regimental and acting division quartermaster until his honorable discharge in November, 1865. He participated in twenty-six battles and minor engagements and was twice slightly wounded. During 1866–69 he was a clerk in the Fourth National Bank of New York city and in the latter year he formed a partnership with his brother, Edwin Norton (q.v.), Alton H. Fancher and David G. Fanning, in Toledo, O., as Norton & Fancher, manufacturers of cans and sheet metal goods. In December, 1870, the business was removed to Chicago and two years later, on the retirement of Mr. Fancher, the firm became Norton Bros. In 1890, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, it was incorporated under that title with five brothers interested, namely: Edwin, Oliver W., Horatio N., Henry M. and Lawrence A. Norton. At that time the practice of packing salmon and other fish, meat products, fruits and vegetables was an infant industry, but Norton Bros. foresaw its great possibilities and were the first to manufacture tin cans to be used as containers for the preservation of foodstuffs. Their cans helped to stimulate the packing industry and their business grew with such rapidity that they were unable to keep pace with the demand. When their original plant at Maywood, Ill., proved insufficient they formed subordinate companies and erected plants at Balti-

more, Md.; Whitestone, L. I., N. Y., and at Hamilton, Ont. Oliver W. Norton was president of Norton Bros., president and director of the Norton Tin Plate & Can Co., of Baltimore, vice-president and director of the Norton Can Co., of Whitestone, and a director of the Norton Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, Ont., the Dunkley Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., the Dunkley-Williams Co., South Haven, Mich., the Automatic Vacuum Canning Co., Chicago, and a member of other corporations. Norton Bros. were not only pioneers in the manufacture of packing cans but they were for many years the largest can manufacturing concern in the United States. They were the first to use automatic machinery in place of hand labor in making cans and they were the first to undertake the manufacture in the United States, by automatic machinery, of tin plate, which, up to that time, had practically all been made in Wales. Mr. Edwin Norton was the inventor of most of the automatic machines used by the corporation. He also invented the process of rolling sheet steel from molten steel for the manufacture of tin plate, and a large quantity of commercial tin plate was manufactured by the corporation. As president of Norton Bros. and its financial and sales head, Mr. Oliver W. Norton was largely responsible for the remarkable growth and prosperity of the business. Upon the organization of the American Can Co. in 1901 the Norton enterprises were employing between 1,800 and 2,000 workmen. Mr. Norton took a prominent part in the formation of the American Can Co., which took over the various Norton interests for approximately $3,500,000. Owing to the gradual loss of his eyesight he was now forced to retire from active participation in business affairs, and his brother, Edwin Norton, was chosen head of the new company. During the leisure of his later years he collected and published his letters written from the front during the civil war, under the title of "Army Letters" (1903), and in 1913 he prepared and published "The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top," an exhaustive analysis of that portion of the battle of Gettysburg. He was a companion of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Union League Club of Chicago and the Kenwood Social Club. He was exceptionally well informed on the history of the civil war and had an excellent library on the subject. He was a lover and critic of good music, and was for many years a guarantor and trustee of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. A man of strong character, excellent business judgment and untiring perseverance, he was regarded by his business associates and acquaintances as one of the ablest men in the industry which he did so much to organize and develop. He was married Oct. 4, 1870, to Lucy Coit, daughter of Thomas Coit Fanning of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has three sons: Ralph Hubbard, Elliott Saltonstall and Strong Vincent Norton. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1920.

GRAVES, Albert Henry, lawyer, born at Canandaigua, N. Y., June 21, 1863, son of William Martin and Julia Ann Catherine (Turck) Graves, and a descendant of Thomas Graves, who came from England in 1645, locating first at Hatfield, Mass., and subsequently settling at Hartford, Conn. From Thomas Graves and his wife, Sarah, the line is traced through their son John and his wife, Mary Smith; their son Samuel and his wife, Sarah; their son Noah and his wife, Rebecca Wright; their son Reuben and his wife, Hannah Fuller; their son Martin and his wife, Hannah Jefferson; and their son George and his wife, Rachel Van Zant, who were the grandparents of Albert Henry Graves. He was graduated at the Chicago College of Law in 1892 with the degree of LL.B. and, admitted to the Illinois bar, he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, specializing in patent law. Later he became associated with Charles K. Offield, Charles C. Linthicum and Henry S. Towle in the firm of Offield, Towle, Graves & Offield. During his many years of practice in the federal courts, and before the U. S. supreme court he became one of the most prominent attorneys and counsellors in patent and trademark litigation in the United States, his cases often extending into foreign courts. At the time of his death he was patent counsel for the Lincoln Park, South Park, and West Park commissioners. He held membership in various bar and patent law associations, and in the Union League and City clubs, Chicago. He was a wide reader, and particularly enjoyed mechanical subjects. He was married Aug. 18, 1886, to Emma, daughter of Samuel P. Gurney, of Central City, Neb., and had three children: Lester, Roy and Milton Graves. He died at Evanston, Ill., Sept. 17, 1919.

MATHIASEN, Karl, manufacturer, was born at Aalborg, Jutland, Denmark, Mar. 18, 1860, son of Anders C. and Kjersten Maria (Villadsen) Mathiasen, and came with them to the United States in 1873, settling at Perth Amboy, N. J. He received his education in the schools of his native country, at Perth Amboy and at the Young Men's Christian Association night schools in Boston. He began his wage-earning career in the service of the King Cork Works, at Perth Amboy and when the firm of A. Hall & Sons began to manufacture terra cotta he joined their pressing department. He was for two years foreman at the plant of the Boston Terra Cotta Works, and then went to the terra cotta works at Ravenwood, L. I., N. Y. In 1887 he embarked independently in the manufacture of architectural terra cotta, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Otto E. Hansen, under the firm style of Mathiasen & Hansen, with a plant at Perth Amboy. The business experienced many vicissitudes due to a lack of facilities and capital, and a loss by fire, but Mr. Mathiasen persevered and undismayed, with several brothers-in-law, reorganized the business as the New Jersey Terra Cotta Co., of which he was president until his death. It was incorporated in 1893, and from a small beginning came to be recognized as a leader in the trade in the United States, selling its product in all parts of the country and in Mexico and South America. At the time of his death he was president also of the Matawan (N. J.) Tile Co., and the Seaboard Clay Manufacturing Co., and a director in the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain & Danish Arts Co., New York city. For some time he was publisher of "Nordlyset," a Danish-American weekly, and was a liberal supporter of Scandinavian interests, including churches, charitable organizations and nationalistic societies. In 1910 the King of Denmark made him a knight of the Order of Dannebrog. He was a member of the National Terra Cotta Society, the Royal Danish Yacht Club of Copenhagen, the Keyport (N. J.) Yacht Club and the Raritan Yacht Club of Perth Amboy. He was a communicant of the Danish Lutheran church, and politically was a Republican. He

was married at Perth Amboy, Dec. 6, 1885, to Metthea, daughter of Bennett K. Eskesen, a sea captain, and had eight children: Theodora, wife of Viggo Yepson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Karl; Alfred; Helena; Oscar; Emma; Herbert; and Bennet Mathiasen, Keyport, N. J. He died at his summer home at Fourth Lake, N. Y., July 31, 1920.

DUNHAM, George Earl, editor and publisher, was born at Clayville, Oneida co., N. Y., Apr. 5, 1859, son of Moses Earl and Harriet (Hughston) Dunham, the former a Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1879, the youngest member of the class and its prize debater and orator, and received from that institution in 1890 the A.M. degree. Immediately after his graduation, he entered the law offices of Edwin Baylies, an eminent legist, who, with William Waite, was engaged in the preparation of legal works at Johnstown, N. Y. Mr. Dunham aided them in this work until 1880, at the same time acquiring a knowledge of the fundamentals of law, then spent a short time at the Hamilton College Law School, passed his examination, was admitted to the bar and returned to Johnstown to resume his editorial work. He became junior partner of the firm of Baylies & Dunham and although he engaged somewhat in legal practice, he gave the greater part of his time to the writing and revision of law books. Shortly thereafter, upon the death of William Waite, Dr. Baylies withdrew from the firm, he having been named Mr. Waite's literary legatee, and Mr. Dunham continued the work of the office alone. He then worked for a time on the Fulton County "Intelligencer" and the Johnstown "Republican." In 1882, on the invitation of his father, who was serving as principal of the Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary, he became vice-principal, teaching, among other subjects, Latin, English literature, rhetoric and elocution. Finding, however, that he preferred newspaper work, he became in the same year, a reporter on the Utica "Daily Press" and held in turn every position on the editorial staff of that newspaper. In 1886 he was made president of the Utica Daily Press Co. and he continued both as editor and publisher until his death. He was president of the Partlow Corporation, manufacturers, of Utica, N. Y.; a director in the Mutual Insurance Co. and a director in the Utica City National Bank during 1906–11. He was the first president of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, serving two terms from May, 1896, and during 1887–90 headed the Utica Electric Light Commission. In 1886 he was appointed a manager of the New York State Hospital for the Insane, Utica, by Gov. Hill and he was successively reappointed by succeeding governors until his death, serving as president of the board during the last sixteen years of his connection with the institution. In February, 1920, the board of managers changed the name of the Acute Hospital to Dunham Hall, in recognition of his valuable services to the community. From 1891 until his death he was a trustee of Hamilton College, which, in 1921, conferred upon him the honorary LL.D. degree. He was a pioneer in Americanization work and through his weekly classes at the Utica Y. M. C. A. which he started in 1911, prepared hundreds of aliens for citizenship. His book, "What Every Citizen Should Know," was ready for publication at the time of his death. He aided scores of young men to go through college and professional schools and, at certain times, when he was unable to extend further aid, he persuaded some of his friends to lend the sums needed on four-year non-interest-bearing notes. He was a trustee of the Utica Y. M. C. A. and a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Elks, the Rotary and Fort Schuyler clubs of Utica, the University Club of New York city and many other social organizations. Politically he was a Republican, with independent proclivities, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He found his chief recreation in fishing, being the owner of a large preserve which he visited regularly, and he traveled extensively in America and Europe. He was married Jan. 9, 1884, to Helen L., daughter of John A. Jones of Whitesboro, N. Y. He died at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1922.

WOOD, Hiram Remsen, lawyer, was born in Monroe co., N. Y., May 22, 1867, son of Caleb Joseph and Lovilla (Vanderhoof) Wood, of American and Dutch descent. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1891, and having studied law under his brother-in-law, Frederick W. Smith he entered the law offices of Hubbell and McGuire, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1892. He remained with Hubbell and McGuire until 1894, and after practicing alone for four years, formed a partnership with Horace McGuire, his former associate which continued until the latter's retirement in 1910. The original name of McGuire and Wood continued, but Hugh Satterlee, and J. Sawyer Fitch, subsequently joined the firm. Mr. Wood was regarded as an authority on insurance law, and as Rochester counsel for the leading fire insurance companies, established many principles now incorporated in the New York state laws. In the field of corporation law he was particularly successful in the organization, reorganization or merger of large firms. He was counsel for the North East Electric Co., the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Co., and General Railway Signal Co. He was a captain in the United States Secret service during the European war, and in 1920 a delegate to the Democratic national convention, where he was instrumental in overthrowing the unit rule as applied to New York state. His realization of the need of public health service led to important work as chairman of the public health committee to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and director of the Hahnemann hospital (president, 1918). He emphasized the value of the bacteriological laboratory and improved training schools for nurses, and secured the cooperation of the chief hospitals of the city for the joint instruction of student nurses. With judgment that was keen and farsighted, his constant aim was to establish justice in public and private affairs. Sound legal knowledge and ability accurately to judge men, supported by integrity of character, made him especially successful. Everything he did seemed to demonstrate that the highest idealism is practical, and so strong were his convictions that he imparted to others equal faith in his visions. He believed firmly in the League of Nations and wrote many articles supporting it. He was a director and vice-president of the Brewster, Gordon & Company, the Pfandler Co., the Todd Protectograph Co., and the Richardson Corporation of America; and from 1900 until his death a trustee of the Central Presbyterian church. He owned "Arlington Farms" near Pittsford, N. Y., noted for its herd of imported Jerseys. He found his chief

recreation in riding, fishing and golf. He was married Jan. 23, 1896, to Alice May, daughter of Horace McGuire, and had four children: Sally Calkins, Remsen Vanderhoof, Horace McGuire and Alice Elizabeth Wood. He died at Pittsford, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1920.

BASSETT, William, colonist, was born in Sandwich, Mass., in 1656, son of William and Mary (Burt) Bassett, and grandson of William Bassett, an Englishman, who emigrated to America from Sandwich, England, with his wife, Margaret Oldham, in the ship "Fortune" to the Plymouth colony in 1621. He was the gunsmith for the colony and accumulated a considerable library; he helped to lay out Duxbury, and subsequently Bridgewater, Mass. His grandson, William Bassett (3d), attained considerable distinction in the affairs of the colony. He was chosen chief marshal of Plymouth colony in 1689, serving until 1692, when the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies united. He was a captain of militia and one of the council of war at Point Garrison in 1689. He was representative from Sandwich both to the general court at Plymouth and after the union with Massachusetts, to the general court in Boston until 1716. He attained the rank of colonel in the militia. He was one of the judges of the superior court of Massachusetts, 1710–15, and subsequently was register of probate. With John Otis and Thomas Smith he was appointed by the general court in 1697 to investigate and report on the practicability of building a canal across Cape Cod at Sandwich. He was married to Rachel Willison, of Taunton, Mass., Oct. 9, 1675, and had the following children: Mary, who married Nathaniel Bourne; Nathan, who married Mary Stetson, of Scituate; Rachel, who married Joseph Foster; William, who married Abigail Bourne; Jonathan, who married Mary Gate; and Thankful, who married Matthias Ellis. Another son named Jonathan, died in infancy. Of these children, William, the second son, served as a representative on the old colony court. William Bassett died at Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 29, 1721.

FORAN, Martin Ambrose, congressman and jurist, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., Nov. 11, 1844, son of James and Catherine (O'Donnell) Foran. He was brought up on the home farm, attending school and learning the trade of cooper from his father. He attended St. Joseph's College, near Montrose, Pa., for one year, and taught school for the two following years, enlisting at the age of nineteen in company E of the 4th Pa. cavalry. He served throughout the civil war and was in all the important engagements of the army of the Potomac. After the war he practiced his trade first at Meadville, Pa., and after 1868 in Cleveland, O. He became prominent as a cooper; was president of the Cooper's International Union and during 1870–74 editor of the "Cooper's Journal." Meanwhile, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1874 and formed a partnership with Jay P. Dawley, known as Foran & Dawley. His success was immediate. In 1875 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cleveland, serving for two years and in 1882 he was elected to the national congress as Democratic representative from the twentieth and twenty-first Ohio districts, and was reëlected in 1884 and 1886. During his service from 1883 to 1889 he was a member of the committee on labor and territories, public land and education, and was author of the law preventing importation of convict labor, and in charge of the pension appropriation bill. Upon leaving congress he practiced his profession privately for eleven years with Jay P. Dawley again as partner. He was judge of the court of comon pleas from 1910 until his death. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1873. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Ohio State and Cleveland Bar Associations; the G. A. R.; the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Judge Foran was considered one of the best-versed judges in Ohio law, and his wide reading on many subjects made him a highly intellectual and competent jurist. He was called in by other judges at times to give his opinions of cases. He strongly advocated the dignity of the profession and the bench, urging judges to wear caps and gowns, and lawyers to wear dress suits when pleading a case. Said one of his associates: "He was devoted to his case and his client, but he had a passion for justice which entirely overshadowed any other sentiment and consideration." Another called him a "great beacon of life and hope to those who struggle upwards against heavy odds." Judge Foran was a champion of the laborer and of labor unions, and was author of "The Other Side" (1886), supporting the laboring class, a reply to an anonymous book, "The Breadwinners" (1880). He was married Dec. 29, 1868, to Kate Kavanaugh. She died in 1893, and he was married Dec. 20, 1893, to Emma, daughter of William Kenny, a merchant of Cleveland, O. Judge Foran had two daughters by the first union: Gertrude, wife of Dr. F. S. Handrick, and Margaret, wife of James Connolly. Judge Foran died at Cleveland, O., June 28, 1921.

MASON, Ebenezer Porter, astronomer, was born in Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., Dec. 7, 1819, son of Rev. Stephen Mason, a Congregational minister. In infancy he gave evidence of the great intellect which, in spite of his early death, causes Yale University to rank him among the greatest of her alumni. As an infant he constantly played with books, and was able to draw before he could walk. In his early boyhood his father moved to Nantucket, Mass., and from there, Ebenezer went to a preparatory school—Ellington School—near Hartford, Conn. He was only fifteen years of age when he returned to Nantucket and served as assistant teacher in the school for a year. He entered Yale College in 1835 and soon his genius made him prominent in the work of the observatory. Handicapped by frail health, he nevertheless pursued his astronomical studies and observations with incessant devotion. With his scientific mind he combined a poetic temperament, and a manual dexterity which was remarkable in itself and a valuable adjunct in his astronomical work in the accurate recording of his observations in drawings and charts which excited the admiration of his professors. In his first college year he made a complete telescope mainly with his own hands, and in his senior year he made a larger instrument. He was graduated in 1839 and, although suffering severely from tuberculosis, remained as a resident graduate specializing in research work on the nebulae. This work he summarized in a paper contributed, at the urging of friends, to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society" in 1840, entitled "Observations on Nebulae." "This paper," says Prof. Denison Olm-

sted, in "The Life and Writings of E. P. Mason," "is the first considerable contribution to astronomy, in the way of original observation and discovery, made on this side of the Atlantic; and, young as he was at the time of his death, he was clearly entitled to rank among the first astronomers of America." The paper attracted widespread notice among the scientists of Europe, Sir John Herschel according it his marked admiration. At the same time he was writing an "Introduction to Practical Astronomy," designed as a supplement to Prof. Olmsted's textbook on astronomy. These productions, with his facility in higher mathematics, his enthusiasm combined with an equal faculty for reflection, his keenness of eye and skill of hand, his artistic talents, all exhibited by a youth of twenty, ravaged by illness and weakness, "created an astonishing impression among his contemporaries, who likened his powers to those of the greatest names in science." During the summer of 1840 he took advantage of an invitation to serve on the Maine boundary commission, hoping that the outdoor life, largely in the pine woods, would benefit his breaking health. The hardships of roughing it in the wilderness, however, offset whatever good the life might have done him, and when he returned home his family immediately sent him to the home of an uncle in Richmond, Va., where he died, Dec. 26, 1840.

GOODMAN, Edward, newspaper publisher, was born in Clipstone, Northamptonshire, England, May 10, 1830, son of Thomas and Catherine (Satchell) Goodman. He attended a private classical school at Clipstone and in 1845 was apprenticed to an apothecary at Leicester for six years. Advised by a physician, he sailed for America in 1852, and in Chicago, Ill., became connected with the "Christian Times," now known as "The Standard," the first publication of which appeared in 1853. For three years Mr. Goodman traveled throughout Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, canvassing the Baptist churches for subscriptions to the paper, covering in this way 700 miles. By carefully saving his earnings, he was able to purchase one-fourth interest in the publication for which he had labored, and later became the partner of Rev. Leroy Church. In 1864 the firm became Church, Goodman & Donnelley (R.R.) the latter of Kingston, Canada. Dr. Justin A. Smith was editor-in-chief of "The Standard," which, after considerable difficulty, was placed on a self-supporting basis. Mr. Goodman had become a member of the First Baptist Church of Chicago in 1854 and was elected deacon in 1863, an office which he held until his death. In that same year he was appointed treasurer of the Baptist Theological Union, and held that office for thirty-nine years. He was a member of the board of managers of the American Baptist Union and a member of its advisory committee, and was vice-president of the American Baptist Publication Society, which position he resigned in 1901 because of ill health. He was a member of the board of the American Baptist Education Society, which in 1890 founded the University of Chicago, and was made a trustee of that new institution. Concerning his work there, Dr. Goodspeed, secretary of the trustees, wrote: "The University had no warmer friend or more faithful trustee than Mr. Goodman. He served efficiently as chairman of the standing committee on the University Press for many years. His continual attendance at the meetings of the trustees even after his health became impaired was most gratifying to his associates. He was a man of such devout, spiritual character that he was commonly called upon to offer the prayer at the opening of the meetings of the trustees. Mr. Goodman played a great part in the life of his denomination, not only in Chicago but throughout the country." In 1877, with others, Mr. Goodman founded the Chicago Baptist Social Union, of which he was president in 1881, 1882, 1887 and 1888, and was elected honorary member in 1903. He was chosen moderator of the Baptist General Association of Illinois at Joliet in 1888, at Mt. Vernon in 1889 and at Elgin in 1890. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30, 1858, to Mary Eliza Brande, and had two children: Zula Augusta and Herbert Edward Goodman. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1911.

SCOTT, Winfield Germain, chemist, was born at Emerald Grove, Wis., Jan. 9, 1854, son of James E. and Lucena (Hall) Scott, and grandson of William Scott, who came to this country from England in 1834 and settled at Brockport, N. Y., where he was employed as a merchant. He was graduated at the Emerald Grove high school, and then studied chemistry under a private tutor. In 1874 he entered the employ of the Frank N. Davis Paper Co., at Beloit, Wis., as painter and designer and for a period of six years utilized every spare moment to perfect himself in his chosen profession. He then became connected with the Milwaukee Harvester Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., where his career as an industrial chemist began. Later he was with the Wadsworth & Howland Co., of Chicago, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis., the Chicago Varnish Co., Chicago; the Rumley Advance Co., La Porte, Ind.; the Flint Varnish Co., Flint, Mich.; the International Harvester Co., Chicago.; the Beaver Board Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; the Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, and the Brinninstool Paint Co. During the fifteen years that he was connected with the J. I. Case Co., he established one of the most complete industrial chemical laboratories in the United States. From the Case Co. he went to Long Beach, Calif., for a year of rest and completed the manuscript of his first book, "White Paints and Painting Materials" (1910) which is a veritable encyclopedia on the subjects it covers. In 1909 the New Jersey Zinc Co. of New York offered a prize of $500 for the best scientific essay on zinc oxide, and in competition with chemists all over the world Dr. Scott was awarded the prize. He is the inventor of Scott's varnish still; Scott's electrically ignited flash point apparatus; Scott's viscosimeter, for use with oils, varnish, glues, etc.; Scott's glue tester, which mechanically eliminates the errors of personal equation and determines the breaking point necessary to penetrate or fracture glue jelly in terms of pounds, ounces and quarter-ounces and Scott's volumeter, among other apparatus. His viscosimeter, an instrument designed for the purpose of determining the viscosity of oils, varnishes and glue, was intended originally only for his own use, but when other chemists learned of the existence of such a device there was such a demand for it that it was put on the market and proved to be a most useful invention. Another device of Dr. Scott's which is in wide use is his flash point apparatus, constructed chiefly for taking the flash and fire tests of volatile matter having

low readings such as alcohol and turpentine, while his volumeter determines the weight of a cubic inch of dry material, especially paint pigment, when handled in a standard manner. His scientific research work comprised the physical and chemical investigation of nearly every variety of material from paint to pig iron, he being the first scientist to make an analysis of pig iron. During the European war he perfected for the U. S. government, a non-inflammable treatment for the cloth of aeroplane wings. Occasionally, when several chemists had made an analysis which did not closely agree, the goods were sent to him for final analysis, and so great was his reputation for accuracy that both buyer and manufacturer accepted his report as conclusive. The latter years of his life were devoted almost entirely to consultation work. He was a natural artist, being an adept with pencil, pen and ink, crayon or brush, and in the early days of his career he did considerable political cartoon work and newspaper illustrations. He was awarded a diploma for paintings exhibited at the world's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. He was a member of the American Chemical Association, the Wisconsin State Association of Master House Painters and Decorators (honorary) and of various social and fraternal organizations. A gifted speaker, he possessed the ability to present a technical subject so simply and clearly that it could be understood by layman as well as scientist. Of his keen sense of humor, his ready pencil for illustration of his talks, his unusual gift of ventriloquism and polyphonism, he gave freely for the benefit of charity. He was a lovable man, broad-minded, sincere and generous, a loyal friend and citizen, a devoted husband and home lover. He was married at Beloit, Wis., Dec. 31, 1875, to Tilla, daughter of Emanuel Mott, of Turtleville, Wis. He died at Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 21, 1919.

BLACK, Lewis Cass, lawyer, was born at Lancaster, O., Sept. 9, 1844, son of Benjamin and Susannah (Himes) Black. He received his preparatory education at Freeman and Fairfield Union Academies at Pleasantville, O., and took his bachelor's degree at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1871. Two years later he was graduated LL.B. at the Columbian College (now George Washington University) law school, Washington, D. C. During 1873–75 he was special agent in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., and in the latter year he began to practice law in Cincinnati, O. From 1878 to 1893 he was a member of the law firms of Donham, Foraker & Black, with Perry J. Donham and Joseph B. Foraker; Foraker, Black & Rockhold, in which the junior partner was N. C. Rockhold; and Foraker, Black & Bosworth, with C. A. Bosworth. From 1893 to 1906 he practiced alone, but for the subsequent eleven years was the senior member of the firm of Black, Swing & Black, his associates being James B. Swing and Robert L. Black, his son. His legal practice was of a general character, including the management of estates and legal advice rather than court litigation. He declined appointment as judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati which Gov. Foraker offered him, but was conspicuous in the political reform movement in that city during 1902–06, serving as treasurer of the Honest Elections Committee during 1903–06. Besides his professional activities he was heavily interested in timber and land investments, especially in Mississippi, Louisiana and North Dakota. In 1902 he purchased the entire Fort Stevenson (N. D.) military reservation, a tract aggregating 45,000 acres. He was a member of the Cincinnati Bar Association (president, 1912), the American Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, and the Cincinnati Golf, Queen City and Cincinnati Country clubs, of which last-named he was secretary during 1902–17. He found his chief recreation in golf. Of his integrity and spirit of public service, as well as of his sense of civic duty, it is sufficient to note that during the greater part of his career he was an essential part of many movements that had for their purpose the improvement of Cincinnati and the betterment of its citizens. He was married Oct. 23, 1878, to Abigail, daughter of Daniel White Lounsbury, a clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two children: Margaret Eleanor, wife of Edward P. Moulinier; and Robert Lounsbury Black. He died in Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 27, 1919.

WRIGHT, Thomas Roane Barnes, jurist, was born at Tappahannock, Essex co., Va., July 4, 1842, son of Capt. William Alfred and Charlotte (Barnes) Wright; grandson of Edward and Mary (Pitts) Wright, and great-grandson of William Wright, who emigrated to Virginia from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in King and Queen county. His father was a strong and able lawyer, served as commonwealth's attorney of Essex county, and was a veteran of the war of 1812. Thomas R. B. Wright was educated at Fleetwood and Hanover academies and at the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1859, and where he completed many courses in the academic department but was prevented from graduating by the outbreak of the civil war. Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter he marched with the "Southern Guard," a volunteer company of university students, to Harper's Ferry and, shortly thereafter, rose to the rank of lieutenant of company A of the 55th Va. regiment, being subsequently promoted for gallantry. After the war ended, he studied in the law office of James M. Matthews and was licensed to practice in 1868. Two years later, he was elected commonwealth's attorney of Essex county, continuing as such until his election in December, 1891, as judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Virginia. He was twice reëlected judge by the unanimous vote of the general assembly, and commissioned accordingly in January, 1894, and March, 1903; the first time as judge of the ninth judicial circuit, and the second time, under the new state constitution, as judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of Virginia, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death. He took an active part in state and national politics, was canvasser for the state in several campaigns; was presidential elector on the Democratic (Cleveland) ticket in 1888; a member of the Democratic state committee, and chairman of the committee of the first district at the time he was elevated to the bench. He also contributed many valuable articles on legal questions to law journals, registers, and other periodicals; contributed articles on political and literary subjects to the press, and made numerous addresses. His most significant literary work is his compilation, "Westmoreland County, Virginia" (1912), which traces the history of that county —the birthplace and home of George Washington and of Robert E. Lee—in all its phases. Judge Wright devoted much time in trying to stimu-

late the people in his circuit through noble ideals and to this end had the walls of the court houses in his district covered with pictures and tablets commemorating the great men of the past associated with that region's history. He was the first president of the Tidewater Alumni Association of the University of Virginia; first commander of the Wright-Latané Camp, Confederate Veterans; an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church; and was distinguished for his accomplishments in journalism and statecraft. He was married Nov. 29, 1876, to Margaret Davidella Preston, of Lewisburg, Greenbrier co., W. Va., and had six children: Preston; Jeannette Creigh; Thomas Roane Barnes; Charlotte Barnes, wife of Frank Scott; Margaret Davidella; and William Alfred Wright. He died at Tappahannock, Va., Apr. 22, 1914.

DALY, John Michael, inventor, was born in Peoria, Ill., June 18, 1860, son of James and Bridget (Mulligan) Daly, who emigrated from Ireland in 1849. For twenty-five years he was employed by various railroads in the capacity of train master, accountant or superintendent of transportation. While holding the latter position with the Illinois Central Railroad his attention was turned to the lack of proper facilities for handling automobiles on the company's freight cars, and he designed a new car with a greater capacity for such freight. His invention was patented in 1915, and resigning his position with the railroad he organized the Motor Car Transportation Company for developing his invention and served as its president and general manager until his death. The freight cars manufactured by his company were leased to automobile manufacturers. He was also the inventor of a machine for computing the tonnage of freight cars. He was an expert mechanic and a man of original ideas, and devised many innovations in the mechanical details of road management. He was married June 20, 1889, to Cora, daughter of Samuel Sowers, of Peoria, Ill., and had two children. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1916.

JACKSON, Benjamin Aborn, financier, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 8, 1848, son of Richard William and Susan Potter (Aborn) Jackson; grandson of Stephen and Sophia (Graves) Jackson; great-grandson of Richard and Susan (Waterman) Jackson and great-great-grandson of Stephen and Anne (Boone) Jackson. The last-named paternal ancestor came from Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1723–24 and settled first at North Kingstown, R. I., and later in Providence, R. I., where he taught school and wrote a "Book on Navigaton" (1762–63). Benjamin A. Jackson received his education in private schools and at the Merrick and Emery Lyon's schools, Providence. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the Providence banking house of B. M. Jackson & Co. When, in 1871, following the death of B. M. Jackson, the firm was reorganized as D. I. Brown & Co., Mr. Jackson became a partner in it. Four years later the firm name was changed to Wilbour, Jackson & Co., and subsequently incorporated as the Providence Banking Co., of which Mr. Jackson became treasurer, in which capacity he continued until his death. In 1875, he was appointed a director of the Union Railroad Co. and following changes in this corporation he obtained larger influence in its affairs. He was later made president of the company, a place which he retained after the purchase and lease of the concern to the interests which, some time thereafter, sold it to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. He was also president of the United Traction & Electric Co.; president and later co-receiver of the Rhode Island Suburban Railroad Co.; president and director of the Pawtucket Street Railroad Co.; the Providence Cable Tramway Co. and the S. H. Greene & Sons' Corporation, a bleachery and print works; and a director in the Denver (Colo.) Tramway Co.; the Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. and the Rhode Island Insurance Co. He was also associated, as president, with the Globe National Bank and, as director, with the Weybosset National Bank, both of Providence, until these institutions ceased to function. In 1908 when the Union Trust Co. of Providence failed, he outlined the plans for reorganization which made it possible to pay investors in full and he was a director of the company until 1921. He was for some years a trustee of Rhode Island college and was interested particularly in the Providence Lying-in Hospital. He held high rank in Masonry and was a member also of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and the Hope, Squantum, Rhode Island Country, Turk's Head and Commercial clubs of Providence and the Union League club of New York city. He found his chief recreation in gardening and agricultural pursuits at "The Manor," his beautiful country home at Nayatt Point, R. I. Politically, he was a Republican. Although he rose to high places in the world of commerce and finance, he retained the simplicity of character and the pronounced democratic spirit which opened his door as freely to the humblest as well as those of affluence and power. He was married Oct. 3, 1878, to Lucy Anna, daughter of Henry L. Greene, a textile manufacturer of Riverpoint, R. I. He had five children, of whom three survived his death: Henry Greene, textile manufactuer of Riverpoint, R. I.; Donald, a broker of Providence, and Lucy Aborn Jackson, who was married to Raymond W. Colley of Providence. He died at Nayatt Point, R. I., Mar. 31, 1921.

VAN HOOSE, Azor Warner, educator, was born in Griffin, Ga., Oct. 31, 1860, son of Azor and Missouri Francis (Daniel) Van Hoose, of Dutch descent. His father, a native of Tennessee, was chaplain in the southern army during the civil war and, for half a century, was a leading Baptist minister in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The son was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1882 and remained at the university for a time as instructor in chemistry. He was professor of mathematical science in the South Georgia College, Thomasville, Ga., a branch of the university, during 1882–83; professor of mathematics and Latin in Howard College, Marion, Ala., during 1883–84 and adjunct professor of chemistry and Latin in the University of Georgia during 1884–85. He founded Brenau College for Women at Gainesville, Ga., in 1886 and was president of that institution for twenty-three years, being associated for part of that time, with Dr. Haywood J. Pearce in its management. These years constituted for the college, a period of steady advancement in number of students in material equipment in entrance requirements and in college standards. When he severed his connection with the institution in 1909, it had thirty or more in its faculty, 370 in its student body, and was widely known as one of the foremost institutions of its kind in its section. With Dr. Pearce he founded the Riverside Miltary Acad-

emy for Boys at Gainesville, in 1906–08 of which institution he and Dr. Pearce were joint owners for several years. In 1910 he was called to the presidency of Shorter College (for women) at Rome, Ga., and held that position until his death. During his administration, Shorter College was removed from its restricted quarters in the city of Rome to an eminence nearby, commanding one of the most beautiful views in that entire section, and on this site a number of new college buildings, equipped with the latest and best facilities were erected. The endowment of the institution was greatly increased and its status as an educational institution was raised to compare favorably with any in the country. He was known throughout the South as one of the most able and devoted teachers and successful executives. In recognition of his services, Mercer University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1911. He was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Masonic fraternities, of the Georgia Historical Society and of the National Economic League. In 1892 he was made a member of the board of examiners of the State University, and at different times served on that and directorates of various educational movements and institutions. He was a Democrat in politics, a deacon in the Baptist church and an active worker in the Laymans Missionary Movement, in the Sunday schools and the associations of his church. Dr. Van Hoose was a man of wide vision and noble achievement, whose life was characterized by gentleness, courage and tolerance, generosity and love of fairness, truth and humanity. He was married Aug. 11, 1887, to Lucy E., daughter of Fielding S. Rucker, of Thomaston, Ga., and had five children, all of whom died in infancy. He died in Rome, Ga., Dec. 11, 1921.

CONOVER, Frederic King, lawyer, was born in Madison, Wis., Feb. 17, 1857, son of Obadiah Milton and Julia (Darst) Conover. His first American ancestor was Wolfert Gerretse Van Couwenhoven, who emigrated from Amersfoort, near Utrecht, Holland, in 1630, and settled at New Amsterdam, N. Y. From him and his wife Neeltje————, the line of descent is traced through their son Garret Wolfertse and his wife Altie Lambertse Cool; their son William and his wife, Jannetje Montfort; their son John and his wife, Jacoba Van Derveer; their son Garret and his wife, Neeltje Van Matter; their son Benjamin and his wife, Abigail Barcalow, and their son, Obadiah Berlew and his wife, Sarah Miller, who were the grandparents of Frederic K. Conover. His father, Obadiah M. Conover, was a theologian and lawyer, who served as official reporter and editor of the reports of the Wisconsin supreme court for twenty years, compiling all the volumes between sixteen and fifty-eight. The son was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1878, and two years later took the degree of LL.B. at the law school of that institution. While at the University he won the Lewis prize for oratory. After practicing law for a short period in Madison, he became his father's assistant as court reporter, continuing the work where his father left it off in 1884. He held the position of court reporter for thirty-five years, the volumes to his credit being fifty-nine to 168 inclusive. Thus for a period of fifty-four years the Wisconsin supreme court had but two reporters, and both of them were Conovers. The value of his services to the court was commended by Chief Justice Winslow in a memorial address in which he said: "Never, I think, have I known a man more devoted to duty or more determined to do, to the utmost of his ability, the work which was before him. Himself a scholar and endowed with a remarkably logical mind, he brought all his abilities to the service of the court and state, with the result that the reports of the supreme court of Wisconsin stand second to none in the country in excellence." He was for many years a curator of the State Historical Society, and a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and the Madison Gun, Madison Golf, and Madison Literary clubs. He was also a member and officer of the public library board. He was married June 6, 1891, to Grace, daughter of Darwin Clark, a pioneer of Wisconsin, and had four children: Frederic Le Roy, chemist; Julian Darst, mining engineer; Marion Clark, professor of physical education in the University of South Dakota, and Daphne Grace Conover, bacteriologist. He died in Madison, Wis., May 7, 1919.

KOHLMANN, William, physician and surgeon, was born in Kirchheim, Germany, June 6, 1863, son of Lazarus Kohlmann. He received his preliminary education in academies at Gruenstadt and Kaiserslautern, and was graduated at the University of Würzburg with the degree M.D. in 1889, and at the University of Heidelberg with a similar degree the year after. In 1891 he came to the United States and settled in New Orleans, La., where he soon occupied a position of prominence and leadership in the medical world of that community. He became assistant house surgeon in the Touro Infirmary in the year of his arrival and subsequently surgeon-in-chief of that institution, serving ten years in that capacity. It was largely as a result of his labors that this hospital maintained its reputation as the best institution of its kind in the south. He specialized in abdominal surgery, was chief of the department of gynecology and obstetrics at Touro, director of the Loyola Medical School, profesor of gynecology and obstetrics in the post-graduate school of Loyola University, was chief visiting surgeon in the gynecological and obstetrical division of Charity Hospital, and consulting gynecologist to the New Orleans Dispensary for Women. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Louisiana State Medical Society, the Southern Surgical Association, the New Orleans Parish Medical Society, a Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and the Harmony Club of New Orleans. He was an officer and patron of the Jewish Orphans' Home of New Orleans, and a member of the Touro Synagogue. He was married Dec. 11, 1919, to Hedwig, daughter of Karl Ritter, an architect of New Orleans. He died in New Orleans, La., Mar. 21, 1921.

BROCKWAY, Zebulon Reed, penologist, was born at Lyme, Conn., Apr. 28, 1827, son of Zebulon and Caroline (Brockway) Brockway, and a descendant of Wolston Brockway, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Lyme, Conn. Wolston Brockway's wife was Hannah Briggs, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Elizabeth ————; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Banning; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary Butler; and their son Zebulon and

his wife Abigail Banning, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was prominent in Connecticut during the first half of the last century as a merchant, shipyard owner, legislator, state railroad commissioner, and for thirteen years a member of the state prison board. The son, after attending an academy at East Haddam, Conn., clerked for two years in a store at Austinburg, O., and for several months in a store at Guilford, Conn. In 1848 he became a clerk in the Connecticut State Prison and thus began a half century of conspicuous and devoted service to mankind in the reformation and regeneration of prisoners. His far-sighted views on penological questions and his remarkable success in putting his theories and his ideals into practice gained him world-wide recognition. No man of his generation did nearly so much to elevate and humanize the conduct of prisons as he. After three years as clerk in the Connecticut penitentiary, he became deputy superintendent of the penitentiary at Albany, under Amos Pilsbury. In 1853 he was appointed superintendent of the Albany almshouse and infirmary where he built the first county hospital for the insane in America and a year later, at the age of 27, he became warden of the new Monroe county prison at Rochester, N. Y. As the first superintendent of the latter institution he was able to apply many of his advanced ideas on the conduct of prisons. He introduced courses of instruction and more liberal methods in the treatment of prisoners than had hitherto been known, and he instituted a system of contract labor which soon made the prison self-supporting. The prisoners at Rochester were all confined under short-term sentences, and most of them were of mature age. Mr. Brockway felt that it was among the youthful prisoners that the greatest opportunities for reformation lay, and when in 1861 he was offered the superintendency of the Michigan House of Correction at Detroit, which was just then being constructed to take care of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21, he eagerly accepted the offer. Soon after taking charge, however, it was found that the law in regard to the committal of young prisoners was unconstitutional, except in its application to Wayne county, and his main purpose in going to Detroit was largely thwarted. He succeeded, however, in inaugurating a comprehensive and forceful program for the rehabilitation of prisoners. He established regular courses of educational instruction, supplemented by weekly lectures by well-known speakers, and a system of manual and trade training. He also introduced there, as at Rochester, a contract labor system which made the institution self-supporting, and he established a house of shelter for women, where systematic methods were employed to reclaim female prisoners. While at Detroit he conceived the idea of the indeterminate prison sentence, which has since been introduced into the conduct of most of the reformatories of the United States, and embodied it in a bill which was passed by the Michigan legislature. Mr. Brockway's ambition, however, as stated, had been to work among young prisoners, and as he was never able to take the interest in the House of Correction that he had expected the work to inspire, he resigned in 1872 and for four years thereafter was engaged in commercial work, twenty months as vice-president of the Michigan Car Co., and two years as a partner of Marcus, Stevens & Co. In 1876 he was offered the position of superintendent of the new reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., then nearing completion, which was to have the care of first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty. It was an opportunity he had sought for years and he accepted at once. He opened the reformatory in July, 1876, when the first prisoners arrived, and remained in charge of it for twenty-four years, a period in which he impressed his personality indelibly upon the prison history of the country. He made the Elmira reformatory the model and pattern for all other reformatories in the United States. It became the mecca for students of criminology and prisoner-reclamation work the world over. The prison reform movement not only in the United States, but throughout the world, was greatly stimulated by his humane and enlightened policies. The year after he took charge, he drafted an act providing for the indeterminate prison sentence and it was adopted, just as he had written it. He established a library, a trades school, manual training and physical training departments, school of letters and a system of military instruction which was of the greatest usefulness in improving morale, all the able-bodied inmates belonging to the regiment. As many as thirty-six different trades or branches of trades were taught by trained instructors. He instituted and maintained a series of lectures that interested the prisoners as much as any other feature of prison life. He also established a weekly newspaper, the prisoners themselves doing all the editorial, the printing and press work. In 1899, however, a new board of managers was appointed which undertook, in Mr. Brockway's belief, to abolish many of his reforms and to lower the standards he had set up, and he accordingly resigned in June, 1900, terminating a long period of high service to the state and nation. In 1901 he was a non-resident lecturer on penology at Cornell University. During 1905–07 he was mayor of Elmira. He was honorary president of the International Prison Association of America, and of the French General Society of Prisons. He was the author of "Fifty Years of Prison Service" (1912), besides numerous papers bearing on prison reform. Mr. Brockway was married at Weathersfield, Conn., Apr. 13, 1853, to Jane, daughter of Sylvester Woodhouse, and had two daughters: Emma, wife of Frank M. Blossom; and Caroline, wife of Jay S. Butler. He died at Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1920.

KING, Frank Ingersoll, merchant, was born in Paterson, N. J., May 25, 1860, son of Frederic H. and Catherine (Pierce) King. He was educated in the schools of Toledo, O., and headed the high school class of 1877. In that year he became associated with the firm of C. A. King & Co., grain dealers and proprietors of large grain elevators in Toledo which his uncle, Charles A. King had founded in 1846. Upon the death of his uncle in 1893, he became the sole proprietor. A feature of his business was the publication of daily grain market reports possessing so unique a literary flavor that they were copied and commented upon not only by trade papers but by news journals as well, and enjoyed a large circulation to all parts of the United States and to foreign countries. He was elected to the Toledo city council in 1884 and during his four-year term in that office was president of the council, and served as a trustee of the city's sinking fund. In 1904, he was a presidential elector for the Republican nominee. He was a director of

the Second National Bank of Toledo, was thrice president of the Toledo Produce Exchange and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the advisory board of the Toledo Newsboys' Association. He was also a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Toledo, the Country, the Inverness and the Toledo Yacht clubs and a communicant of the Congegational church. He was married Oct. 4, 1882, to Jennie S., daughter of Jasper P. Collins of Toledo, and had four children: Miriam, wife of Thomas P. Day; Adelaide, wife of George Wallace; Kate Locke, wife of Walter M. Braun, and Frederic C. King. He died at Toledo, O., Jan. 29, 1921.

DEANS, John Sterling, civil engineer, was born at Chester, Pa., June 25, 1858, son of Charles Woodbury and Priscilla Lyons (Williams) Deans; grandson of John and Eleanor (Sterling) Deans, and a descendant of Walter and Eleanor (Strong) Deane, who came over from England early in the seventeenth century and settled at Taunton, Mass. The original name "Deane" was changed to "Deans" by our subject's great-grandfather. His professional education was obtained in the Philadelphia Polytechnic College, which he left before graduation to enter the employ of Clark, Reeves & Co., engineers of Phoenixville, Pa. (1879), at a time when that firm was building a large part of the elevated railways in New York city. The name of the company was changed to the Phoenix Bridge Co. soon afterwards, and Mr. Deans was connected with it for nearly forty years, becoming engineer of erection in 1889, assistant engineer in 1891, chief engineer and vice-president in 1893, and from 1916 until his death was consulting engineer. During this period he saw the development from the wooden long-span railroad bridge, common at the close of the civil war, to the modern steel viaduct. He designed and superintended the construction of a large number of prominent bridges in the United States, as well as a number in China, Russia and India, the most important of which were: the Rock Island bridge at Davenport, Ia. (1872, rebuilt in 1891); the Albany and Greenbush bridge over the Hudson river (1881); the old Kinzua viaduct on the Bradford branch of the Erie railroad (1882); the Huntington bridge over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, which at the time it was built (1888) contained the longest simple truss span in existence; the Red Rock cantilever bridge on the Santa Fe railroad over the Colorado river (1890); the Pecos viaduct, Texas (1891), for the Southern Pacific railroad, 328 feet high; the Big Four bridge at Louisville, Ky.; the Cambridge bridge at Boston, Mass. (1902); the Manhattan bridge, New York (1908), then the heaviest suspension bridge in existence; and the St. Lawrence river bridge at Quebec (1917), one of the most difficult professional problems of the day. As an engineer Mr. Deans's work was marked by extreme care and conscientiousness. The unfortunate accidents to the St. Lawrence river bridge during its erection, when eighty men lost their lives, were due neither to lack of professional knowledge nor neglect of duty. During the European war, despite Mr. Deans's declining health, he took the chairmanship of the Steel Fabricators of the United States, an association devoted to aiding the government and the steel industry in war work. He possessed a delightful charm of manner and an optimistic spirit which endeared him to all his associates. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Structural Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Sons of the Revolution, and he was an attendant of the Episcopal church. He was married Oct. 1, 1890, to Clara V., daughter of Llewellyn T. Barr, a merchant of Cincinnati, O., by whom he had four children: John Sterling and Robert, both of whom served in the United States army in the war with Germany; Mary Elizabeth and Eleanor Ward Deans. He died in Phoenixville, Pa., Dec. 16, 1918.

POTTER, Ezra Barker, physician and surgeon, was born at Benton Center, Monroe co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1848, son of Ezra and Rebecca (Secor) Potter. His father was a practising physician in Webster, N. Y., and the son, after completing his education at Webster Academy and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., read medicine in his father's office. He studied two years at the University of Michigan (1869–71), and received his medical degree from the College of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, in 1872. In his early practice Dr. Potter was associated with his father. In 1882 he was called to Rochester, N. Y., as assistant superintendent of the Monroe County Insane Asylum. When, in 1891, the "state care act" placed the treatment of insane patients under state control, the institution became the Rochester State Hospital, and Dr. Potter devoted the rest of his life to its management. He lived his ideals and by his good judgment, keen mind, administrative ability, sense of justice and great-hearted sympathy, became not only scientifically of incalculable value in improving the treatment and care of the insane, but was held in great respect as a teacher and lecturer, and increased in the employees respect for the important and difficult work in which they were serving the state. As physician, sociologist and friend, he lived abreast of the leaders of his time. Intellectually, his temperament led him to remain a student, and as each of the scientific discoveries bearing upon his profession came into the field, he studied and applied their value in a far-sighted, far-reaching manner. He was a Mason, a member of the Rochester Historical and Archeological Society of Rochester, and a charter member of the Memorial Art Gallery. He was a supporter of the national, state and local medical societies. He was a valued contributor to the progress of the Medical Psychiatric Society, the New York State and Monroe County medical societies, and a charter member of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society and Medical Club. He was a member of the volunteer medical corps in the World War, and on the Medical Advisory Board. He had strong and well-considered opinions on matters of public interest as well as private life. He was a Republican in his political convictions, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was athletic, always interested in nature and out-of-door sports. A member of the Rochester Yacht Club, every summer he spent some time cruising on Lake Ontario in his sail boat, "The Matchless." Dr. Potter was married Jan. 2, 1893, to Marion, daughter of Dr. James W. Craig, of Churchville, N. Y., and had two sons: Ezra B. and Dr. James Craig Potter. Mrs. Potter was also a physician and continued in practice after her marriage. Dr. Potter died in Rochester, N. Y., June 24, 1921.

BLAKE, Marshall Bronson, merchant and revenue collector, was born in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 16, 1814, son of Elijah and Amelia (Bron-

son) Blake, and a descendant of John Blake, who came to America from England in 1660 and settled first at Malden, Mass., and later Middletown, Conn.; John Blake married Sarah Hall, and from them the line runs through their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Johnson; their son Stephen and his wife Rachael Alvord; their son Elijah and his wife Sarah Hamlin, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was for twenty years president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Springfield, Mass., and served a term in the Massachusetts legislature. The son Marshall B. Blake received his education in the grammar and high schools of Springfield. After clerking in the dry goods business in New York city he established a business for himself under the firm style of Blake & Brown, dealers in millinery goods, which existed for many years. Politically he was a Republican and until a few years before his death took an active part in politics. In 1862 he was appointed by Lincoln, collector of internal revenue in New York, and served for twenty-three years, a longer period than any other original appointee, and from first to last his administration was of the highest efficiency. He was a member of the Colonial and Union League clubs of New York, serving as a vice-president of the latter. He was an attendant at the Presbyterian church. He was twice married: (1) to Louise F., daughter of Charles F. Kupfer of Boston, Mass.; she died July 2, 1846, leaving one son, Marshall William Blake; and (2) Oct. 19, 1848, to Delia O., daughter of John Wyles of Brimfield, Mass., by whom he had two children: Henry and Kate Wyles Blake. He died in New York city, Jan. 4, 1894.

THOMAS, Charles Holt, physician, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 26, 1850, son of James Brown and Araminta D. (Taber) Thomas and grandson of Samuel Thomas. He received his preparatory education at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Gleason's Academy, New Bedford. He served one year in the U. S. navy, on the "Monongahela" and was aboard during the wreck at Sainte Croix, West Indies, in 1867. Subsequently he studied telegraphy and became a train dispatcher in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. at Belmont, Pa., and for a period of ten years (1872–82) was an operator at Duxbury, Mass., on the French cable. For the following five years he was employed as a telegraph operator by the Associated Press, in Boston, and while thus engaged, in 1883, prepared for a medical course, reading in medicine and attending lectures at the close of his shift. In 1885 he entered the college of medicine of Boston University, at which he was graduated with high honors three years thereafter, also being chosen class president. Immediately afterwards he began medical practice at Cambridge, Mass., and in a short time attracted many patients, becoming one of the most successful homeopaths in eastern Massachusetts. In 1895 he was appointed instructor of sanitary science and hygiene in the Boston University Medical School; subsequently was made associate professor of clinical medicine there, and, several years afterwards, full professor, retiring in 1915. For many years, until 1915, he was visiting physician to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, and from then until his death was that institution's consultant. During 1907–09 he was chairman of the Cambridge board of health. Aside from his professional activities he was a director in the Reliance Coöperative Bank, Cambridge. He was an honorary vice-president of the Middlesex Sportsman's Association, held the 32nd degree in Masonry, and was a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. In his devotion to his profession he virtually sacrificed himself, for although he aided considerably in breaking the great influenza epidemic which raged in Cambridge the winter preceding his death, his own health was broken. He was greatly beloved by his host of patients, for aside from his skill and his accuracy in diagnosis, he possessed a great amount of healing sympathy. He was married Oct. 17, 1877, to Julia Leona, daughter of Otis Winsor, of Duxbury, Mass., and they had three children: Edith Winsor, Alton Winsor, and William K. S. Thomas, a practicing physician and surgeon, who served with the rank of major in the American army during the European war. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 4, 1920.

CROWELL, John Stephen, publisher, was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1850, son of Stephen Bruen and Jane (Graham) Crowell. At the age of fifteen he obtained a position in a small printing office and six months later became foreman of a larger printing shop. An injury to his right thumb incapacitated him for work for a time, and during his enforced idleness he invented an elastic hand stamp and the rubber-like material out of which it was made. He manufactured and sold the device successfully until the panic of 1873. Two years later he entered the employ of B. F. Avery & Sons, plow manufacturers of Louisville, and in 1876 became identified with their agricultural journal, "Home and Farm," which prospered under his management. In August, 1877, together with P. P. Mast, he began the publication of "Farm and Fireside" in Springfield, O. The original firm of Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick later became the Crowell Publishing Co., of which Mr. Crowell was president and general manager during 1899–1906. Two years after the organization of "Farm and Fireside" he began the publication of the "Woman's Home Companion," a monthly magazine which, under his management, grew in size and influence until its circulation was over 600,000 copies. Mr. Crowell was a director of the First National Bank of Springfield and the Columbia Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, president of the Springfield Board of Trade, the board of trustees of the Western College for Women at Oxford, O., the Springfield College and Seminary during 1890–95 and the new City Hospital of Springfield, O., an elder in the Presbyterian church, and director of the local Y. M. C. A., of which he was president during 1883–85, and president of the Men's Literary Club in 1901–02. Mr. Crowell was enterprising and public-spirited, ever ready to help any good work and to assist those in distress. He was married Nov. 20, 1877, to Ella C., daughter of John Mangold of Louisville, Ky., and had two daughters: Alice B., wife of Sumner M. Cross, of Cincinnati, and Ruth, wife of J. Elwood Myers, of Springfield, O. He died in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 17, 1921.

PERKINS, Angie Villette Warren (Mrs. Charles Albert Perkins), educator and philan-

thropist, was born at Danielson, Windham co., Conn., Nov. 6, 1854, daughter of Lysander and Marcia (Mason) Warren. Mrs. Perkins received her preliminary education at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated with honors at Wesleyan University in 1876, receiving the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan in 1879. During 1879–80 she was assistant professor of French and Latin in Wellesley College, and she was a graduate student at the Harvard Annex in 1880. During 1880–83 she was lady principal of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. After her marriage and removal to Knoxville, Tenn., she became actively identified with the University of Tennessee and was dean of women there during 1897–1900. As a club woman Mrs. Perkins was a leader and she took a foremost part in various progressive movements for community welfare. In 1896–97 and 1911–12 she was president of Ossoli Circle, a local woman's club of Knoxville, which in 1896 sent out a call for the organization of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. She was the first recording secretary of the federation and its president during 1900–04. She was regent of her chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, president of the Nicholson Art League and of the Union Presbytery Missionary Societies; vice-president for Tennessee of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society; president of the Knoxville Young Women's Christian Association and director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs during 1904–06, and its corresponding secretary, 1906–08. She served as a member of the educational committee of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, and she presented a compulsory education bill which was approved. The traveling library department of the state organization has several sets of books bearing her name, presented by clubs of the federation. Among the accomplishments of Mrs. Perkins' career in Tennessee women's club work was the beginning, under her direction, of mountain settlement work which is now actively carried on by the federation. Through her influence a public school was established in Walker Valley and its support partially maintained by the Federation. It also established and maintained a number of settlement cottages occupied by social workers who by precept and example have elevated the standards of life among the inhabitants of that community. As a member of the Knoxville school board during 1915–20, she was the first woman on a school board south of the Ohio river and was president of the board in 1918–20. During this time she was in constant touch with details of the city educational system, giving it much of her time and thought, proposing many innovations, and visioning a greater school system for the development of which she planned and toiled. She was author of "San Diego to Sitka" (1902) and "Our Year Abroad" (1912) and was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. At the time of her death she was president of the Southern Association of College Women and the Knoxville Writers' Club, a director in the local Young Women's Christian Association; member of the board of directors of the Women's Building and treasurer of the Travelers' Aid Society. Mrs. Perkins was a painstaking and industrious worker for the general welfare of the community, and, guided by a strong sense of duty, she never spared herself. She was married Sept. 19, 1883, to Charles Albert Perkins, physicist and professor of electrical engineering at the University of Tennessee, and had four children: Marcia, wife of W. M. Nutter of Knoxville; Margaret, wife of Samuel Duggan of Knoxville; Alice, wife of Ernest R. Warren of Danielson, Conn., and Warren Perkins, a mechanical engineer. She died at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1921.

GRINSTEAD, James Fauntleroy, merchant, mayor and county officer, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 14, 1845, son of William and Lavina (Grinstead) Grinstead, both descendants of William Grinstead, who came to this country from Grinstead, England, and settled in Virginia. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and under the sterling influence of his home life developed those traits of character which in after years earned for him the sobriquet "Honest Jim." In 1866 he removed to Louisville, and thenceforth his ambitions and interests were intimately associated with the development and progress of that city. He became connected with the wholesale grocery firm of Glazebrook & Grinstead of Louisville, Ky., the partners being respectively his brother-in-law and cousin. He remained with this firm through its change of name to W. E. Grinstead & Co. until 1891, when he organized with John E. Tinsley, the wholesale grocery firm of Grinstead & Tinsley, at the head of which he remained until his retirement in 1910. Notwithstanding the exacting duties of an active business, he was always interested in public affairs, not as a politician but as a citizen with the cause of good government at heart. Identified with the Republican party, he was faithful to its traditions and principles through many discouraging defeats in a state normally Democratic. In 1897 the General Republican Council sought to elect him mayor of Louisville to fill the unexpired term of Henry S. Tyler, deceased, but the conditions imposed in the offer did not meet with his approval and he declined it. In 1901 he was nominated for mayor, but upon his opponent claiming that the large majority at the primaries had been gained by irregular tactics on the part of the organization which supported him he refused to accept the nomination. In 1907 he was elected mayor to fill the unexpired term of Paul C. Barth, who had been removed by the court of appeals, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first Republican mayor of Louisville ever elected by the people. During his administration he compelled the Cumberland Telephone Company to reduce its rates from $8.50 to $5.50 per month for a single line, which action was upheld by the United States Supreme Court (see City of Louisville vs. Cumberland Tel. Co., 225 U. S. 430). He vetoed an ordinance of the city council authorizing the Home Telephone Company to increase its rates. During a street railway strike, he maintained absolute order, a thing no mayor of Louisville before him under similar circumstances had ever succeeded in doing. He employed a genuine merit system for promotions and appointments, retaining in office all employees of ability irrespective of party affiliation. At the expiration of his term he was a candidate for reëlection, but the question of his eligibility, under a provision of the city charter prohibiting a mayor from succeeding himself, was raised, and he was defeated in a most spirited campaign. To the administration of his official duties, Mr. Grinstead applied the same close scrutiny which he gave to his private business, and he brought to his positions as executive the sturdy honesty, fair dealing and uncompromising integrity, which characterized him as a man. In his public service he was as modest, as unos-

tentatious as in his private life, and his efforts for the good of the community were as incorruptible as they were tireless. An editorial from a Democratic newspaper said: "'One of the best mayors Louisville ever had' is expressing it so conservatively that it is short of the mark. For if Louisville ever had a better mayor than Mr. Grinstead was, this newspaper has no knowledge of him." He was president of the Kentucky Wholesale Grocers' Association during 1895–1901, and was chairman of the executive committee of the National Wholesale Grocers' (1901–06), which committee organized the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. He was vice-president of the Proctor Coal Co. for twenty-five years. Of strong faith and deep religious conviction, he was a member of the Christian church. He was a 32nd degree Mason, having been twice master of Louisville Lodge No. 400 and Past Grand Commander of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar. He was thrice married: (1) in 1874 to Margaret Perkins of Louisville, Ky., who died in 1882, leaving four children: James C., Ida May; Bailey; and Martha, wife of Judge Charles T. Ray of Louisville; (2) in 1887 to Katherine Hume of Union City, Ind., who died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Carrie, wife of J. Wallace Vaughan of Louisville; and (3) in 1892 to Annie Wallace, daughter of Barney McHenry and Louisa (Armstrong) Harwood, of Shelbyville, Ky., by whom he had one son, Durward Grinstead. He died in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1921.

BRITTON, Frank Hamilton, railway president, was born at Ovid, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1850, son of Robert and Mary C. (Hamilton) Britton. After a public school education he went to work in a printer's shop, where he became an expert compositor. He began his railroad career at the age of eighteen as telegraph operator on the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railway in 1868. Ten months later he entered the telegraph department of the Chicago & Northwestern and in 1871 he was made assistant train dispatcher on the Louisville & Nashville, at Clarksville, Tenn. His subsequent positions showed rapid promotion and were as follows: chief train dispatcher on the Northern and Southern Alabama division of the same road, at Birmingham, Ala. (1874–79); train master on the same division (1879–82); superintendent of transportation on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern, at Louisville, Ky. (1882–83); superintendent of transportation (1883–86), and general superintendent (1886–91) of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago division. After two years' retirement from the service (1891–92), he became general superintendent of the Minnesota & Wisconsin (1893–94); superintendent of the Montana division of the Great Northern (1894–95); superintendent of the Fergus Falls division of the same road (1895–98); assistant general superintendent of the western district of the same road, at Spokane, Wash. (1898–99); general superintendent of the St. Louis Southwestern at Tyler, Texas (1899); vice-president and general manager of that road (1900), and finally, in 1913, president and general manager of this extensive system, known as the "Cotton Belt" road. As chief executive of this road, he was vitally interested in the improvement of transcontinental transportation facilities, and was largely responsible for the construction of the Red River bridge, the Thebes bridge over the Mississippi, and the Harahan bridge at Memphis. Mr. Britton was president of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., the Stephenville, North & South Texas Railway Co., vice-president and general manager of the Paragould Southwestern Railway Co., and president, during 1904–16, of the Southern Illinois & Missouri Bridge Co. He was a member of the Glen Echo, Mercantile, Missouri Athletic, Noonday, Ridgedale, St. Louis and St. Louis Railway clubs. As a Mason, he was a member of the Blue Lodge, the Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite, 32nd Degree, and the Mystic Shrine Lodge. Mr. Britton was also enrolled as a member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, and devoted much of his spare time to science, music, and reading. His colleagues and employees alike knew him for his kindness of heart and patience, combined with humor and cordiality, and his gifts for philanthropic purposes were extensive. He was married Mar. 12, 1873, to Ida F., daughter of Stephen Rice Freeman of Ravenna, O., and had five children: Edna, wife of N. A. Waldron; Ida; Ada; Robert F.; and Roy F. Britton. He died at his home in St. Louis, Mo., July 26, 1916.

LAY, Albert Tracy, lumberman, was born at Batavia, N. Y., June 18, 1825, son of George Washington and Olive (Foote) Lay, and a descendant of Robert Lay, who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled at Saybrook, Conn.; from him and his wife Sarah Fenner Tully the line of descent is traced through their son Robert and his wife Mary Stanton; their son Robert and his wife Mary Grinnell; their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Spencer; and their son John Lay and his wife Phoebe Lee, who were the grandparents of Albert Tracy Lay. His father (q.v.) was a member of the national house of representatives. He was educated in the public schools of Batavia and Geneseo, N. Y., and after clerking in a general store at Batavia for seven years, settled in Chicago, Ill. In the following year he formed a partnership with Perry Hannah and James Morgan in the lumber and timber business, under the firm name of Hannah, Lay & Co., which became one of the best known in its line in the West. Beginning operations in 1851, by the purchase of a saw-mill at Grand Traverse, Mich., the firm subsequently built a steam mill which produced approximately 25,000 feet of lumber daily. Meanwhile it acquired extensive timber tracts, and during a period of nearly forty years owned and worked from time to time more than 50,000 acres, chiefly in Michigan, and cut more than 275,000,000 feet of timber. Another mill was erected at Grand Traverse, in 1857, a third mill at Long Lake in 1876, and a flour mill at the latter place. In 1853 Mr. Lay went to Washington and secured the establishment of post routes between Chicago and Croton, Manistee and Traverse City, being awarded the contract to carry the mails to Manistee, which was the initial establishment of regular postal communications to points north of Traverse. After the formation of Grand Traverse county he held office as sheriff and school inspector. In 1857 he assumed charge of the Chicago office. He was president of Hannah, Lay & Co., and of the Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Co., the Hannah, Lay & Mercantile Co., and the Traverse City State Bank. Politically he was a Republican and was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He held membership in the Chicago Historical Society, and in the Union League Church and Builders' clubs, Chicago. His dominating personal characteristics were integrity of character,

an even disposition, great common sense, an indomitable will and energy and tireless enterprise. The growth of Traverse City from a small lumber village to a prosperous manufacturing center was chiefly due to his public spirit and business generalship. He was married at Batavia, N. Y., in 1855, to Catherine Ruth, daughter of Rev. Lucius Smith, and two children survive him: Olive, wife of Charles A. H. McCauley, U. S. Army, and Katherine, wife of R. Floyd Clinch. He died at Highland Park, Ill., Mar. 19, 1918.

FERNOW, Bernhard Eduard, forester, was born at Inowraclaw, province of Posen, Prussia, Jan. 7, 1851, son of Eduard and Clara (Nordman) Fernow. He was educated at the gymnasium, Bromberg, Posen, at the University of Koenigsberg, and the Forest Academy, Münden. During 1869–76 he was employed by the government of Prussia. Coming to the United States in 1876, he established in Brooklyn electrolytic works for utilizing tin-scrap two years later, and subsequently was manager of forest properties in Pennsylvania. In 1883 he was appointed secretary of the American Forestry Association and served for six years. He was chief of the division of forestry, U. S. department of agriculture, during 1886–98, and organizer and director of the New York State College of Forestry, connected with Cornell University, the first forestry school in the United States, during 1898–1903. He edited "The Forester" in 1897, and later was editor and publisher of "Forestry Quarterly." During 1906–07 he was professor of forestry at the State College of Pennsylvania, and from 1907 to 1919 was dean and organizer of the faculty of forestry at the University of Toronto, the first in Canada. He was a member of the conservation commission of Canada from 1910 until his death, and editor of the "Journal of Forestry" from 1916 until the close of his life. He was a member of the jury of awards at the World's fair, Chicago, in 1893, at the Atlanta exposition in 1895, and at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo in 1901. He was the author of "The White Pine" (1889); "Report Upon Forestry Investigation of U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1877–98" (1899), and "Economics of Forestry" (1903); "A Brief History of Forestry" (1910), and "The Care of Trees in Lawn, Park and Street." His "Economics of Forestry" was the first work of the kind in the English language and a valuable contribution to economic science, as well as to the technical literature of forestry. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1896, Queen's University (Kingston) in 1903, and the University of Toronto in 1920. He was a fellow and vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; vice-president of the American Forestry Association; director of the Canadian Forestry Association; president of the Society of American Forest Engineers, and of the Canadian Forest Engineers; and honorary member of the Swedish Society of Forest Engineers and of the English Arboricultural Society. Dr. Fernow was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in June, 1879, to Olivia Reynolds, daughter of Thomas Reynolds, a merchant, and they had four sons: Rossiter Raymond, civil engineer; Bernhard Edward, mechanical engineer; Fritz, lawyer; and Karl Fernow, plant pathologist. He died in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 6, 1923.

ROSS, Walter Daniel, merchant, was born at West Boylston, Mass., July 29, 1858, son of William J. and Maria E. (Loring) Ross, and cousin of Luther Burbank (q.v.). His father, a native of West Boylston, was a farmer and a man of considerable inventive ability. The son received his education in the public schools of West Boylston, and when twenty-three years of age settled at Worcester, Mass., where he entered the service of William H. Earle, a dealer in grain and seeds. Seven years later he and his brother, Henry F. Ross, took over this business and conducted it under the name of Ross Bros. In 1905 the firm was incorporated as the Ross Bros. Co., and Walter D. Ross was made president and treasurer, positions which he occupied during the remainder of his life. The company dealt extensively in grass, field and flower seeds, agricultural implements, fertilizer and poultry supplies. Its market was international and in 1899 it furnished seeds and implements to the Japanese government for the establishment of an agricultural college experiment station at Sapporo, Japan. Mr. Ross was a member of the New England Agricultural Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Worcester Agricultural Society (president), the Worcester Horticultural Society, the Worcester Grange and the Worcester County Harvest Club. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Travelers' Association of America, and the Economic, the Kiwanis and the Country clubs of Worcester. He was also an active member of the Masonic fraternity, the Congregational church, and in his political affiliations a Republican. Mr. Ross was a lover of nature and a man of scientific mind, peculiarly successful in floriculture and horticulture. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 22, 1886, to Mabel Newton of Worcester, Mass.; she died in 1898, and he was married (2) Feb. 15, 1900, to Mary, daughter of Louis E. Eldridge, also of Worcester. He had two children: Hazel and Eloise E. Ross. He died in Worcester, Jan. 9, 1922.

HARRIS, James Armstrong, horticulturist, was born at Yalaha-on-Lake Harris, Lake co., Fla., Feb. 5, 1847, son of Ebenezer J. and Sarah (MacDonald) Harris. He was graduated at Poughkeepsie College and, although very young for military service, served with Footman's cavalry in Florida during the closing years of the civil war. In 1870 he purchased 525 acres on the shore of Orange lake, entirely covered with wild orange trees, and he converted these sour fruit-bearing trees into sweet ones. He was a pioneer in the work, and from that event dates the history of commercial orange growing in Florida. He was called the father of the Florida orange industry and was popularly known as the "orange king." As his operations in the orange industry antedated the building of railroads in that section of the state, he was compelled to transport his fruit nine miles to the Ocklawaha river, whence it was shipped by steamer via Jacksonville to New York. He was instrumental in the extension of the Florida Peninsula (now the Seaboard Air Line) railroad from Waldo to Ocala by the purchase of freight certificates, and the extension of the line through his orchards greatly facilitated the shipment of fruit. Subsequently he planted a large orange grove on Panasoffkee Lake, in Sumter county, Fla. The development of the orange-growing industry and the building of this road gave rise to the towns of Citra, Sparr, Anthony and Oak, now prosperous communities. He was one of the first to in-

troduce the grapefruit in northern markets, and was interested in the phosphate industry during its early developments. He was the owner of the Ocala House and the Montezuma Hotel, Ocala. In 1906 he retired from active business and took up his residence at Girardville, Pa., devoting his last years chiefly to travel. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. Harris possessed a pleasing personality, a rare business foresight, and an alert, progressive interest in local improvement and civic welfare. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 4, 1885, to Mabel, daughter of Thomas H. White of Cleveland, O., president of the White Sewing Machine Co.; she died in 1888, leaving one son, James Armstrong Harris, Jr., vice-president of the White Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O.; (2) Jan. 25, 1897, to Mary, daughter of Albert Bordy of Girardville, Pa. He died at Crystal River, Fla., Dec. 30, 1921.

BEER, George Louis, historian, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., July 26, 1872, son of Julius and Sophia (Walter) Beer. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1892, receiving the degree of M.A. the following year. From then until 1903 he was actively engaged in business, first as an importer of Cuban tobacco and later as a member of the firm of Weil & Co. Having made a special study of American and English history, he became prize lecturer at Columbia University in 1894, and during 1897–98 lectured on European history there. He devoted some time to extensive researches on British colonial policy in the London record office, and his knowledge of the history and the economic problems involved in colonial development thus acquired resulted in his being appointed chief of the colonial division of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918, following the European war. With a mind graced by rare scholarship, prompted by the instinct of statesmanship and dedicated to the constructive interpretation of America's international relations and responsibilities, he soon gained recognition as the most influential member of the commission, next to the plenipotentiaries. He was so plainly master of the facts that he was appointed on seven international committees of the peace conference, including the committees on Morocco, the German colonies, mandates, and the examination of the observations of the German delegates. That part of the deliberations which had to do with the revision of international acts was left to three committees, on all of which he represented the United States. Mr. Beer was one of the originators of the plan for an international institute which would act as a bureau of exchange between institutes of foreign affairs in each country, and also prepare a history of the peace conference and thereafter an annual survey of foreign affairs. With Lord Eustace Percy he drew up an outline of the history, three volumes of which have appeared. The first step in the realization of the institute was the formation of the British Institute of Foreign Affairs. He was the author of the "Commercial Policy of England toward the American Colonies" (1893); "Cromwell's Policy in its Economic Aspects" (1902); "British Colonial Policy, 1754–65" (1907); "Origins of the British Colonial Systems, 1578–1660" (1908); "The Old Colonial System," in two volumes (1912), and "The English-Speaking Peoples" (1917). In 1913 he was awarded the first Loubat prize for the best work published in the English language during the preceding five years on the history, geography or archæology of America. He had in a large measure a quality which is so essential to the sound historian; he was singularly free from prejudice. His interests were not merely historical; he was strongly in favor of the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, and was a director of the Sulgrave Institution organized for that purpose. Shortly before his death he received a decoration from the King of the Belgians in recognition of his services in connection with the peace treaty. Politically he was a Republican. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the English-Speaking Union, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, the New York Peace Society, the New York Historical Society, the Columbia University and Authors' clubs of New York city, and the Royal Societies and Authors' clubs of London. He was married Nov. 11, 1896, to Edith Cecilia, daughter of Theodore Hellman of New York city, and had one daughter: Eleanor Frances Beer. He died in New York city, Mar. 15, 1920.

ATWOOD, Fred Holmes, lawyer, was born at Leroy, Calhoun Co., Mich., Feb. 4, 1863, son of Ephraim and Samantha Jane (Holmes) Atwood, and a descendant of Dr. Thomas Atwood, a native of Sanderstad, County Surrey, England, who settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1663, the line being through his grandson Benjamin, an officer in the revolutionary war; the latter's son John who married Betsey Whitney, and their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Abigail, who were the grandparents of Fred H. Atwood. He received his preparatory education at Battle Creek College, Mich. After teaching school at Warren, Ill., and Bedford, Mich., he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1884, being one of the leaders of his class. He began his professional career in association with Gen. Isaac N. Stiles and Ephraim Van Buren. Subsequently he was associated with Charles F. Cruikshank as a member of the firm of Cruikshank & Atwood until 1897, when he formed a partnership with Frank B. Pease under the name of Atwood & Pease. In 1901 Charles O. Loucks entered the firm; in 1913 Vernon R. Loucks joined and in 1921 Abraham Peterson was added, the firm name becoming Atwood, Pease, Loucks & Peterson. In 1891–92 Mr. Atwood served as assistant county attorney. In politics a Republican, he was presidential elector for Illinois in 1892. In the Masonic fraternity he was past master of Wrights Grove Lodge 779 A. F. & A. M., past High Priest of Lincoln Park Chapter 177 R. A. M., and Knight Templar, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Methodist Episcopal church. He found his favorite diversion in agricultural pursuits on the farm, "Atte Wode," where he was born. Mr. Atwood was an untiring worker, a keen thinker, a shrewd business man and a successful lawyer. Few men have passed years of such activity with a cleaner record for integrity and justice. He was democratic in his tastes, simple and unassuming in character; and of a loving and lovable nature. While he was tolerant in spirit, his influence was always for good. He was married Nov. 5, 1885, to Minnie, daughter of Henry Best, a farmer of Vicksburg, Mich.; their living children are: Ivan Jay Best, adjuster for The International Indemnity Co., and Ephraim Henry Atwood, in

government service. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1921.

CUMMINGS, Porter Emerson, manufacturer, was born in Topsfield, Mass., July 6, 1839, son of Samuel and Joanna (Andrews) Cummings. His earliest paternal ancestor was Isaac Cummings, a native of Scotland, who came to the American colonies some time before 1638, settling in Ipswich, Mass. The line of descent is traced through his son Isaac and his wife, Mary Andrews; their son John and his wife, Susannah Towne; their son David and his wife, Anna; their son Samuel and his wife, Eunice Bradstreet, and their son, David Cummings and his wife Mehitable Cave, who were the grandparents of Porter Emerson Cummings. Mr. Cummings was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of sixteen he became associated with his elder brother, David, in the manufacture of shoes, a connection that continued for forty-seven years. The David Cummings Co. had begun the making of shoes in 1850 in Lynn, Mass., and in 1862 Porter E. Cummings was transferred to the factory then occupied by the firm in Worcester, Mass. Here he remained until 1864, when he removed to Springvale, Me., where the brothers continued to manufacture shoes until 1871. Prosperity attended the business in Springvale, and it soon became necessary to erect another building, this time nearer the main office in Boston. Leaving Springvale in 1871, the business was then transferred to South Berwick, Me., where the brothers erected the largest shoe factory in the state, the plant still being operated by the firm now bearing their name. The removal of this business to South Berwick brought prosperity to the town. Comfortable houses were built for the operatives, many of whom remained with the firm for half a century. Being a staunch Universalist, Mr. Cummings, together with his brother David, built a modern church, equipping it with a library and a three-manual pipe organ, presenting the edifice to the Universalist Society. In 1884 he moved to Dorchester, Mass., continuing in the shoe business until 1901 when he retired. The remainder of his life was spent in looking after his real estate interests. In politics he was a staunch Republican. His concern in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of his employees and his desire to promote all civic movements were his chief characteristics, while to the world's greatest tragedy, the war, he gave a helping hand and a heavy heart. He was married June 13, 1864, to Emily, daughter of Naham Ferguson of Shapleigh, Me., and had three children: Florence A.; David P., in the leather business, Boston; and John Murray Cummings, manager of the Trimount Press, of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1918.

MARBLE, J[oseph] Russel, merchant, was born at Smithfield, R. I., June 30, 1852, son of Russel and Phebe (Almy) Marble. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Samuel Marble, who settled in Massachusetts in 1648, and from him and his wife Rebecca Adams the line of descent is traced through their son Freegrace and his wife Mary Sibley; their son Enoch and his wife Abigail Holland, and their son Aaron Marble and his wife Rebecca Putnam, who were the grandparents of J. Russel Marble. He completed his education at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., and after teaching school for a year, became a clerk in the employ of Jerome Marble & Co., of Worcester Mass., in 1871. This business, the handling of a line of paints, varnishes, oils and chemicals, was the outgrowth of a drug store that had been founded by Elijah Dix in 1770. Later he became a traveling salesman for the firm, and in 1876 he was made a junior partner. His management of the business began in 1889 and ended with his death. Under his supervision, the firm developed until it became one of the leading concerns of its kind in New England. In 1904 the name was changed to J. Russel Marble & Co., and for years it represented leading manufacturers of these goods both in the United States and abroad. He served on the board of the Worcester Bank & Trust Co., and the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and helped to organize the Worcester & Marlboro Street Railway Co., of which he was president. He was a member of the American Chemical Society (president of the northeastern section), the Worcester Public Education Association (president), the Worcester Economic Club (president), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Worcester Natural History Society, the Worcester Art Museum, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, and the Worcester, Worcester Country, Tatnuck Country and Shakespeare clubs of Worcester, and the Exchange and Engineers' clubs of Boston. Although rated as one of the most successful and efficient business men Worcester ever knew, he turned his attention and his talents to many other matters, and in all of them took a keen and helpful interest. Throughout, he remained loyal to the Society of Friends and he was a dominant factor in the charities and philanthropies of the sect, as well as to general benevolence. Politically he was a Republican and found his chief recreation in fishing and camping in Maine. He was married Oct. 26, 1880, to Emily, daughter of Anthony Chase of Worcester, Mass., and had four children: Helen C., Anna T., Sarah A., and John Putnam Marble. He died in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8, 1920.

PINCKNEY, Merritt Willis, jurist, was born at Mount Morris, Ogle co., Ill., Dec. 12, 1859, son of Daniel Jarvis and Margaret Catherine (Hitt) Pinckney. His father was at various times a Methodist minister, a college professor and a state senator. The son was graduated at the Rock River Seminary in 1877, and took the LL.B. degree at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1881, and at the Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., in 1883, being valedictorian of his class at the latter. He began the practice of law with William H. Tutge of Chicago, Ill., and his rise in the legal profession was rapid. He was appointed inheritance tax attorney in 1905 and later in that year was made judge of the circuit court of Cook county, serving also as judge of the juvenile court for eight years. It was as judge of this latter court that his understanding of the juvenile mind, his grasp of the complicated problems of youth, and his sense of justice tempered with mercy came most prominently into play. A measure which undoubetdly added considerably to his success in that court was the inauguration of a system by which probation officers were selected under a merit system, and promoted or demoted acording to the manner in which they performed their tasks. He also wrote and put into practice the Mother's Pension Law, and appointed a woman assistant to hear girls' cases. In 1914 Knox College con-

ferred upon him the LL.D. degree. Upon retirement in 1915 because of ill health he left behind him a record of judicial reform that was distinctly enviable. Honest, energetic and devoted to any cause which he had once espoused, he served that cause with unflagging zeal. He was an omnivorous reader and found recreation in his books and in golf, fishing and gardening. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Hamilton Club, the Flossmor Country Club and Chickaming County Club, of Lakeside, Mich. He was married, June 24, 1885, to Mary, adopted daughter of G. F. Van Vechten, banker of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and died in Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1920.

CUPPLES, Samuel, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 13, 1831, son of James and Elizabeth (Bigham) Cupples, both natives of county Down, Ireland. His father, an educator of considerable note, emigrated with his young wife to the United States in 1814, and settling in Pittsburgh, Pa., conducted a private school for a number of years. The son received his education under his father's tutelage and in the public schools. He began his business career as an errand boy in a grocery store in Pittsburgh, and at the age of fifteen entered the employ of Albert O. Tyler, of Cincinnati, O., one of the pioneer woodenware merchants of the Middle West. He was alert, energetic and industrious and displayed such marked business ability that within a short time he was made manager of the Cincinnati business. In 1851 he was sent to St. Louis, Mo., to establish a branch house. Five years later he purchased the proprietor's interest, and conducted the business under his own name for two years, when Thomas Marston became associated with him under the firm name of Cupples & Marston. In 1870 the partnership was dissolved, and the firm became Samuel Cupples & Co., Messrs. Harry G. and Robert S. Brookings and Asa A. Wallace being admitted to the new firm as junior partners. The business grew from a small branch of the Cincinnati firm to become one of the largest industries of its kind in the United States, its annual volume of trade being equal to that of all other woodenware houses combined. In January, 1883, it was incorporated as the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Co., and Mr. Cupples remained its president and guiding spirit until his death. Mr. Cupples was also identified with other mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, most of them being directly connected with his woodenware business, viz., the Samuel Cupples Paper Bag Co., established in 1876; the Samuel Cupples Envelope Co. in 1899 and the Samuel Cupples Real Estate Co. after 1900. As one of the pioneer merchants of St. Louis Mr. Cupples probably did more for the advancement of the commerce of the city than any other one individual. To his enterprise and foresight the city was indebted for what became known as "Cupples Station," an institution worth more to St. Louis merchants than any other established for their benefit at that time, and was without a rival until the city of Chicago undertook a series of freight tunnels. The same idea has since been carried out at the Bush stores in New York city. For the purpose of avoiding the expense and delay incident to the carting of merchandise to and from the various freight depots of the city, Messrs. Cupples and Brookings erected a system of railroad warehouses or stores, surrounding a public freight station, adjacent to the mouth of the tunnel through which the Terminal Railroad Association handles the freight business of practically all railroads entering St. Louis. "Cupples Station" is utilized by St. Louis merchants for receiving and shipping their goods at a minimum cost of handling. In other cities merchandise is usually subjected to at least two cartings, when it is received by the merchant from the factory, and when it is sent out to the merchant's customers. In St. Louis incoming goods are billed directly to "Cupples Station" and shipped thence by the merchants to their customers, thus effecting a large saving in both cost and time. Mr. Cupples was also actively interested in the public school and educational matters. For nearly five years he was a member of the St. Louis board of education, and he was a trustee of Washington University, Vanderbilt University and the Lincoln Institute of Jefferson City, Mo. In 1900 he turned over the bulk of his property, nearly $4,000,000 including his half-interest in the Cupples Station, to Washington University and gave to the university three splendid halls—"Cupples I" for civil engineering and architecture, "Cupples II" for mechanical and electrical engineering and the third the engineering laboratory. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and president of the St. Louis Provident Association and in 1881 was a member of the board of police commissioners. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 15, 1854, to Amelia, daughter of Thomas Kells of St. Louis. She died in 1859, and he was married (2) Dec. 25, 1860, to Martha S. Kells, his first wife's sister. By the first marriage he had one daughter, Amelia, wife of William H. Scudder of St. Louis. Mr. Cupples died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1912.

MOORE, J[ames] Herbert, physician, was born in Saco, Me., Oct. 4, 1861, son of James Otis and Elizabeth (Ross) Moore, and a descendant of Col. Jonathan Moore, a retired British officer, who came from England in 1700, settling at Strathan, N. H. The latter's grandson, Capt. Harvey Moore, who was Dr. Moore's great-grandfather, entered the Continental army in command of a company of New Hampshire militia and was commissioned captain by the governor and lieutenant by Pres. Hancock. James Otis Moore, his father, was a physician and surgeon and one of the few homeopathists to receive a medical commission in the civil war. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Haverhill and was graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1884 with the degree of M.D. He began practicing at Haverhill, Mass., in association with his father, and in January, 1886, established himself at Brookline, Mass. He specialized in the diseases of children and was connected with the children's department of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital during 1908–13. During 1906–19 he was professor of children's diseases at the Boston University medical school and was professor of materia medica there for a short time within that period, 1910–11. From 1914 until the time of his death he was attending physician at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Dr. Moore was a firm believer and skilled practitioner in the homeopathic method of therapeutics and took an active part in advancing the cause of homeopathy. He presented numerous addresses and papers to state and national societies and made several contributions to medical

literature, among which are "Twentieth Century Homeopathy," "The Value of Urinalysis to the General Practitioner," "Our Materia Medica" and "Infant Feeding." He spent the summer of 1906 in research work in the hospitals of London, England, including the Children's Hospital and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society (president, 1905), the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Boston Medical Library, the New England Pediatric Society and the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Brookline Historical Society and the Brookline Civic Society. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. He was married Feb. 9, 1887, to Grace Carpenter Rhodes of Haverhill, Mass., and had five children: Marguerite; Gwendolin, wife of Thomas W. Fernald, of Damascus, Va.; James Rhodes; Pauline; and Grace Moore, of Brookline. He died in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 8, 1921.

THOMPSON, La Marcus Adna, inventor, was born in Jersey, Licking co., O.. Mar. 8, 1848, son of Adna and Nancy D. (Wood) Thompson, and grandson of William Thompson, who was an officer in the war of 1812. He was brought up on his father's farm. Early in life he displayed much originality and inventive ingenuity in the construction of mechanical toys among which was a miniature sawmill with log-carriage, gauge and buzz-saw, which he constructed at the age of twelve. When only seventeen he built a large barn for his father, doing the entire framing and carpenter work himself. He left Hillsdale College before graduating to engage in the wagon and carriage business, employing an expert journeyman from whom he learned the trade and his next venture was a mercantile business in his home town, with a partner. In 1875 he removed to Elkhart, Ind. The first practical creation of his inventive ability was a seamless stocking, to manufacture which he and his partners sold their grocery business and organized the Eagle Knitting Co. The enterprise was successful from the beginning, and at the end of five years they had made sufficient profits to build a large brick factory and furnish work for 300 employees. Ill health compelled Thompson to dispose of his interest in the business. Upon his recovery he turned his attention to a form of amusement for recreation parks and seaside resorts, which would entertain adults as well as children, and invented the switchback or gravity railway, which through subsequent improvements and ingenious devices became known as the Thompson Scenic Railway for which he obtained nearly thirty patents during 1884–87. Scenic railways were constructed quite generally throughout the United States and Europe, and proved to be a profitable enterprise for the inventor. In 1895 he incorporated the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway Co., and was its president until his death. He was a member of the Automobile Association of America and the Merchants Association of New York. His favorite recreation was the study of astronomy. He was married to Ada Nixon, and died without issue at his home in Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1919.

GALBRAITH, Frederick William, merchant and soldier, was born in Watertown, Mass., May 6, 1874, son of Frederick William and Abbie Clark (Sayward) Galbraith, and grandson of Benjamin H. Gilbreth, a captain in the U. S. army. His father served throughout the civil war, being mustered out with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. The son attended the public schools at Springfield, and later went to work in a bank as clerk. After taking a course at the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, he spent six years at sea, visiting Japan twice, and had become second mate of a sailing vessel when news of his father's death was received and he returned home. On one occasion he saved the life of a shipmate by going through oil flames. He entered the employ of John P. Squire & Co., meat packers, which had gone into the hands of a receiver, and as superintendent put it on its feet and saved $100,000 in one year without decreasing production. In 1902 he became secretary and treasurer of the Universal Tobacco Co. of New York. Two years later it became a part of the American Tobacco Co., and he was sent to Cincinnati, O., by the latter to organize the Queen City Tobacco Co., a supposedly independent concern but under the control of the American. The Cincinnati company introduced the "Red Devil" and other brands, and at the height of its career produced 2,500,000 pounds of tobacco per annum. When the Tobacco Trust went to Cincinnati openly and took over the Queen City Co., Mr. Galbraith returned to the New York office of the American Tobacco Co. While in Cincinnati he had purchased stock of the Western Paper Goods Co., manufacturers of paper bags, and in 1906 he made Cincinnati his permanent home, becoming treasurer and vice-president of the Western Paper Goods Co. His military career began in 1916, when feeling sure that America would be drawn into the European war, he enlisted in the 1st Ohio national guard, becoming major and later colonel. Upon the entry of the United States into the war his regiment was mustered into federal service and went to France as the 147th infantry in the 37th division. He saw active service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the Ypres-Lys offensive in Belgium, and on the Lys-Escaut front. He received from the American government the Distinguished Service Cross for reforming a shattered brigade under heavy fire. He was also decorated with the Belgian War Cross, the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the cross of the Legion of Honor. The cross of the Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon him posthumously, it being the only time it was ever conferred in this way on anyone not a citizen of France. As a soldier he won the admiration and respect of his entire command for his rugged heroism, his patriotism, his unselfish devotion to "my boys" as he called them, and his gallantry in battle. He won the appellation of the "Fighting Colonel." Col. Galbraith was a member of the original American Legion Committee which met in France in 1919; he organized the Ohio department and was selected its first state commander. He took an active part in the formation of the national organization, and helped in no small way to make it one of the greatest forces for good in American public life. At the second national convention of the Legion, which met in Cleveland, O., in 1920, he was elected national commander to succeed Franklin d'Olier. On that occasion he said "I pledge every ounce of energy I possess to carry out the edicts of this convention, so that the public may know that we are the greatest force for good in the world today." From that period until his

death he devoted practically all of his time to the relief of sick, disabled and neglected soldiers with unflagging energy. He personally presented a memorial in their behalf to President-elect Harding, and spoke from many platforms for the cause so close to his heart. In Cincinnati he was president of the Business Men's Club and the Rotary Club. He was married Sept. 18, 1901, to Esther Frances, daughter of William H. P. Gilmore of Turners Falls, Mass., and had three children: Frederick William, Jean and Fredericka Galbraith. His death was the result of an automobile accident in Indianapolis, Ind., June 9, 1921.

BROWN, Alexander, historian, was born at Glenmore, Nelson co., Va., Sept. 5, 1843, son of Robert Lawrence and Sarah Cabell (Callaway) Brown, and grandson of Alexander and Lucy Shands (Rines) Brown, who settled in Williamsburg, Va., from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1811. Private tutors, the Jones University School at Charlottesville, Va., and the Lynchburg School at Lynchburg, Va., were the sources of his early education. The outbreak of the civil war interrupted his studies in engineering and enlisting in the cause of the confederacy, he served until the close of hostilities. He lost his hearing as a consequence of the tremendous explosion at Fort Fisher. He entered on a business career after the war, working in Washington, D. C., from 1865 to 1868 and at Norwood, Va., for the next three years. He then began a career of historical investigation and authorship, producing his first book in 1886, "New Views of Early Virginia History," the material for which he gathered from the original sources at an expenditure of much time and money and infinite pains. It was followed by a monumental work, "The Genesis of the United States" (1890), for which the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid awarded him a medal in 1893. He also wrote "Cabells and Their Kin" (1895); "The First Republic in America" (1898); and "The History of Our Earliest History" (1898); and "English Politics in Early Virginia History" (1901). He was a regular contributor on historical subjects to such periodicals as "The Atlantic Monthly," the "Magazine of American History," and the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography." He was an honorary member of the Virginia Historical Society and the Historical Society of Tennessee, a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England, a corresponding member of the New England Historical Society, the Maryland Historical Societv, and the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Maine Historical Society, and a member of the American Historical Association, the Prince Society, the American Academy of Political Science, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and the Society of American Authors. He was awarded a medal by the advisory Council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian historical exposition held at Madrid, Spain, in 1893. Although not a college graduate, his literary and historical labors won for him the honorary degrees of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1893, and LL.D. from William and Mary College in 1901. Dr. Brown was twice married, Dec. 27, 1873, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of Mayo Cabell of Union Hill, Nelson co.,Va., and (2) Apr. 28, 1886, to Sarah Randolph Cabell, his first wife's sister. He died at Union Hill, Nelson co., Va., Aug. 25, 1906.

PRESBREY, Oliver Stetson, metallurgist, mining engineer and inventor, was born at Taunton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1849, son of John Oliver and Abby Leonard (Godfrey) Presbrey. His first American ancestor was William Presbrey, who came from London, England, to Taunton, Mass., in 1711, or earlier. From this William Presbrey and his wife Hannah Smith the line of descent is through their son William and his wife Marv White; their son John and his wife Prudence Pratt; and their son John and his wife Fanny Soper, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father, John Oliver Presbrey, was for nineteen years master of his own sailing vessel, plying between the New England ports and New York; afterwards he was manager of the Stonington steamboat line and the Old Colony Freight Co. and manager of the Cheever Ore Bed Co., at Port Henry, N. Y. The son completed his schooling at Chauncey Hall School, Boston, Mass., and began his busines career with the Cheever Ore Bed Co., under his father. When his father resigned as manager, he succeeded him and subsequently was sole owner of the property for many years. The Cheever iron mines are in Moriah township, near Lake Champlain, and are a part of the largest and richest magnetic ore deposits in the world except one or two beds in Sweden. The property was originally acquired by Maj. Philip Skene (q. v.). After the revolutionary war little ore was taken from it until 1838, when it passed into the hands of Horace Gray. The Cheever Ore Bed Co. was organized in 1852, acquired the property, and began to operate it on a large scale, having produced approximately 15,000,000 tons and is still in operation. His close attention to the conduct of the property developed in Mr. Presbrey mechanical and mining engineering ability of a high order and he became one of the leading authorities in his field. He invented a number of mechanical devices for lightening the work of miners and for facilitating mining processes, such as a portable mining plant (engine and hoist), a pneumatic engine described as a combination, in a combined engine and compressor, of relief valves arranged to permit air to escape from the compressor, operated from the engine and with an appliance for controlling the same, together with a combination of compressor-cylinder, of relief valves arranged to open under pressure from within the cylinder and closed under pressure from the discharge pipe or receiver; a friction clutch consisting of two disks, one mounted on the shaft and turning with it and the other turning around it, with an appliance for bringing the two disks together and seperating them, and bearings arranged upon the driving shaft to resist the thrust from both disks; a hoisting machine introducing the drum system, by which any suitable number of drums could be operated from a single shaft and each drum working independently of all the others, and a cultivator with a detachable clamping band or collar for attaching the share to the cylinder beam and made improvements in rock drills, pumping, ventilating and ore dressing machinery, electric light and electrical blasting machinery and tippling cars. He disposed of the Cheever property in 1909 to the Bethlehem Steel Co. and to Witherbee, Sherman & Co., and retired from active business, thus terminating a very successful career, in the mining industry. Mr. Presbrey was a man of superior intellect, high executive ability and unimpeachable integrity and in demeanor was courteous, dignified and imposing. He was deeply interested in his-

tory and genealogical research and had compiled a vast amount of data relating to his ancestry. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Vermont; Baronial Order of Runnymede; Society of Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts; Sons of the American Revolution in Vermont; New England Historical and Genealogical Society; Vermont Botanical and Bird Club and the Algonquin Club, of Burlington, Vt. He was married April 29, 1873, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Pitt William Hyde, of Hydeville, Vt. and left three sons: John Oliver, Oliver Hyde and Edward Hyde Presbrey. He died at his home at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 14, 1921.

DROMGOOLE, George Coke, statesman, was born at Lawrenceville, Brunswick co., Va., probably in 1795, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Walton) Dromgoole. His father, a native of Sligo, Ireland, came to America before the revolutionary war, and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the first Methodist conference held in Baltimore in 1784. His wife was a daughter of George Walton (q.v.), signer of the Declaration of Independence. George C. Dromgoole attended the local schools of Brunswick county and after studying law was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Lawrenceville. He soon became actively interested in local politics and developed marked skill in political speaking and debate. In 1823 he was elected as a Jeffersonian Democrat to the house of delegates of the general assembly of Virginia, where he gained prominence as a parliamentarian. He was reëlected for three consecutive terms, serving in the house of delegates until 1826, when he was elected to the state senate. He served as speaker for three terms, and remained in this chamber by reëlection until 1835, when he was elected to the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, his term closing in March, 1841. After declining to be a candidate for reëlection to the 27th congress he was elected to the 28th and 29th congresses, serving from 1843 to 1847. In 1829, while a member of the state senate he was chosen member of the famous Virginia constitutional convention of 1829–30, where, with William H. Broadnax, Mark Alexander and William O. Goode, he represented the district composed of the counties of Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg. This remarkable gathering of ninety-six Virginians included Presidents Madison, Monroe and Tyler, Chief Justice Marshall, and John Randolph of Roanoke, and other men of eminence in state and nation. Of this assemblage Mr. Dromgoole was considered one of the most able intellects among the younger members. He also aided in 1831 in establishing order after the Southampton insurrection of slaves under their leader, Nat Turner, against white residents of Southampton county, Va. Mr. Dromgoole was active in Masonry, and in 1831 served as grand master of the grand lodge of Virginia. He was unmarried and died Apr. 27, 1847.

HOWARD, Alfred Franklin, lawyer and banker, was born at Marlow, N. H., Feb. 16, 1842, son of Ervin and Philinda (Simonds) Howard. He was educated at Marlow Academy and the Tilton (N. H.) Seminary, studied law at Newport, N. H., under the preceptorship of Allen & Bowser, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1868, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Portsmouth, N. H. He served as city solicitor during 1869–71; was for a period deputy collector of the port, and afterwards collector for twelve years. In 1885 he organized and became secretary of the Granite State Fire Insurance Co. and retained this position until his death. He was also secretary and director of the Portsmouth Fire Association and the Piscataqua Fire Insurance Co.; director of the New Hampshire National Bank, and trustee of the Portsmouth Trust & Guarantee Co., and the Piscataqua Savings Bank, Portsmouth. For years he was a factor in Republican politics in New Hampshire, active at state conventions, and a member of several of the state constitutional conventions, but he never desired office for himself, and steadfastly declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate, although he might have had any office within the gift of the state, for his popularity extended to members of both parties and to people in all walks of life. He was keenly interested in civic affairs, and was identified with every undertaking looking toward the upbuilding or improvement of Portsmouth. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Historical Society; a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery; of the Warwick and Portsmouth Country clubs (Portsmouth), and was a communicant of the North Congregational Church. A trait which especially endeared him to all was his willingness to help young men, and many who attained high place secured their start in life through his kindly influence. His executive ability was unusual, as is shown by his connection with such a variety of undertakings, and by the high place he reached in all of the corporations with which he was associated. He was twice married, (1) Oct. 1, 1869, to Eliza Fiske who died in 1877, and (2) Apr. 22, 1880, to Mabel Young, daughter of John Sayles Smith, a farmer of Willimantic, Conn. He had one son: Arthur F. Howard. He died in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 24, 1919.

BENT, Charles, pioneer, fur trader and territorial governor, was born at Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 11, 1799, son of Silas Bent and grandson of Col. Silas Bent, a director of the Ohio company and a pioneer of Marietta, O. In 1806 Charles Bent's parents settled at St. Louis, Mo., where his youth was spent. He became identified with the fur trade at an early age and in 1823 entered the service of the American Fur Company among the Sioux Indians of the upper Missouri. The following year, in company with his younger brother William, and Ceran St. Vrain, Charles Bent entered upon an independent trade in furs in the upper Arkansas country, in what is now the state of Colorado. From that time to the close of his life he continued to live near the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and New Mexico. Bent's Fort on the Arkansas river, near the mouth of the Las Animas or Purgatoire, was built by the Bents and St. Vrain between 1828 and 1832. In 1836 Charles Bent married Senorita Maria Ignacia Jaramillo, a member of a prominent Spanish family at Taos, New Mexico, and established his home at San Fernando, in the Taos valley, leaving the management of the trading establishment at Bent's Fort almost entirely to his brother William, but continuing in the partnership. When the American expedition under Gen. Stephen W. Kearney arrived at Santa Fe in September, 1846, plans were soon made for the organization of a provisional civil government for the territory, thus taken by occupation. A proclamation was published to that effect on Sept. 22, 1846, and Charles Bent was appointed provisional gover-

nor. After the departure of Gen. Kearney's army for California, a number of Spanish-Mexicans, with the aid of Pueblo Indians, planned the expulsion from the territory of the small forces of United States troops left in garrison at Santa Fe and elsewhere, together with the civil authorities. Governor Bent soon learned of this plan and took prompt and energetic action to frustrate the conspiracy, as shown by a letter written to the secretary of State at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1846. Having done this, he left the capital at Santa Fe, to visit his family and home in the Taos valley. While there he was assassinated early in 1847 by a group of Pueblo Indians incited by Mexican conspirators.

BENT, William W., pioneer, fur trader, government Indian agent and peace commissioner, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 23, 1809, son of Judge Silas Bent of that city. He entered the Rocky Mountain fur trade at the early age of fifteen in company with his brother Charles, who was nearly ten years his senior, and Ceran St. Vrain, also of St. Louis, under the firm name of Bent, St. Vrain & Company. Their first trading post was a stockaded enclosure of logs, which was erected in 1826 in the valley of the Arkansas above Pueblo, Colo. The firm saw the advantage of securing the trade of certain bands of the Cheyenne and Arapho Indian tribes who refused to go so far up the river for barter. Accordingly in 1828, a new stockade post was built near the mouth of the Las Animas or Purgatoire river, and shortly afterward the work of building a permanent trading post, with heavy walls of sun-dried brick or "adobes" was begun. In plan the fort resembled a European military structure with strong walls, towers, cannon and an imported look-out telescope. Eventually both Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain married and settled in New Mexico, thus throwing the active management of the big trading establishment at Bent's Fort, on William Bent, who became the moving spirit of the enterprise. The business of the company became very extensive and its pay roll contained over a hundred names, including specialists in many lines, such as traders, clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics, hunters, trappers, teamsters and herdsmen. Each department of the company was thoroughly organized and systematized. At the time of the invasion of New Mexico by the American army under Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, he rendered valuable service in scouting ahead of the command all the way from Bent's Fort to Santa Fe. Between 1840 and 1850 the Indian trade declined, as the trade in beaver skins had fallen off during the preceding decade, and the business at Bent's Fort was no longer so profitable as it had been. Moreover, the acquisition of California, the discovery of gold and the resulting emigration from the states westward all induced the government to seek favorable locations for military posts. Col. Bent was asked to name a price for Bent's Fort and the war department refused to buy. Bent was incensed, as he had been hospitable to all government exploring expeditions, military forces and Indian service officials, and had actively coöperated with the Army during the Mexican war, when Bent's Fort was used as a military supply depot and hospital. In the autumn of 1852, just twenty years after the completion of the structure, he removed all household goods, merchandise and other portable property, filling twenty large wagons, each drawn by six yoke of oxen, and personally set fire to the structure. With the explosion of its powder magazine, the historic structure was left in ruins. Several years later he built a new trading post thirty-eight miles down the river, with walls constructed of rock quarried in the vicinity. About this time he engaged in hauling government supplies on contract from Westport, Mo., to Santa Fe. In 1854 Bent was appointed to succeed Thomas Fitzpatrick as agent of the Arapho, Cheyenne, Comanche and Kiowa tribes, an office which he held until his resignation in 1860. During the civil war period most of the Indian tribes of the southern plains region were hostile, and he had much in the way of tribulation. In the autumn of 1865 the chiefs and head men of the tribes of which he had once been agent and all of whom were still considered friends, were gathered in a great peace council at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river and he was present as a member of the government peace commission. Bent's new fort was leased to the government and after the Chivington massacre on Sand Creek in 1864, the Indians refused to go back to Colorado. The old life of which he had so long been a part was gone forever. He spent the rest of his life at his ranch on the Purgatoire river and was known by the western travellers of the second quarter and later middle of the nineteenth century for his abounding hospitality. He received various names; the Indians called him "High-nose"; the Mexicans called him "William" and his fort was sometimes known as Fort William; and by Americans he was known as "Colonel," having been offered a colonelcy in the civil war. In 1835 he was married to a Cheyenne maiden, Owl Woman, daughter of White Thunder, an influential Cheyenne leader, and a trusted keeper of the sacred medicine arrows until his death in battle with the Kiowas in 1840. She died leaving four children; he was then married to a younger sister of the first wife, and had one son. His descendants are numbered among the Cheyennes and Arapho people of the present. Bent County in Colorado, of which Las Animas is the county seat, was named in his honor. He died at his ranch on the Purgatoire river, Colorado, May 19, 1869.

HINCKLEY, Watson Dexter, jurist, was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Mar. 17, 1854, son of George Dexter and Rosannah J. (Slawson) Hinckley, and a descendant of Samuel Hinckley, who came from Hinckley, Kent co., England, in 1635 and settled in Massachusetts, the line being traced through Samuel's son Thomas, governor of the Plymouth colony, and his wife Mary Smith Glover; their son John and his wife Thankful Trott; their son John and his wife Bethia Robinson; their son Adino and his wife Mercy Otis; their son Solomon and his wife Mercy Otis and their son Solomon, and his wife Theodotia Brooks, the grandparents of Watson D. Hinckley. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1878 with the degree of Ph.B. and studied law under the preceptorship of Nelson B. Smiley of Bradford, Pa. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1882, he began the practice of his profession at Warren, where he formed a partnership with Judge L. D. Wetmore and Charles M. Noyes under the firm name of Wetmore, Noyes & Hinckley. Following the retirement of Judge Wetmore the firm continued as Noyes & Hinckley until 1890, when Mr. Noyes was elevated to the bench and Mr. Hinckley became associated with William E. Rice. The

firm of Hinckley & Rice enjoyed a large and lucrative practice throughout northwestern Pennsylvania, figuring in many important litigations. The partnership was dissolved when Mr. Rice was appointed to the bench in 1907. Three years later Judge Rice resigned and Mr. Hinckley was appointed president-judge of the 37th judicial district to serve for two years, and at the expiration of his term he was elected to the full term of ten years. He was a member of the Warren board of education for twelve years; a member of the board of control of the Warren Public Library and a trustee of the Struthers Library Building for several years. He was also a member of the Warren County Bar Association, and of the Shakespeare Club of Warren. He was married at Erie, Pa., Dec. 23, 1880, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Ira Harrington, an officer in the Federal army during the civil war, and died without issue at Warren, Pa., June 29, 1920.

McCOY, George Loren, physician and surgeon, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., Apr. 23, 1872, son of James Ward and Nancy (Scarlott) McCoy. He attended the high school and the Lindsay Institute of Wheeling, and was graduated A.B. at the University of West Virginia in 1892, and M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. After serving a year as interne at Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., he became assistant health officer under his father, and was physician and surgeon to the Ohio county jail and La Belle Tin Plate Co. For many years he treated nervous and mental diseases at several sanatoriums, including the Carrol Spring Sanatorium, near Washington, D. C., the Glen Springs Sanatorium at Glen Springs, N. Y., and the Kenwood Sanatorium at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He founded "The Highlands," a sanatorium for nervous and mental disorders at Germantown, Pa., in 1918, and was its proprietor until his death. Dr. McCoy was a recognized authority on neurophysics. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Philadelphia Medical Society, the American Psychiatric Society, the Penrose Genealogical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Association of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, the Cliveden Association, the Phi Kappa Psi and Masonic fraternities, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Jewelers' Club of Philadelphia. He found his chief recreation in gardening and automobiling. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a high-minded, cultivated gentleman, whose genial comradeship and personal sympathy won him a host of friends. He was married at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 11, 1915, to Lettie Viola Kugler, of West Chester, Pa., and died without issue in Germantown, Pa., Apr. 6, 1921.

GRAHAM, James, lawyer, was born at Crossreagh county, Monaghan, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1866, son of Thomas and Rosanna (Monaghan) Graham, and came with them to the United States in 1878, settling first at Walla Walla, Wash., and subsequently at Colville, Wash., where his father was closely associated with pioneer development. James Graham spent his early life variously, as mail carrier between Colville and Spokane, Wash., clerk in the hardware store of Louis Ziegler, at Spokane for two years, and as purser on a lake and river boat, the service of an uncle. James Monaghan, at Cœur d'Alene, Ida. He later was in charge there, for his uncle, a post trader, of supplies sent to the army post and the mines, and eventually he became expert accountant for several mining companies. In 1894 he was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Cœur d'Alene, a post he held for four years. Meanwhile, he studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Robert E. Mc Farland; was admitted to the Idaho bar in 1897, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Cœur d'Alene. In the same year Gov. Steunenberg appointed him a delegate to the Trans-Missisippi Congress, Salt Lake City, where in a notable address he earnestly championed reciprocity with England in relation to British Columbia and the United States. He was elected district-attorney for Kootenai county in 1902. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he declined a commission as major in the 1st Idaho regiment, preferring the post of quartermaster and lieutenant. Later he became captain of Co. C, but continued as quartermaster until the regiment was mustered out. He was owner of the water and light plant at Cœur d'Alene, which he reorganized and placed on a substantial basis, and was one of the incorporators of Cœur d'Alene and the city's first mayor in 1889. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Idaho State Bar Association, Kootenai County Bar Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. His life was notable in its devotion to public and private duties but he was unassuming in manner and indifferent to public honor, declining his nomination for congress in 1900. He was married at Spokane, Wash., Feb. 17, 1896, to Teresa M., daughter of Patrick Kildea of Fingal, Ontario, Can. Capt. Graham died at Cœur d'Alene, Ida., Aug. 15, 1906.

WARDEN, William Franklin, manufacturer, was born at North Robinson, Crawford co., O., Feb. 23, 1874, son of Benjamin Franklin and Jane Ann (McClintock) Warden. His father, who served in the federal army during the civil war, died in 1881, and the son was placed in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, where he was educated and taught the printer's trade. He left the home at the age of sixteen and after two years as a journeyman printer, he settled in Akron, O., and with two others organized the Burt Manufacturing Co., makers of oil fitters for stationary engines, exhaust heads and ventilators. The business, of which Mr. Warden was president until his death, met a substantial growth and became known all over the world. When the company's business extended to foreign countries, he learned several languages, so that he might personally conduct the correspondence. He was also vice-president of the Akron Gear & Engineering Co., and president of the Burt Building Co. He was a member of the Akron Chamber of Commerce and the Portage Country and Rotary clubs and was a member of the Reformed church. He owned a winter home at De Land, Fla., where he indulged his favorite sports of golf and fishing. He was married Mar. 16, 1899, to Ida Mae, daughter of Jacob H. Rickert, of Wadsworth, O., and had two children: William Franklin, Jr., and Donald H. Warden. He died at De Land, Fla., Jan. 19, 1921.

ROGERS, Thomas, manufacturer, was born at Groton, New London co., Conn., Mar. 16, 1792. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Rogers of the Mayflower. At sixteen years of age he

was apprenticed to a carpenter, and at twenty settled in Paterson, N. J. He served in the army during a part of the war of 1812, after which he went into the building business in partnership with Paul Rutan, becoming noted for his constant application to business, his good judgment and his force of character. Having made some patterns for the looms of a Capt. Ward, he saw their value, and buying the patent right for making them, in 1819, with John Clark, Jr., organized the firm of Clark & Rogers, which, upon the admission of Abram H. Godwin, Jr., in 1821, became Godwin, Rogers & Co. They now commenced spinning cotton and building machinery for that and other purposes. In 1831 Mr. Rogers withdrew with $36,266 as his share of the profits, and became associated with Morris Ketchum and Jasper Grosvenor (1832), forming the firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, which attained great distinction as manufacturers of cotton machinery and later locomotives. The making of locomotives was begun through the instrumentality of Horatio Allen, who called on Mr. Rogers in 1830 and arranged for an order for 100 sets of wheels and axles from the South Carolina Railroad Co., of which Allen was chief engineer. His first locomotive, the "Sandusky," was built for the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, and made her trial trip Oct. 6, 1837. Although it took eighteen months to construct the "Sandusky," seven others were completed in the following year. In 1839 the company built for the New Jersey Railroad a locomotive which hauled a train of loaded cars, weighing from 120 to 130 tons, with great ease up a grade of twenty-six feet per mile, at an average speed of twenty-four miles per hour, a performance which at that time had not been equaled by any locomotive built in England. Another comparison with English-built locomotives was made in 1859, when the Southern Railroad of Chili ordered a freight and passenger engine from both the Rogers Co. and an English firm, with a view to testing the comparative merits of each. It is stated that the English builders in their anxiety to secure the South American trade built the cylinders of both engines considerably larger than usual, notwithstanding which, the four days' test demonstrated the great superiority of the Rogers type. Mr. Rogers was the mechanical genius of the firm. He devised many improvements which were universally adopted in American locomotives, only a few of which were patented. As early as 1839 he protected the wire gauze in the smoke pipe by an inverted cone placed in the axis of the pipe, so as to scatter the sparks over a large portion of the wire, and thus prevent the top of the spark-catcher from being burnt out. He built his driving wheels with hollow spokes and rims, and in 1837 secured a patent for the counterbalanced driving wheels. He devised an arrangement for forcing the eccentric rods in and out of gear by the use of V hooks at the ends of the rods in connection with the reversing lever and shaft. He was the first to use cast-iron ferrules in the ends of the flues to keep them tight (1850), and to avoid cracking the boiler sheets he originated a method of heating them red hot. The Rogers locomotives were also distinguished from others by their greater length and increased number of flues. As early as 1845 he devised a valuable valve-motion, which he improved in 1847, and he was one of the earliest advocates of the shifting-link motion. At the time of his death the works of the company, located in Paterson, N. J., included two blacksmith shops, a boiler shop, an erecting shop and a number of auxiliary buildings, employing in all over 1,200 people. After his death the surviving partners formed a joint stock company called the Rogers Locomotive & Machine works, and the company conducted a prosperous business until in 1905 it was taken over by the American Locomotive Co. Mr. Rogers was married, and his son, John S. Rogers, was the first president of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works. He died in New York city, Apr. 19, 1856.

GRAY, Samuel Merrill, engineer, was born at West Andover, Mass., Nov. 16, 1842, son of David and Maria Merrill Gray. He completed his education at Phillips Andover Academy. He had early decided upon the profession of engineering, but impaired health prevented him from entering the scientific department of Harvard University, as was his intention and he began his professional career with the New York & New Haven Air Line railroad, at Woonsocket, R. I. Subsequently he was employed in locating lines on the Connecticut Valley railroad between New Haven and Hartford and on several other railway lines in the Middle West. Meanwhile he continued his engineering studies, specializing in hydraulics. When construction was begun on the Hartford, Conn., water supply system, he was appointed assistant and later chief engineer. In 1869 he became assistant to Joel Herbert Shedd on the Providence, R. I., water supply system, having charge of the construction of Sockanosset and Hope reservoirs and other important parts of the system. He was city engineer of Providence during 1877–90, when he was nominally in charge of all public water supply, sewers, streets, bridges and harbors. The question of an additional water supply for Providence arose in 1913, and at the age of seventy-one, he was chosen chief engineer by the board of water commissioners, becoming chief consulting engineer in 1915, a post he retained to his death. In 1884, during the discussion on the city's sewage disposal, he was sent to Europe to study such systems in the leading cities abroad, visiting France, Germany, Italy, Holland and Scotland. His report on sewage works abroad recommending intercepting sewers for the combined system then in use, and presenting plans for a sewage disposal plant for Providence was considered a valuable document on the subject of sewage works generally, and was so widely known here and abroad that it was adopted as a college textbook. Following his resignation as city engineer in 1890 he established a private practice in Providence and was engaged in designing and constructing water works and sewerage systems, throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba; he was often called to various cities as consulting engineer regarding such systems and to act as expert in many damage cases. He was consulting engineer to the Rhode Island State Commission on the Pawtuxet Valley Water and Drainage question during the period when many important technical questions demanded solution. He designed and superintended the construction of sewage disposal works for the State Institutions at Howard, R. I. During 1885–1915, he was a member of the Rhode Island state board of health. At the request of the U. S. government he designed a sewerage system with recommendations for sewage disposal into the tide water for Havana, Cuba. In 1899 he served on a

commission appointed by Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia to consider the question of contamination of the city's water supply and to recommend a remedy; subsequently he recommended a filtration plant furnishing a supply of 300,000,000 gallons daily. In 1890 President Harrison appointed him a member of a commission to examine the sewerage system of Washington and to design a complete system of intercepting sewers for the District of Columbia; also to present plans for preventing the overflow of the Potomac river in the district. He designed a sewerage system and water works plant for Chevy Chase, a suburb of Washington, and was one of the three commissioners to design the $12,000,000 sewerage system and disposal works for Baltimore, Md. He designed a sewerage system and disposal plant for Chautauqua, N. Y. He was consulting engineer to the sanitary commission of Jefferson County, Ala., having in charge the supplying of water to the various towns of the district, and also designed water works for Mobile, Ala.; Toronto, Canada and Monterey, Mexico, the last-named being a gravity plant with a large reservoir in the mountains. He also designed sewerage works for Monterey as well as for Mobile and Huntsville, Ala.; Macon, Ga.; Meridan, Miss.; Canton, O.; Johnson City, Tenn. and Meadsville, Pa. Fishing and boating constituted his chief forms of recreation. He was a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religion. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the New England Water Works Association. Mr. Gray possessed a high sense of justice, an indomitable will and a keen insight into human nature. While exacting in the demands he made of others, he was ever ready to assist those subordinate to him, especially his students. He was married Sept. 7, 1870, to Adelaide, daughter of Elisha Gilbert of Hartford, Conn., and had two children: Robert and Edith, wife of Dr. Harold B. Wood of Philadelphia, Pa. He died at Slocum, R. I., Nov. 5, 1921.

BABBITT, Charles Albert, lawyer, was born at Barre, Mass., Mar. 11, 1851, son of Pliny Henry and Lydia (Perry) Babbitt. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Babbitt, who came from Wales in 1643 and settled at Taunton, Mass. His wife was Sarah Tarne, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Edward and his wife Abigail Tisdale; their son Nathan and his wife Mary Snell (or Suellum); their son Nathan and his wife Abigail Cobb; their son Levi and his wife Betty Babbitt, and their son Isaac Babbitt and his wife Sarah Phinney, who were the grandparents of Charles A. Babbitt. Edward Babbitt (1) was a physician and surgeon. Pliny H. Babbitt, father of our subject, was for more than half a century an auctioneer and deputy sheriff. The son worked his way through Wilbraham Academy and the Massachusetts State Normal School, Westfield. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1879, and at the Boston University law school in 1881 with the degree LL.B., likewise making his way through these institutions. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and in 1882 began the practice of his profession at Orange, Mass., settling at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1887. As a lawyer he preferred civil processes to criminal cases and always endeavored to settle differences out of court. At Fitchburg, he not only achieved great prominence in law but became a factor in civic and municipal life. He served as a member of the common council in 1897 and 1898, and presided over that body in the latter year. He was elected mayor of Fitchburg in 1901 and reëlected the following year. As mayor he was rated the most capable the city ever had, displaying special fitness for solving intricate financial problems, and inaugurating many reforms in local government. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, the Fitchburg Bar Association, the Psi Upsilon and Masonic fraternities, the Fay Club of Fitchburg, and the Majors' Club of Boston. Politically he was a Democrat. In the discharge of his duties to his family, to his profession and to the community, Mr. Babbitt's life commands the fullest respect and admiration, and to all of these groups there was distinct loss in his death. He was married Mar. 30, 1883, to Addie F., daughter of Josiah Quincy Packard, of Hudson, Mass. He had two children: Edith D., wife of Isaac Staples Hall, Medford, Mass.; and Ina F. Babbitt of Hudson. He died at his summer home at Oak Bluffs, Mass., Aug. 14, 1911.

BLISS, Daniel, missionary and educator, was born at Georgia, Vt., Aug. 17, 1823, son of Loomis and Susannah (Farwell) Bliss and a descendant of Thomas Bliss, who came from Belstone, Devon, England, in 1635, settling first at Braintree, Mass., and later at Hartford, Conn. From Thomas Bliss and his wife, Margaret——, the line of descent is through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Leonard; their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Caldwell; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Loomis and their son Solomon and his wife Martha Young, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1852, and at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1855. In October, 1855, he was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and went to Mt. Lebanon, Syria, as a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He returned to the United States in 1862 to arrange for the founding of an institution of higher learning at Beirut and in 1863 the Syrian Protestant College was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York and chartered by the board of regents. During the next two years he raised $120,000 in this country and England for the new institution and having been selected by his fellow missionaries as its president, he opened the college in October, 1866, in a rented house, with sixteen students. The difficulties natural to such an undertaking arose in due course. Money and equipment were lacking and Dr. Bliss was daily confronted with the delicate task of maintaining cordial relations with the Turkish government. But with indefatigable zeal, energy and faith, he persevered in his efforts and year by year the college grew, the first class being graduated in 1870. From the beginning the aim was to make it as complete in its way as the finest Christian colleges in America, and everything undertaken was done thoroughly. The medical school was opened in 1867 with a four years' course, a preparatory school was begun in 1871, a school of pharmacy in 1873, and a school of commerce in 1900. The students are drawn from all parts of Syria, Palestine, the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile, from Cyprus and the Greek islands, Asia Minor, Persia, India and even South America. Instruction is given in the English language. Government of the college is vested in a board of trustees in America, who control the fund and who are the ultimate authority in all

of the affairs of the institution, and in the general faculty who are empowered by the trustees to undertake the local management. Dr. Bliss served as president for thirty-six years and when he resigned and was made president emeritus in 1902, the college, now the American University of Beirut, had fifteen substantial buildings, 875 students, and seventy-five teachers, and occupied a high position among institutions of learning in the Near East. He spent most of his remaining years at Beirut, assisting in the affairs of the institution to which he had already given the best years of his life. Throughout Syria his name was an honored household word and on the grounds of the university, his statue in marble was erected in 1904 by the alumni. Dr. Bliss was the author of "Mental Philosophy" (1874) and "Natural Philosophy" (1874), both written in Arabic. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1864. He was married at Amherst, Mass., Nov. 23, 1855, to Abby Maria, daughter of Joel Wood, of Westminster, Mass., and had four children: Mary Wood, who married G. F. Dale, a missionary; Frederick Jones Bliss (q.v.), an archaeologist; Howard Sweetser Bliss (1860–1920), successor of his father as president of the college, and William Tyler Bliss, a journalist. He died at Beirut, Syria, July 28, 1916.

BLISS, Howard Sweetser, clergyman, was born on Mt. Lebanon, Syria, Dec. 6, 1860, son of Rev. Dr. Daniel (above) and Abby Maria (Wood) Bliss. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1882 and after spending two years as instructor of Latin at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans., entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he was graduated in 1887. He then took special courses in the universities of Oxford, Berlin and Göttingen (1887–89). He was assistant to Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1890 to 1894 and then accepted a call to the Christian Union Congregational Church of Upper Montclair, N. J. In 1902, having been elected president of the Syrian Protestant College to succeed his father, he resigned his pastorate and began a long and brilliant career as educator and missionary in Syria. The father's mantle did not fall upon less able or less worthy shoulders. Dr. Howard Bliss carried on the policies and traditions established by his father and the Syrian Protestant College continued its prosperous and steady development, Dr. Bliss himself becoming one of the foremost men in the Near East. The European war brought many additional duties and responsibilities upon him. With the changing tides of war, Turks, Germans, British and French held sway over Syria; refugees by the thousands poured down from Armenia and other countries. But with an indomitable perseverance he held the college together and not once during the war did one of its hundreds of students suffer from hunger. In 1919 Dr. Bliss on his way to America for a vacation, stopped at the peace conference in Paris and for seven weeks fought zealously for a mandate for Syria chosen by the Syrian people, in accordance with Pres. Wilson's doctrine of self-determination. Later in the United States he wrote many newspaper and magazine articles supporting that principle. Under his guidance the Syrian Protestant College grew into an institution consisting now (1923) of twenty-six buildings, all of modern construction and well equipped for their work, stretching along the Mediterranean coast for nearly a mile. More than 1,000 students are enrolled of whom fifty-three per cent. are Jewish, Moslem, Druze or Bahai and the rest Catholic, Orthodox or Protestant Christian, and the teaching staff numbers 120, of whom half are natives. Owing to the constant expansion in the size and scope of the institution, its charter was amended by the regents of the University of the State of New York, in November, 1920, by changing its corporate name from the Syrian Protestant College to the American University of Beirut. It has schools of arts and sciences, medicine, pharmacy, nurses' training, dentistry and commerce, besides courses in agriculture and engineering and stands as an enduring monument to the self-sacrifices and devotion of the Blisses, father and son. Dr. Howard Bliss received the honorary degree of D.D. from Amherst College and New York University in 1902 and from Princeton University in 1913, and the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College in 1919. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and the Century Club of New York. He was married Nov. 7, 1889, to Amy, daughter of Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford of Chicago, Ill., and had five children: Mary, wife of Bayard Dodge; Margaret, wife of Leslie W. Leavitt; Alice, wife of Byron Porter Smith; Daniel and Howard Huntington Bliss. He died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 2, 1920.

FLICKINGER, Daniel Kumler, bishop of the United Brethren church, was born in Butler county, O., May 25, 1824, son of Jacob and Hannah (Kumler) Flickinger and a descendant of Joseph Flickinger who came from Switzerland in 1758 and settled near York, Pa. His maternal grandfather and great-grandfather, both of whom were named Henry Kumler, were also bishops of the United Brethren church. Daniel K. Flickinger received his early education in the public schools and for one year attended the Seminary of the United Brethren at Germantown, O. Early in life he entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, later becoming the founder of the first foreign mission of that denomination. In 1854 he made his initial trip as a missionary to Africa and established the mission schools of his church at Shebro, in the territory now known as Sierra Leone. He made fourteen trips to Africa during his life-time. For almost thirty years he was secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the denomination (1857–85), and for twenty years (1865–85) edited the "Missionary Visitor." He enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of David Livingstone, the great African explorer, who visited him at his mission schools at Shebro. In 1895 he was appointed foreign bishop of the church and continued in that capacity for four years. Before the civil war, he wrote and worked against the slave trade and thereafter was active as a prohibitionist. During the civil war he served on the Sanitary Commission, to which he had been appointed by Pres. Lincoln, and subsequently rendered valuable service in the Freedmen's Bureau. About 1870 Dr. Flickinger began to bring native Africans to America to educate them as teachers, physicians and ministers and this work which he then inaugurated was carried on for many years. The African chief of the tribe in whose territory the United Brethren missions are located took the name of Daniel Flickinger Wilberforce, after being brought to America to be educated. Dr. Flickinger was the author of "Off-Hand Sketches of Men and

Things in Western Africa'' (1857); ''Ethiopia, or Twenty-Six Years of Missionary Life in Western Africa'' (1868); ''The Church's Marching Orders'' (1872); ''Our Missionary Work from 1853 to 1889'' (1892) and ''Fifty-Five Years of Ministerial Life'' (1907). He was a delegate to the general conferences of the United Brethren church for many years and a trustee of Otterbein University at Westerville, O. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Otterbein University and by the Lebanon Valley College. He was thrice married (1) Feb. 25, 1847, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Lintner; she died in 1851 leaving two sons: Samuel Jacob and Daniel Lintner Flickinger. He was married (2) July 9, 1853, to Catherine, daughter of Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner of Staunton, Va. She died in 1854 and he was married (3) in Shebro, Africa, Oct. 30, 1855, to Susan, daughter of John Woolsey of Willoughby, O., by whom he had six children: Mary Catherine, Sarah Jane, Cornelia Glossbrenner, Elmer Elsworth, John William and Charles Woolsey Flickinger. He died in Columbus, O., Aug. 29, 1911.

TERRELL, Henry Walker, physician and surgeon, was born at Greenville, Ga., Oct. 12, 1871, son of Joel E. G. and Sarah (Anthony) Terrell, grandson of David Meriwether Terrell, and brother of Gov. Joseph M. Terrell (q.v.). His father was also a physician. The son was graduated at the Atlanta (Ga.) Medical College (now Emory University Medical School) with the degree of M.D. and first honors in 1892. So proficient in anatomy did he become that he was appointed prosector in his senior year. Following his graduation he began practice in Greenville, where his popularity was such that, shortly after his arrival, he was elected mayor. Upon the expiration of his term, he removed to Columbus, Ga., and after taking post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., settled at La Grange, Ga., in 1898. There he acquired a large private practice, and became local surgeon for the Atlanta & West Point, the Atlantic, Birmingham & Alabama and the Macon & Birmingham railways. Gov. Dorsey appointed him a member of the state board of medical examiners, and during the European war, he served untiringly in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. He contributed a number of valuable papers to the medical journals, in which emphasis was placed upon the subject of public health. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Troup County Medical Society (president), and Georgia Medical Association (vice-president) and the La Grange board of education. Politically he was a Democrat and, in religion, a Baptist. Endowed with a bright, sunny disposition, his cheerfulness and kindness won for him a host of friends. He was married Dec. 12, 1894, to Lena, daughter of Olin W. McGehee of Greenville, Ga., and had four children: Olin W., Henry, Lillian and Lena Terrell. He died at La Grange, Ga., Nov. 24, 1921.

HAYWOOD, Alfred Williams, lawyer and manufacturer, was born at Raleigh, N. C., July 15, 1853, son of Edmund Burke and Lucy A. (Williams) Haywood, grandson of John and Eliza Eagles (Williams) Haywood, great-grandson of William Haywood, and great-great-grandson of John Haywood, who emigrated from Bolton, Lancashire, England, and settled at an early date in North Carolina. William Haywood was a member of the constitutional convention of 1776, and a councilor of state. Edmund B. Haywood was a surgeon in the Confederate army and practiced later in Raleigh, N. C. Alfred W. Haywood received his preliminary education in a private academy in Raleigh, and studied law at Judge Pearson's law school in Yadkin County, N. C. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1877, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Raleigh. Later he formed a partnership for the practice of law with his brother, Ernest Haywood, and was legal adviser of Gov. Thomas M. Holt (q.v.) while the latter was state executive. In 1896 he removed to Haw River, N. C., where he was manager of the Holt Estate, and was prominently identified with the cotton manufacturing industry there as president of the Holt-Granite Manufacturing Co. As a lawyer he represented the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., the Southern Express Co., and the Western Union Telegraph Co. He was a member of the North Carolina State Bar Association. The distinction which Mr. Haywood gained in his professional and business career was due in large measure to his remarkable capacity for sustained effort and his uncompromising devotion to duty. His sincerity and sense of loyalty, together with his agreeable personality, won and kept for him many friends. He was exceptionally fond of fishing. He was married May 23, 1883, to Louise M. Holt, daughter of Gov. Thomas M. Holt, and had two children: Alfred W., and T. Holt Haywood. He died at Haw River, N. C., Dec. 3, 1916.

PYNE, Moses Taylor, lawyer and financier, was born in New York city, Dec. 21, 1855, son of Percy Rivington and Albertina (Taylor) Pyne and a grandson of John Pyne, who came to the United States from London, England in 1828 and engaged in the East Indian trade in New York. Percy R. Pyne, the father of our subject, was born in London and joining his parents in this country in 1835, became one of the leading financiers of New York. He was president of the National City Bank of New York during 1882–91. Moses Taylor Pyne was graduated at Princeton University in 1877. Taking up the study of law he received practical training in the law office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate and was graduated LL.B. at Columbia University in 1879. He began the practice of his profession in New York and when only twenty-five years of age was appointed general counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, in which capacity he served for eleven years. During this period he also became active in numerous financial, industrial, benevolent and educational interests. He retired as general counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western in 1892 but continued as a member of its board of directors. He was a director of the National City Bank and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York; Lackawanna Steel Co.; Lackawanna Coal & Iron Co.; New Jersey Zinc Co.; Princeton Bank; Franklin Trust Co.; Princeton Publishing Co.; Commercial Trust Co., of Jersey City; United Railroads of New Jersey; Newark & Bloomfield Railroad Co.; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.; Morris & Essex Railroad Co.; Sussex Railroad Co., Utica; Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad Co.; Valley Railroad Co.; Harvey Steel Co.; Passaic & Delaware Railroad Co. and the Prudential Life Insurance Co. He was also president of the

Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, the Warren Railroad Co. and the Princeton Inn Co. and the Princeton Historical Society. In his undergraduate days at Princeton Mr. Pyne became deeply interested in the upbuilding of the college—and from that time until the end of his days his devotion to its welfare was almost the ruling passion of his life. A trustee of Princeton for thirty-six years, in and out of season he worked to make his alma mater the leading university in the United States, in the academic courses of study, in the athletic and social activities of the students, in providing good dining halls, in increasing the salaries of the faculty, in beautifying and enlarging the campus and in its financial management. He searched out the names and published the first list of living graduates, encouraged the formation of alumni associations and brought about the custom of electing alumni trustees. As chairman of the finance committee of the trustees for many years, he managed the finances of the university, many times paying the deficit in the annual budget out of his own pocket. It was due largely to his interest in the institution that his mother presented it with a handsome library building, and it was chiefly the result of his efforts that Princeton was transformed from a college into a university in 1896. He succeeded Grover Cleveland as chairman of the trustees' committee on the graduate college, and the splendid graduate school, now standing as the capstone of Princeton's educational structure, is a monument to his labors to procure it. He once refused to become president of the university, saying that he could be of more use to it as a trustee than as president. But Mr. Pyne's interest in educational affairs was not confined to Princeton. He was chairman of the New Jersey state library commission and was for twenty-one years a trustee of the New Jersey Library Association. He was also a trustee of the Lawrenceville School, N. J. and the St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He offered his summer home at Princeton, "Drumthwacket," for a hospital and home for convalescent soldiers during the European war. He was a vestryman in the Episcopal Church at Princeton, and a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York and New Jersey and of St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Princeton in 1880 and L.H.D. from Columbia University in 1903. A dormitory at Princeton is called the Moses Taylor Pyne Hall in his honor. He was a man of numerous and widely diversified business activities and benevolent works, whose life was spent largely in helping others and in taking upon himself burdens which he might easily have shifted. Gentle in spirit, and in manner, modest, unassuming and innately refined, he held a high place in the esteem of all who knew him. He was married June 2, 1880, to Margaretta, daughter of Maj. Gen. Robert F. Stockton, of Trenton, N. J., and left two children: Percy Rivington Pyne, 2nd, a banker of New York; and Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr. Mr. Pyne died at his home in New York city, Apr. 22, 1921.

CLAYTON, John, botanist, was born at Parson's Green, Fulham, Middlesex co., England, in 1685, son of John Clayton. With his father, he emigrated to America in 1705, the parent becoming attorney-general of Virginia, a judge of the Admiralty court, burgess, and recorder of Williamsburg. Through the influence of his father, he was appointed clerk of Gloucester county and held that office for fifty years. He appears to have studied, not only botany, but medicine, and, to some extent, chemistry. In 1739, he sent to the Royal Society a statement of "Experiments concerning the Spirit of Coals," which was published in the "Philosophical Transactions." His position affording him a substantial margin of leisure, he studied the soil and atmospheric phenomena affecting the vegetation of the colony and collected specimens of its flora; further, at his estate, "Windsor," he maintained a botanical garden which furnished him with a working laboratory for his observations. He sent the result of these observations to the Royal Society which published them in volumes xvii, xviii and xli of the "Philosophical Transactions." These papers obtained for him the friendship of many European naturalists; he became a member of some of the most learned European societies of Europe, including the Royal Society itself, and he carried on an extensive correspondence with the celebrated Dutch naturalists, the brothers Gronoy (or Gronovius). To these, Clayton forwarded dried plants, and, in conjunction with Carolus Linnaeus, the Swedish naturalist, they published "Flora Virginica Exhibens Plantas quas Johannes Clayton in Virginia Observavit atque Collegit," which was published in Leyden in 1743; it was reissued, with additions and amendations, in 1762. This was the first work dealing with Virginia flora, and it contained many genera then unknown. Laurence Gronovius, after the death of his brother, John Frederick, in 1760, affixed the name of Clayton to a genus of plants. The Claytonias are perennial, rare in cultivation; but the Claytonia virginica, popularly known in the United States by the name of "spring beauty," is sometimes met. They are thus named from the early season at which they flower. He was the first president of the Virginia Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, organized at Williamsburg in 1773; the society continued for quite a number of years after the revolution, and listed among its members such men as James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Page of "Rosewell," Samuel Henley, George Wythe, and Dr. James McClurg. He was married Jan. 2, 1723, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Whiting, of Gloucester, and had issue: John and Anne Clayton, wife of Henry Landon Davies. He died in Gloucester county, Va., Dec. 15, 1773.

TURNER, Albert Edward, banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1865, son of Charles Brinkley and Margaret (Bowen) Turner, grandson of William and Mahalath (Hickman) Turner, and a descendant of Robert Turner, who came from Kent county, England, in company with William Penn, and settled in Kent county, Del. His father, a native of Delaware, was a manufacturer. He was a student at the Springfield (Mass.) Training School for Christian Workers, now the Young Men's Christian Association College, and upon attaining his majority was appointed secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Whitehall, N. Y. For six years he was a general secretary and organizer of Young Men's Christian Associations. In 1892 he began newspaper work as a reporter on the Philadelphia "Evening Call," and later was associated in the same city with the "Evening Bulletin" and the "North American," becoming financial editor of the last. In 1906 he turned his attention to banking and joined the investment house of Edward B. Smith

& Co., Philadelphia. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and with Clarence L. Harper formed the investment banking firm of Harper & Turner, which continued until his death, at which time he was a member of the governing committee of the Stock Exchange, and also a director in the Pastorius Building & Loan Association. Long active in civic affairs, he served as chairman of the Municipal League's publicity committee during many campaigns, was secretary of the mass meeting at which the reform Committee of Seventy was organized and a leading factor in the success achieved by the City party in the election of 1905. In 1912 he was one of the organizers of the Woodrow Wilson Independent Republican League of Pennsylvania. He served for a time as president of the Home and School League, was president of the board of trustees of Simpson Memorial Church, and in 1917, president of the Layman's Association of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and a trustee of the Methodist Hospital. He was a founder and vice-president of the City Club, a director in the Keswick Colony of Mercy, the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Overbrook Golf Club, and also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, the Masonic fraternity, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Ohio Society of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Society, and the Manufacturers', the Rotary, Poor Richard and Art clubs of Philadelphia, and the City Club of New York. He found his chief recreation in fishing and in reading. In movements for social and civic betterment he invariably was a leader, and it was said of him that "there was not a man in Philadelphia who has contributed more intelligence, enthusiasm and effort to the things that make for the better than Albert E. Turner, and in church circles he was lauded as 'a power in the laity for Methodism.' " He was married May 26, 1887, to Dora E., daughter of Nathan Botsford, a realty operator of Lockport, N. Y., and they had six children: Charles Brinkley; Paul Flagler; Albert Edward; Dorothy, wife of August Kent Tegtmeier; Anna Brown, wife of Paul Hewlett Egolf; and Ruth Margaret Turner. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 18, 1920.

WATERHOUSE, Edson Willey Alden, merchant and manufacturer, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 9, 1873, son of Columbus (q.v.) and Amelia Ann (Bragg) Waterhouse. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco and at a business college. He began his mercantile career in his father's wagon and carriage store and became thoroughly well-grounded in every detail of the trade, achieving responsible positions at an early age. Upon the death of his father he succeeded him as principal owner of Waterhouse & Lester. He incorporated the business in 1905 as the Waterhouse & Lester Co. and continued as its president until his death. Under his personal direction the firm evolved into one of the leading concerns in the automotive supply and equipment line on the Pacific coast, with headquarters in San Francisco, and branches in Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif. and Portland, Ore. It has wheel factories in San Francisco and at Oakland, traveling salesmen in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Idaho, and representatives in the Hawaiian Islands and Mexico. At the time of Mr. Waterhouse's death, the Waterhouse & Lester Co. had a capital stock of $1,000,000. The firm triumphed over many difficulties which beset it, chief among them the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, which completely destroyed its plant. Shortly after that catastrophe a store was opened in Oakland and a large wheel factory established at Emeryville, a suburb of Oakland, and the energy and resourcefulness of Mr. Waterhouse soon established the business on a sound footing. Edson W. A. Waterhouse was a man of energy and integrity, and dearly beloved by family and friends, as well as business associates and employees. He combined in his temperament a degree of gentleness and affability such as one rarely meets among those who daily endure the trying responsibilities of active business life. He was chairman of the executive committees of the Automobile Accessories Jobbers Association of California, and the Steel & Supply Association of California and a member of the American Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware Association (president, 1915), and the Olympic Club of San Francisco. He was married in San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1896, to Helen, daughter of Peter S. Van Winkle. They had three children: Alden Columbus, Gladys Amelia and Edson W. Waterhouse. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 28, 1919.

ROTHROCK, Joseph Trimble, scientist, author and educator, was born at McVeytown, Mifflin co., Pa., Apr. 9, 1839, son of Abraham and Phebe (Brinton) Rothrock, and a descendant of Abraham Rothrock, who settled in Berks county late in the seventeenth century with other Lutheran Palatinates. He attended the Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), Montgomery county, Pa., and was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1864. At Harvard he specialized in the study of botany, enjoying the instruction of the great trio of naturalists, Agassiz, Gray and Wyman. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Co. D, 131st Penn. volunteer infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. Later he became captain of Co. E, 20th Penn. cavalry, and in 1863 was mustered out of the service. During 1865–66 he was with the Western Union Extension Telegraph Co., engaged in exploring in the wildest portions of British Columbia, where he incurred great hardships. Upon his return he began the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania medical school, and received the degree of M.D. in 1868. After serving for two years as professor of botany in the State College of Pennsylvania, he began the practice of medicine at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He was successful from the beginning, especially in general surgery, but his preference led him toward ophthalmology. In 1873, owing to failing health, he accepted an appointment as surgeon and botanist to the expedition of the U. S. engineer corps under Lieut. George M. Wheeler, which was making topographical maps of the United States west of the 100th meridian. He was with them in Colorado in 1873, in Arizona and New Mexico in 1874, and in California in 1875. During these years he made valuable collections of specimens in natural history, especially in botany, and discovered a number of new species His report constitutes Volume VI of the Wheeler Survey, a quarto of 404 pages and thirty plates. In 1877 he was appointed professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, and in addition to his work of developing the botanical department of the uni-

versity, devoted himself to advancing general interest in botany and to stimulating public sentiment in favor of forest conservation. For almost twenty years his lectures and writings were a potent factor in placing his state among the foremost in forestry reform, and among the subjects that he emphasized particularly were the effective control of forest fires and the exemption of timber lands from taxation. In 1893 Dr. Rothrock drew up a bill to create a forestry commission to investigate and report upon the forestry conditions of the state. This bill was passed and in 1893 he was appointed one of two commissioners of forestry, his colleague being William F. Shunk, the civil engineer. The report was profusely illustrated and did much to promote a popular demand for conservation. In 1895, under the newly created department of agriculture, he was again appointed commissioner of forestry, and his pioneer work extending over a period of twelve years (1893–1905) secured for him the title of "Father of Forestry in Pennsylvania." He loved the highland country near his birthplace and the Juniata river, and was deeply interested in the extension of the William Penn highway through McVeytown and across the state. As physician and devotee of the out-of-doors, Dr. Rothrock rendered the unique service to the health of his state by opening homes for tubercular persons on the state forest reserve in 1892. A few inexpensive shacks costing about fifty dollars were erected, and from them grew the State Tubercular Sanitarium at Mt. Alto. Dr. Rothrock was widely known as a public speaker; the earlier lectures were historical and scientific, familiarizing the public with natural science, and the later ones were devoted to the preservation of health by out-of-door life, of which he was a notable exponent. He was the author of "Flora of Alaska," published with the Smithsonian Report (1867); and the compiler of Vol. VI of the Report of the Wheeler Survey in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and California (1875), and the Report of the Forestry Commission of Pennsylvania (1895). He was general secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association for many years; and member of the American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Rothrock was devoted to all forms of out-of-door life, and attributed his health to constant exercise on horse-back and bicycle, and long trips afoot among the mountains of the state. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married May 27, 1869, to Martha E., daughter of Addison May, of West Chester, Pa., and had three children: Addison May, Henry Abraham and Elizabeth May Rothrock. He died at his home in West Chester, Pa., June 2, 1922.

DU PUY, Harry Wilfred, manufacturer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 27, 1880, son of Herbert and Amy Susette (Hostetter) Du Puy. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Jean Du Puy, a Huguenot from France, who settled in New York city in 1713. His wife was Ann Chardavoyne and from them the line is traced through their son Daniel and his wife Eleanor Cox; their son Daniel and his wife Mary Meredith; their son John and his wife, Mary Richards Haskins, and their son Charles Meredith Du Puy and his wife Ellen M. Reynolds, who were the grandparents of Harry Wilfred Du Puy. Herbert Du Puy, his father, is a crucible steel manufacturer and was formerly president and is now chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania Rubber Co., which he founded in 1899. The son, after graduating at Yale University in 1903 and taking post-graduate work at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, began business life with the Pennsylvania Rubber Co., at Jeannette, Pa. His rise thereafter was rapid. In March, 1904, he was elected treasurer and two years afterwards was made also general manager. He became vice-president-treasurer in November, 1907, and, five years later, president-treasurer, in which capacity he remained until his death. The Pennsylvania Rubber Co. was incorporated at the time of its establishment with a capitalization of $100,000, which, during Mr. Du Puy's administration, was raised to $20,000,000, its present capitalization. This company, which is engaged in the manufacture and sale of automobile, bicycle and motorcycle tires and tubes and tennis balls, has a factory floor space of eight acres and employs 1,800 hands in its manufacturing departments alone. The plant's normal daily output consists of 4,500 automobile tires and 2,000 bicycle tires; 7,000 tubes and 10,000 tennis balls. The firm maintains twenty branch offices in such widely-separated commercial centers as New York city and Seattle, Wash.; Dallas, Tex. and Detroit, Mich., thus linking coast to coast and northern and southern frontiers, and supplies a market international in scope. During the period of America's participation in the European war, Mr. Du Puy filled large government orders for gas masks. He was seriously concerned in the welfare of his employees and through him many were enabled to become home-owners in Paruco Park, a suburban section of Jeannette. He was also a director in the Connellsville Central Coal Co. and for varying periods served also in other industrial concerns in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere, as an officer or director. Even before the entrance of the United States into the European war he underwent intensive training in the officers' training camp at Plattsburg in 1916 and in the following year continued his training at Fort Niagara. Thereafter, he enlisted, was commissioned second lieutenant in the quartermaster's corps and so served until August, 1918, when the necessity of his presence at the plant to superintend the fulfilling of government contracts compelled him to return to civilian life. He was a member of the National Golf Club of Southampton, L. I., the Yale and University clubs of New York, the Graduates' Club of New Haven and the Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Golf and Allegheny Country clubs of Pittsburgh. Golf and shooting constituted his chief recreations. Politically, he was a Republican and, in religion, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His dominating personal characteristics were dignity and reserve, combined with a deep affection for his many friends. The high probity of his character, which was of the sort that is beyond question, made him fair not only in business, but in every other relation of life as well. He was married Mar. 22, 1911, to Lily Heleker, daughter of Alexander Ramsay Thompson of Penn Yan, N. Y. They had two children: Dora and John Du Puy. He died in New York city, July 4, 1920.

MACLOSKIE, George, biologist, was born at Castledawson, Londonderry co., Ireland, Sept. 14, 1834, son of Paul and Mary (McClure) Macloskie. He was graduated at Queen's University,

Dublin, Ireland, in 1857, receiving the M.A. degree from that institution the next year and took the degrees of LL.B. and M.L. at the University of London in 1868. At Queen's University he was twice gold medalist in natural and experimental sciences, and, at the University of London, once in public law. Following the completion of his theological studies, he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1860 and from that year until 1872 was pastor of the church at Ballygoney, Ireland. His keen interest in natural history attracted the attention of his friend and former teacher, Dr. James McCosh, president of Princeton College, and in 1875 he was called to occupy the chair of natural history in the then recently established John C. Green School of Science. He held this chair (later the chair of biology) for thirty-one years, retiring in 1906 as professor emeritus. Besides botany and zoölogy and specialized aspects of those subjects, he taught also the formerly required subject of the English Bible and was the examiner of the Latin required of students entering the school of science. An omnivorous reader, he kept abreast of the advance in his science as well as in mathematical, physical and linguistic studies. His mastery by his own unaided efforts of a reading knowledge of the modern languages led to a study of the universal language, Esperanto, of which he was an ardent advocate. Although bred as a theologian, he was in sympathy with the new doctrine of evolution, but maintained the essential harmony of science and religion. Following his retirement from the active duties of a professor, he carried through to completion a three-volume report on the flora of Patagonia, under the title of "Flora Patagonica" (1903–14). He was also the author of "Elementary Botany" (1887) and of many papers and pamphlets on a variety of subjects in science and religion. His special fields of study in science included the poison system of the mosquito, the proboscis of the housefly, and phanerogamic biology. As a mathematician his original work found ready admission to the most advanced American journal, that of Johns Hopkins University. In 1871, the University of London conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1887 Queen's University made him an honorary D.Sc., and in 1896 Princeton University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of M.A. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the North American Academy of Sciences, and the Torrey Botanical Club. A man of strictest probity, he was just and sympathetic, devoted to his friends and a most unselfish collaborator in the work of his own and other departments. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 18, 1863, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Robert Dunn of the British navy, by whom he had two sons: Charles Hill and George Macloskie; and (2) June 9, 1909, to Lila M. (Smith) Campbell, daughter of Maj. J. W. Smith, U. S. A. He died at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 4, 1920.

BELL, Isaac Bonaparte, lawyer, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., Aug. 7, 1849, son of John Davis and Susan Frances Williamson (Davis) Bell; grandson of David and Elizabeth C. (Davis) Bell; great-grandson of George and Rebecca (Calhoun) Bell, and a descendant of the Bells of County Donegal, Ireland, who settled in Prince Edward county, Va. At the age of sixteen Isaac Bell enlisted in the 1st regiment, Va. reserves, for service in the civil war. By a thorough course of home study following the war he gained a local reputation as an orator. He occupied various public offices, including those of constable, collector, assessor and supervisor, and for twelve years was commissioner of revenue for the lower district of the county, when he declined further reëlection. He coupled his court work with assiduous study of the Virginia code and in 1885 was admitted to the Virginia bar, beginning legal practice immediately at Lunenburg. Shortly afterwards he formed a partnership with Robert Turnbull, under the firm name of Turnbull & Bell, and during 1902–04 the style was Turnbull, Bell & Bell, the junior member being his son, Landon C. Bell. As a farmer he was well in advance of his time in the application of scientific methods to agriculture; his country seat at Wilburn was regarded as a model of its kind. He was a communicant of the Christian church and for thirty years was secretary of the Southeastern District Convention of that denomination. His patriotic activities in connection with civilian drives during the European war were marked. He was a member of various bar associations and patriotic organizations, including the United Confederate Veterans. He was married Nov. 28, 1877, to Etta Wilburn, daughter of John Covington Hardy, a planter of Dinwiddie county, and had thirteen children: Walton Elliott; Landon Covington; Isaac Washington; Berta Lou; Annie Wilburn; Haney Hardy; Etta Mabel, wife of Charles Luther Guthrie of Petersburg, Va.; Myrtle Clyde, wife of Edward H. Lane of Altavista, Va.; John Thomas; Willie Wingo; Mamie Lee; Bernard Marshall; and Anita Owen Bell. He died at Wilburn, Va., July 23, 1919.

AYRES, Patti (Mrs. Reuben N. Mayfield), singer, was born in Nottingham, England, June 8, 1876, the daughter of John and Alice Boyd (O'Neil) Smythe. She came with her father to the United States in 1884, studied at the Ziegfeld Music College in Chicago, under the special preceptorship of William Castleton, and specialized in voice culture under teachers in different parts of the country. For a time she was soloist in the Beacon Universalist Church of Boston. Subsequently, she won recognition on the concert stage through her ability to imitate great coloratura sopranos. In 1910, she conceived the idea of singing to the accompaniments of a phonograph, beginning with the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia" as done by Mme. Melba. Then followed the study of such arias as "Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto" and the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and these, among others, she performed with great success during her tours. Among other records she perferred were Ardito's "Kiss Waltz," the "Ave Maria" from "Faust"; the "Reign of Silence" from "Lucia," and the "Last Rose of Summer" as done by Tetrazzini and the "Wren Song" as performed by Galli-Curci. Her concert tours extended throughout the United States, the Bermudas and Mexico, and she spent much time in the last-named country, where she was much in demand. She received generous praise from music reviewers everywhere. Her performance was a novel one which appealed to all lovers of music. She had a flexible voice and especially in numbers from "Lucia" she rendered the florid airs with full allowance of trills and intricate cadenzas. She was married Feb. 27, 1908, to Reuben N. Mayfield, a physician and surgeon of Seattle, Wash., where she resided when not on a concert tour. She died in Seattle, Wash., Jan. 14, 1921.

OWEN, Thomas McAdory, lawyer and historian, was born near Jonesboro, Jefferson co., Ala., Dec. 15, 1866, son of Dr. William Marmaduke and Nancy Lucretia (McAdory) Owen and grandson of Judge Thomas and Dolly Payne (Williams) Owen. He was graduated with highest honors in the academic and legal courses at the University of Alabama in 1887. He immediately entered upon the practice of law at Bessemer, Ala., where he remained until 1894. He was city solicitor of Bessemer during 1890–93, was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Jefferson county during 1890–92 and assistant solicitor of Jefferson county in 1892. During 1894–97 he was chief clerk of the division of post office inspectors at Washington, D. C., but in the latter year resumed the practice of law. Returning to Birmingham in 1900, he became active in the movement which had for its purpose the establishment of a state department of archives and in February, 1901, the Alabama legislature authorized the organization of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History. Mr. Owen was chosen director of this department by its board of trustees for a term of six years and was successively reëlected in 1907, 1913 and 1919. This step was the first recognition and application of the principles of public support of archive preservation and history work through a separate bureau or department of state. The plan was altogether the creation of Dr. Owen and he was the pioneer, maker and perfecter of an important institutional advance in American government and political science. The Alabama plan has been adopted by several states. Mr. Owen was the author of the City Code of Bessemer, Ala., of 1888 and edited the first four volumes of the "Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society" (1898–1902), and the "Report of the Alabama Historical Commission" (1901). He published also the following historical contributions: "Bibliography of Alabama" (1897); "Bibliography of Mississippi" (1899); "Women's Memorial Supplements," issued simultaneously by several southern newspapers during the first decade of 1900; "Annals of Alabama, 1819–1900," an addendum to the third edition of Pickett's History of Alabama (1900); "History of Montgomery, Ala." (1907); and the "History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography" (1920). In 1902 he issued the first number of the "Gulf States Historical Magazine," a bi-monthly, which he edited for one year. He published genealogies of the Lester, Strother, Eaton, Stansel, Lacey, Kelly, Fisher and Ross families, a "History of the Great Seal of Alabama," a sketch of "Ephraim Kirby, the First Superior Court Judge of What Is Now Alabama," and wrote the article on Alabama in the Catholic Cyclopedia. Through the department of archives and history he compiled and issued the "Official and Statistical Register" (1903, 1907, 1911, 1913 and 1915), bulletins and official circulars and reports, including "High Points in Alabama History." In 1893 the University of Alabama conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. and in 1904 that of LL.D. He toook a prominent part in the founding of many historical and patriotic organizations. He was among the founders of the Southern History Association at Washington, Apr. 24, 1896, founder of the Alabama Library Association in 1904, and the Alabama Anthropological Society in 1909, being president of the last two until his death. He was founder and president of the Confederate History Club of Montgomery, Ala., and founder, secretary and curator of the collections of the Alabama Conference Historical Society (Methodist). He was secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in Alabama from its organization in 1894 to his death and of the Alabama Historical Society from its organization in 1898 until its activities were merged with those of the Department of Archives and History in 1904. He was commander of the Alabama division, Sons of Confederate Veterans and commander in chief of the general organization for two terms, 1905–07, and after the latter date historian-general of the organization. He was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Library Association, the American Anthropological Association, the Virginia Historical Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society (president, 1907–08), the Tennessee Valley Historical Society and of numerous other similar societies. He was secretary also of the Alabama Law Reform Commission in 1915, secretary and historian of the Alabama Centennial Commission in 1919 and of the Alabama Memorial Commission, 1919–20. He was a Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Knights of Pythias and the Sigma Nu fraternity. He was married at Fayette, Apr. 12, 1893, to Marie Susan, daughter of John Hollis Bankhead, U. S. senator from Alabama. He had two children: Thomas McAdory and John Hollis Bankhead Owen. He died in Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 25, 1920.

COTT, George Ferdinant, physician and surgeon, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 13, 1855, son of John Valentine and Albertina (Vogel) Cott. His father, a native of Germany, was a railroad official. The son was graduated in medicine at the University of Buffalo in 1884 and continued his studies at different times in London, Vienna, Freiberg and Berne, specializing in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He practiced his profession in Buffalo and also served many Buffalo hospitals and insurance companies as chief, attending or consulting surgeon. In 1917 he took a course under Dr. Jones and Dr. Fisher, of Philadelphia, on the labyrinth, studying especially its relation to equilibrization, after which he was made head examiner in this section of aviation candidates for the European war. He was commissioned first lieutenant and soon afterward was raised to the rank of captain in the medical section of the officers' reserve corps, being placed on duty in the Buffalo General Hospital in the aviation section of the signal corps, where he served one year and seven months. At the time of his death he was attending otolaryngologist at the Buffalo General Hospital, consulting otolaryngologist at the City Hospital and professor of otolaryngology at the University of Buffalo, to which he gave thirty-seven years of faithful service. Dr. Cott was the author of "The Symptomatology of Colds" (1898); "Aneurism of the Thyroid Artery" (1905); "Infectious Labyrinthitis" (1909); "Partial Extirpation of the Larynx for Carcinoma" (1911); "Hay Fever Treatment by Dunbar's Remedies (Pallantin)" (1914); "Latent Sinusitis" (1918), and "As to Influenza" (1920). He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Tri-Ological Society, the

American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Erie County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Medical Union, and several local, scientific and professional societies in Buffalo. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Lutheran church. Dr. Cott was eminent as physician and surgeon, citizen and humanitarian. He displayed unusual ability for organization in his hospital work. He was married Jan. 6, 1877, to Eliza N., daughter of Christian P. Nusbaum, of Elkhart, Ind., and had six children: Chester C. and Delzon N., physicians; Delancy G.; Myrtle M.; Gertrude A., and Blanche C., wife of Nelson Evans. Dr. Cott died in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1921.

McCULLOCH, Oscar Carleton, clergyman and reformer, was born in Fremont, O., July 2, 1843, son of Carleton G. and Harriet (Pettibone) McCulloch. After learning the drug business in his father's store he became salesman for a wholesale drug company in Chicago, Ill. Subsequently he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary at which he was graduated in 1870. After preaching seven years at Sheboygan, Wis., he was called to the Plymouth Congregational Church of Indianapolis, Ind., in 1877. He found his new charge weak and poor, with an inadequate building heavily mortgaged. He succeeded in building up the congregation and successfully financed a project for a new church building, which was completed in 1884. However, his work was not confined to the church. On Thanksgiving evening, 1878, at the annual meeting of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society he opposed an effort to disband the organization, insisting that the community needed the services of such an institution, whereupon he was elected president, and served in that capacity until his death. Early in 1879 the society opened a record of visits and investigations and started an employment agency. In December of that year it was organized as the Charity Organization Society. The following year the Friendly Inn and woodyard were opened by which means work was provided both for professional tramps and unemployed honest men. In 1881 he took an important part in the organization of the Children's Aid Society, out of which grew the Free Kindergartens; subsequently a successful campaign for the improvement of conditions in the county poorhouse was undertaken. In 1883 the Flower Mission Training School for Nurses was opened and the county workhouse established, and two years later the Dime Savings & Loan Association was founded. In 1888, largely through his efforts, the state legislature passed a bill creating a central board, with full power to visit, investigate and report on any public, charitable or penal institution, and publicly report its findings. A board of high grade was appointed and reforms instituted which completely revolutionized charitable and correctional work in the state of Indiana. In 1890 the National Conferences of Charities and Correction, at its meeting in Baltimore, Md., elected Mr. McCulloch president for the ensuing year. In 1892 a volume of his sermons was published posthumously under the title "The Open Door." He was an original earnest thinker, the follower of a simple creed and a zealous worker for the uplifting of humanity. He was twice married (1) in 1870, to Agnes Buell of Chicago, who died in 1874; and (2) in May 1878, to Alice, daughter of Morris Barteau of Appleton, Wis. He had five children: Carleton, a surgeon and a major in the United States army during the European war; David; Agnes, wife of Hugh H. Hanna, Jr., of Indianapolis; Margaret; and Ruth, wife of Frederick S. Bon, of Indianapolis. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 10, 1891.

RANSOHOFF, Joseph, physician and surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, O., May 26, 1853, son of Nathan and Esther (Kahn) Ransohoff. He was graduated M.D. at the Medical College of Ohio in 1874, took post-graduate work in Europe and in 1877 became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He began the practice of surgery in Cincinnati, O., in 1877, and in the same year joined the faculty of the Ohio Medical College (University of Cincinnati) as demonstrator of anatomy. He was professor of surgical anatomy and clinical surgery during 1891–1902, professor of the principles of surgery 1902–05, and from 1905 to 1920 was professor of surgery. He was surgeon to the old Cincinnati (now the Cincinnati General), Good Samaritan and Jewish hospitals in Cincinnati; was director of the first surgical division of the Cincinnati General Hospital, and dean of the Jewish Hospital. He was a fellow of the American Surgical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Western Surgical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American College of Surgeons, and the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, and a member of the American Medical Association and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. His judgment was as reliable as his hand was skillful, and he was consulted frequently when a life hung in the balance. He was a regular contributor to current surgical literature and was called upon to address medical societies the country over. He advocated a closer union between medicine and surgery, appealing for a better understanding between the two branches of the profession. The University of Cincinnati conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1920. He was married, Mar. 12, 1879, to Minnie Workum, daughter of Julius Freiberg, of Cincinnati, O., and had five children: J. Louis; Nathan; Helen, wife of Samuel Iglauer; Delphine, wife of Leo F. Westheimer; and Esther, wife of Edward Kuhn, all of Cincinnati. He died in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 10, 1921.

McCARRELL, Samuel John Milton, jurist, was born in Buffalo Township, Washington co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1842, son of Alexander and Martha (McLain) McCarrell and a descendant of Thomas McCarrell who came from Scotland in 1776, and settled in Washington county, Pa. His father, Alexander McCarrell, was a Presbyterian clergyman. The son attended the township school and while a pupil there worked also in his uncle's store at Claysville, Pa. Entering Washington College in 1860, he was graduated with highest honors in 1864. While assistant principal of Linsley Institute, of Wheeling W. Va., he devoted his leisure hours to the reading of law and after completing his studies in the law office of David Fleming, of Harrisburg, Pa., he was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced with his former preceptor under the name of Fleming & McCarrell and upon Mr. Fleming's death in 1890, Mr. McCarrell continued the practice alone. In 1881 he was elected district attorney of Dauphin county and served for six years. In 1888

he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention and during 1892–1900 served as state senator. In 1907, as president pro tem of the senate, he fought the attempt to transfer the capital of Pennsylvania from Harrisburg to Philadelphia to a successful conclusion. When the middle district of the United States court was created in 1901, the Federal court was moved to Harrisburg and to this court Pres. McKinley appointed him first federal district attorney. He served in this capacity for six years and at the same time was special counsel for the State Dairy and Food Commission. In 1907 he was elected judge of the court for ten years and in 1917 was reëlected for another full term. He would have served as the president judge from 1920 had not his own death followed almost immediately upon that of the then presiding judge, Judge Kunkel. Among many reforms which he inaugurated was one which gave to women the right to receive appointments as notaries public. Judge McCarrell was a member and elder of the Presbyterian church, and superintendent for forty years of the Market Square Presbyterian Sunday School and incorporated the tenets of his faith in the daily practice of his profession. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a trustee of Washington & Jefferson College. In 1917 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa., conferred upon him the honorary LL.D degree. He was married at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871, to Rebecca, daughter of Robert Wallace of Clearfield county and had two children: Wallace Alexander and Samuel James McLain McCarrell. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1920.

PIERCE, Charles Campbell, clergyman, was born at Salem, N. J., Feb. 6, 1858, son of Charles Campbell and Ellen (Toy) Pierce, the former a merchant. He attended the Illinois Wesleyan University but completed his work in absentia, receiving the Ph.B. degree in 1877. He entered the Crozer Theological Seminary in 1879 but before finishing his course became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Ill. While in that charge, however, he continued his theological studies at the Shurtleff College Divinity School and was graduated with the B.D. degree in 1880; he was ordained to the Baptist ministry in July of that year. During 1882–84 he was chaplain in the 9th cavalry, U. S. army, and in 1888 was appointed post chaplain. In 1894 he received the B.D. degree from the Diocesan Theological School of Kansas and was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon him by Shurtleff College in 1897, and that of D.D. by St. Johns College (Md.) in 1898. During the Spanish-American war he served in the Philippine Islands and in 1899 started the Anglo-American church, the first Protestant church in the Philippines, at the home of an English resident in Manila. He organized and for two years supervised the system of identification of the dead in the Philippines, and, as a result, there was not a single instance of "unidentified dead." Owing to ill health he returned to the United States in 1900. In 1901 he was assigned to the 11th cavalry, and in 1903 was transferred to the artillery corps, being promoted, in the following year to the rank of Major as "worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency." After two years of service, 1906–08, in the Corps of Engineers at Camp Columbia, Cuba, and Washington, D. C., he was retired for physical disability. He then became rector of St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and held the position until 1919 when he was made rector emeritus. In 1917 Dr. Pierce volunteered for active service in the European war, was commissioned major, quartermaster's corps, and appointed chief of the graves registration service. He was later promoted lieutenant colonel, and in May, 1919, was promoted colonel. When the army was reorganized, he was appointed lieutenant colonel and chaplain, July 1, 1920. During his two years of service abroad with the American army, he was in charge of all American cemetaries in Europe, the identification of the dead, and, later, of the transportation of the American dead to the United States. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Pres. Wilson, and was made a chevalier in the Legion of Honor by France. He served as secretary of the American War Memorials Council from the time of its organization until his death. In March, 1921, he went to France with four other members of the commission to make plans for beautifying the permanent American cemetaries in Europe and while engaged in this duty contracted the illness which cost him his life. Warm-hearted and sympathetic Col. Pierce was unsparing in his efforts to serve others and his life was a triumph of faith and spiritual energy over bodily weakness. He was married Nov. 24, 1881, to Frances, daughter of Dr. Edwin Rees, and had one daughter: Miriam, wife of Maj. DeWitt C. Jones, U. S. Engineers. He died at Tours, France, May 16, 1921

MALLETT, Charles William, irrigation pioneer, was born at Lee, Penobscot co., Me., Dec. 30, 1846, son of William and Sally (Merrill) Mallett, grandson of Samuel Thompson and Mary (Maxwell) Mallett, great-grandson of John and Reliance (Thompson) Mallett, and a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. He completed his education at the Lee Normal Academy. He followed the occupations of lumberman and farmer and spent two seasons in the fishing industry, on the Newfoundland banks and on the coast of Maine. In 1872 he went to California, and after engaging in lumbering and mining for a short time, moved to Nevada, where he decided to follow irrigation farming as a life occupation. In 1880 he took up a homestead in the Malheur Valley, between Ontario and Vale, Ore., which, at the time of his death, had increased to 800 acres. He organized the Nevada Ditch Co., the first irrigation project in the country and in the development of his own property, put down the first sub-drainage system on irrigated lands in Oregon. From the success of his experiment he became a strong advocate of the correlation of irrigation and drainage. Recognizing the need of government aid in the development of such projects, he was a dominant factor in the fight for government aid in the Warmsprings irrigation plan, making special trips to Washington for the purpose. As an early authority on practical irrigation work, he was a delegate and speaker at irrigation congresses at El Paso, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Portland, Ore.; Boise, Ida., and Sacramento, Calif. In 1904, Gov. Chamberlain appointed him a member of the commission to devise a code of irrigation laws for Oregon and the result of the commission's deliberations was subsequently used as the basis in formulating the new water laws of the state. At the time of his death he was president of

the Vale Milling & Elevator Co., which operated the Vale Flouring Mill. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and, politically, a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in the cultivation of trees and plants, was a lover of birds and maintained several hundred stands of bees. He combined, in unusual degree, personal charm with sound judgment and business ability. He was married Oct. 6, 1878, to Mary, daughter of Albert James Barrett of Dayton, Nev., and had ten children: Vivian, who died in service during the world war; Albert; Howard; Harold; Stanley; Pansy; Alice; Isabelle; Lenna, wife of Paul Wortman Campbell, and Mary Mallett. He died in Portland, Ore., Oct. 24, 1921.

BLACKFORD, Charles Minor, lawyer and banker, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 17, 1833, son of William Matthews and Mary Berkeley (Minor) Blackford; grandson of Benjamin and Isabella (Arthur) Blackford, and great-grandson of one of the three brothers, John, Reuben or Martin Blackford, who emigrated from Scotland in 1746 and settled in New Jersey. His father, although educated for the bar, became engrossed in the literary and political controversies of his time, and was editor of the "Political Arena" at Fredericksburg, Va., chargé d'affaires to Colombia during 1842–44, and upon his return, editor and part-owner of the Lynchburg "Virginian." Charles Minor Blackford received his preliminary education at private schools and from tutors at Fredericksburg, following which he spent three years in the academic department of the University of Virginia. He was graduated at the law college of that institution in 1853 and two years later began the practice of his profession in Lynchburg in partnership with William Tudor Yancy. Not long after the John Brown raid, he joined a cavalry company in the Confederate army, becoming captain in the 2d Virginia cavalry. He took part in the first battle of Manassas, was detailed to special duty with Gen. Jackson at Fredericksburg and at the request of Gen. Longstreet, on whose staff he also served, he was detailed in December, 1864, to Richmond, Va., as judge advocate-general. He resumed his law practice at the close of the war, associating himself with Maj. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick. The firm of Kirkpatrick & Blackford continued for nearly thirty years, and became one of the most distinguished in the state. The members were counsel on one side or the other in nearly every case of note in that section, and probably no other lawyers in the state did so much towards the development of the Virginia fellow-servant doctrine as they. While Mr. Blackford was a jury lawyer of great power, his greatest legal work was in keeping people out of litigation. In 1895 he became senior partner in the firm of Blackford, Horsely & Blackford, the partners being his son, Raleigh Colston Blackford and Judge John D. Horsley. For many years Mr. Blackford was director and counsel of the Old Virginia Midland Railway Co. and counsel for the Southern Railway Co. For the former he handled the largest lawsuit ever tried in Virginia at that time: Graham vs. Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railway, and the different branches of it which went to the court of appeals. After argument in the higher court, the judges handed him back a marked copy of his argument, saying that they had drawn their opinion by it. In 1868, he became vice-president and in 1874 president of the People's Savings Bank, and in 1882 he was made president of its successor, the People's National Bank, both at Lynchburg. In 1893, he led in the organization of the Lynchburg Bankers' Association and he served one term, 1894–95, as president of the Virginia Bar Association. His speeches and lectures, many of them published, constitute both a record and commentary on the history of Virginia and the civil war. They were collected in "Memoirs of the War" and "The Trial and Trials of Jefferson Davis." He wrote also a "History of the Book of Common Prayer" and served as vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Lynchburg. Politically, he was an independent Democrat. He was married Feb. 17, 1856, to Susan Leigh, daughter of Thomas Marshall Colston of "Hill and Dale," Albemarle co., Va., and had two sons: Charles Minor, Jr., and Raleigh Colston Blackford. He died in Lynchburg, Va., Mar. 10, 1903.

FISCHER, Carl Daniel, manufacturer, was born in Cassel, Germany, June 19, 1855, son of Johannes and Anna Elizabeth (Schnellenphfeil) Fischer. His father was for sixty-two years burgomeister of Elben. The son received his education in public schools at Elben, private schools at Naumburg and under the preceptorship of private tutors. As a youth he was apprenticed in the mercantile establishment of A. Mohr at Wolfhagen, and rose rapidly until he became chief assistant to the proprietor. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States and settled at Wapakoneta, O., where he became a clerk in the grocery store owned by a brother. He was made a partner in 1876 and upon the death of his brother the following year he took charge of the business and conducted it independently until 1883. With five associates, he then incorporated the Wapakoneta Bending Co., of which he was secretary-manager for three years. In 1884 he was elected vice-president of the Wapakoneta Wheel Co., and two years later he became its secretary and manager. In 1889 this enterprise was merged with the American Wheel Co., and until the dissolution of the latter firm in 1891, he was in charge of the Fort Wayne, Ind., and Ottawa, St. Mary's and Wapakoneta, O., branches. Thereafter he again took exclusive charge of the Wapakoneta Wheel Co., becoming its president in 1903. He was also the founder and, until his death president, of the Wapakoneta Machine Co. In 1909 he resigned the presidency of the Wapakoneta Wheel Co. to become president and manager of the Standard Wheel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., which had been incorporated in 1865. He became an expert in everything pertaining to wood-stock and the manufacture of all kinds of vehicle wheels, from small cart wheels to large automobile truck wheels. Under his direction the plant was enlarged until it achieved the reputation of being the largest factory in the world for the manufacture of vehicle wheels. In 1917 the corporation added a malleable castings department, known as the Standard Malleable Castings Co., and the following year a machine department, the Standard Machine Co. As early as 1900 the company engaged in the manufacture of wood wheels for automobiles and at that time was regarded as the most reliable source of supply for this commodity. During the European war, the plant of the Standard Wheel Co., including the malleable castings department, was engaged almost exclusively in the production of war materials. While at Wapakoneta, Mr. Fischer was one of the dominant factors in municipal affairs.

He served as a member of the board of education for three terms(1884–90), and was president of the first Chamber of Commerce; he was president also of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Evangelical Church in that community. At the time of his death he was a director in the Terre Haute Young Men's Christian Association and was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the Carriage Builders' National Association, held the 32nd degree in Masonry and was a member also of the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Order of Elks, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and the Fort Harrison Country, the Young Business Men's and the Manufacturers' clubs of Terre Haute. He was an earnest craftsman and an efficient executive. He lived in his adopted country the highest ideals of the conscientious American citizen and his patriotism was one of his dominant characteristics. He was keenly interested in the welfare of his employees and the spiritual, mental and physical development of boys. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 15, 1878, to Louise (Upmeyer) Fischer, widow of his brother, and daughter of Frederick William Upmeyer, of Westphalen, Germany. She died in 1892, and he was married (2) Aug. 5, 1903, to Daisy, daughter of Middleton Lucas, a teacher of Wapakoneta. He had two children by the first union: Carl Ditmar, president and manager of the Wapakoneta Machine Co.; and Emil J., president of the Standard Wheel Co.; and two children by the second union: Hans Middleton Fairbanks and Lucas Catrow Fischer. He died in Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 17, 1921.

GALT, Alexander, sculptor, was born in Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26, 1827, son of Dr. Alexander and Mary Sylvester (Jeffrey) Galt, and grandson of James Galt. He early developed a taste and aptitude for art, his talent first exhibiting itself at fifteen years of age when he began to draw pencil portraits. He next carved in alabaster and conchilia, and executed many faithful portraits in cameo. In 1848 he went to Florence, Italy, for instruction in art and sculpture; was awarded the highest prize then offered for drawing; and soon opened his own studio in Florence, where much of his best work was done. He returned to the United States, bringing several pieces of sculpture with him, including the "Virginia," his first ideal bust; and remained until 1856, visiting the southern states, and executing a number of orders. He took back to Florence many commissions, including one from the Virginia legislature to make a statue of Thomas Jefferson for the University of Virginia. His creation, which was placed in the rotunda of the university library shortly before the civil war, was of surpassing beauty and dignity. Galt returned to America in 1860, and opened a studio in Richmond, Va. A number of his ideal sculptures, stored during the civil war in the warehouse of a friend in Richmond, were destroyed in the conflagration on Apr. 3, 1863, incident on the evacuation of the city. The best of his extant works include, with the busts of Jefferson and of Chief Justice Rutledge, the latter in the United States supreme court room in Washington, D. C., numerous busts of eminent men and many chaste and beautiful creations, particularly "The Spirit of the South," "Hope," "Aurora," "Sappho," "Psyche," "Bacchante," and "Columbus." Galt tendered his service to Virginia during the civil war, and was first connected with the Engineer Corps near Norfolk in planning fortifications; later he served on the staff of Gov. Letcher. In the winter of 1862 he visited the camp of Gen. T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson in the execution of some commission, but with the design also of studying the features of that commander with the intention of making a statue of him. He contracted small-pox during this visit, and died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 19, 1863.

MADDUX, Charles Jenkins, lawyer, was born in Ohio, Nov. 15, 1861, son of David and Catherine (Jenkins) Maddux. He was graduated LL.B. at the college of law, University of Michigan, in 1883. Having previously been engaged in newspaper work in Indiana, he became identified with the "Transcript" at New Rockford, N. Dak., in 1883, purchasing a half interest in 1885, and becoming sole owner, as well as editor and publisher, in 1888. He conducted the "Transcript" for fifteen years, and then retired from journalism to give all of his attention to the law. He had been admitted to the bar of North Dakota in 1888, and subsequently was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state and the U. S. supreme court. He was three times elected state's attorney for Eddy county, and in 1897 was named U. S. commissioner for his district. He built up one of the most extensive clienteles in the state, and continued in practice until impaired health compelled his retirement in 1915. Mr. Maddux, in association with James O'Grady, represented the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in the Devil's Lake Agency of North Dakota, presenting their claim for certain lands which belonged to the Indians and which had been appropriated by the U. S. government without their consent. As a result of his efforts congress passed an act in April, 1904, authorizing the payment of $1,000,000 for the land. He was one of the attorneys in the Capital Removal case (State ex rel. Linde vs. Paul, reported in 35 N. D. 34), in which the supreme court passed on the validity of a constitutional amendment allowing the state constitution to be amended by petition of the voters. He represented the defendant in the case of Severtson vs. Peoples (in 28 N. D. 372, 148 N. W. 1054), in which the state supreme court held that a deed of conveyance by the husband without his wife joining, of land including the homestead, is valid as to the excess in extent or value of the land above the homestead exemption. He was a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Ancient Order United Workmen, the Elks, the Modern Woodmen, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held high rank. He possessed sterling qualities of heart and mind and the gentleness and geniality of disposition which made and retained a host of friends. He was married June 27, 1888, to Johanna, daughter of Christopher Hilty of Wabash, Ind., and had three children: Charles; Catherine, wife of J. Harvey Johnson, and Doris Maddux. He died at New Rockford, N. D., Oct. 23, 1919.

FONTAINE, William Morris, geologist, was born in Louisa county, Va., Dec. 1, 1835, son of James and Júliet (Morris) Fontaine, grandson of William and Ann (Morris) Fontaine, great-grandson of Peter Fontaine and great-great-grandson of Rev. Peter Fontaine, son of a Huguenot refugee, who emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, to the Virginia colony in 1715, making his home in King William county. The subject's father was a colonel in the revolutionary war. The son's education was conducted under pri-

vate auspices until he entered Hanover Academy in 1854, from which he went to the University of Virginia; he was graduated at the latter institution in 1859 with the degree of M.A. The following year he became an instructor in Hanover Academy. At the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the confederate army, serving as second lieutenant of artillery to 1862, as second lieutenant of ordnance with Jones' battery to 1864 and as first lieutenant of ordnance with Anderson's divison to the end of hostilities. The war opened his eyes to the value of a knowledge of science and in 1869 he went to Europe to study mineralogy and geology at the Royal School of Mines at Freiburg, Germany. Upon his return he was offered the chair of natural history and chemistry by West Virginia University, which he occupied from 1873 to 1878. In 1879 he became professor of natural history and geology at the University of Virginia and held that chair for thirty-one years, or until 1910, when he was retired and placed on the pension list of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He took part in a number of geological surveys for the United States government and wrote monographs based on his findings. General geology, mineralogy and fossil botany constituted his major fields of study and research and among his achievements was the determination of the age of rock formations in a number of localities. His findings are detailed in the following volumes and articles from his pen: "Resources of West Virginia" in collaboration with Matthew F. Maury (1876), "Report of the Second Pennsylvania Geologic Survey," in collaboration with Israel C. White (1880), "Monograph VI, United States Geologic Survey" (1883), "Monograph XV, United States Geologic Survey" (1889), and "Bulletin of the Potomac Formation, United States Geologic Survey" and a number of papers published in the "American Journal of Science," the "Proceedings of the United States National Museum" and the "Annual Reports of the Director of the United States Geologic Survey." He was a fellow of the American Geologic Society and a member of the Huguenot Society of America. In politics he was a Democrat and he attended the Protestant Episcopal church. He was unmarried. He died at Charlottesville, Va., Apr. 29, 1913.

JENKINS, James Graham, jurist, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 18, 1834, son of Edgar and Mary E. (Walworth) Jenkins. His maternal grandfather, Reuben Hyde Walworth (q.v.), was chancellor of New York state. His early training was obtained in private schools and at the academy of Plattsburg, N. Y. (1849–50). He studied law in the office of Ellis, Burrill & Davison in New York city, and in 1855, before attaining his majority, was admitted to the bar. He began his legal career as clerk in the law office of Jason Downer, of Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857, and a year later became a member of the firm of Downer, La Due & Jenkins. For four successive terms, beginning in 1863, he was attorney for the city of Milwaukee, and in 1865, in the case of Brodhead v. City of Milwaukee, xix Wis. Rep. 624, he successfully defended the constitutionality of the state law authorizing taxation for the payment of a bounty to soldiers of the civil war. In 1888 he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, a position which he filled with ability until 1893, when he was promoted to the position of judge of the U. S. circuit court for the seventh judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Walter Q. Gresham. He rendered many decisions of importance from the point of view both of economic principles and jurisprudence. The case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., decided Apr. 6, 1894 (60 Fed. Rep. 803), gave rise to a decision which made a profound impression in the economic and industrial world. He issued an injunction in December, 1893, forbidding employees of the Northern Pacific railway, then under the management of receivers appointed by the court, from combining or conspiring together, or with others, to strike against a reduction of wages. The injunction, somewhat modified in form, was sustained by the circuit court of appeals. The opinion in this suit is a remarkable condensation of broad legal knowledge and judicial acumen, and has served as a model and frequent precedent for subsequent decisions. In the case of Pillsbury vs. Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., decided Nov. 27, 1894 (64 Fed. Rep. 841), involving the subject of unfair competition in trade, Judge Jenkins declared that "disguise defeats the very end and object of legitimate competition, which is the free choice of the public. One may not legally use means, whether marks or other indicia, * * * with the purpose * * * of selling his goods as the goods of another. If such means tend to attract to himself the trade that would have flowed to the person previously accustomed to use them, their use will be restrained by law." He was presiding judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals of the seventh circuit during 1901–05, and retired from the bench in the latter year at the age of seventy-one years. During 1908–15 he was dean of the College of Law of Marquette University, Milwaukee. He was president of the Milwaukee hospital (1909); director of the Northwestern National Insurance Co.; trustee of Layton Art Gallery, member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the National and State Archaeological societies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1893 and by Wabash University in 1897. Judge Jenkins was known among the colleagues of his profession and his large circle of friends as a man of profound scholarship, clear and accurate diction, sterling honor and moral courage. He was married Feb. 16, 1870, to Mary Alice, daughter of Andrew G. Miller, first judge of the United States district court of Wisconsin and died without issue in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6, 1921.

PORTER, Pleasant, a Creek or Muskogee Indian chief, was born on a plantation near Clarksville, in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, Sept. 26, 1840. His paternal grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, was a captain in the United States army during the war with the Creeks. After the close of that conflict, he showed such kindly feeling and consideration for the defeated Muskogees that he was adopted as a member of the tribe. Many years later, Captain Porter's son, Benjamin E. Porter, availing himself of his father's membership in the Creek tribe, settled in the Creek Nation, where he married the daughter of a prominent chief, Tah-to-pee Tus-te-nuk-kee, and became a planter. Pleasant Porter was a child of this union. He was educated in the Presbyterian mission school at Tullahassee, and entered the Confederate military service at the outbreak of the Civil War, as a private soldier in one of the Creek

regiments. Passing through the non-commissioned grades, he held the rank of a first lieutenant at the close of the war. Upon his return to civil life, he began farming, but was destined not to remain long in obscurity. His first public appointment was that of tribal superintendent of schools. As the tribal school system had been destroyed by the war, it had to be reorganized throughout, and his service in this capacity brought such general recognition of his ability that he was called upon to represent his people at Washington. During the intra-tribal insurrection known as the Spiechee War, in 1882, he was in command of the Creek National forces. In this capacity his judgment, tact and courage were very effective in the restoration of order. In 1905 he was chosen one of the delegates from the Creek Nation to the Sequoyah Constitutional Convention, which met at Muskogee. He was elected president of the convention and presided over its deliberations while it framed the organic law of the proposed state of Sequoyah, which was to be composed of the reservations of the five civilized tribes and which, it was hoped, might be admitted as a state into the Union, independent of Oklahoma. During most of his later years, he served as principal chief of the Creek nation. He died at Vinita, Okla., Sept. 3, 1907.

CHISHOLM, Jesse, pioneer, was born in Tennessee about 1806. His father was of Scottish extraction and his mother was a woman of the Cherokee Indian tribe. He settled among the Western Cherokees, in Arkansas territory, about 1825, and is mentioned as one of the members of the tribe who composed the war party of Capt. Dutch on his punitive expedition against the Towakony Indians in Texas, about 1827. In 1834 Chisholm accompanied the Leavenworth-Dodge expedition to the country of the Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita tribes, near Red river, and was one of the interpreters in the great peace council held at the Wichita village. From that time he figured as a mediator in nearly all of the councils and negotiations between the U. S. government and the wild Indian tribes of the southern plains until Indian treaties ceased to be made. He became a trader among the Comanche, Kiowa and other tribes of the plains, mingling with them in perfect safety, even when they were at war with the white people. He was accounted a shrewd business man, yet such was his generosity, liberality and charity that he never amassed as much wealth as others might have done with the same opportunity. At various times during the course of his trading expeditions among the Comanches and Kiowas, he rescued by ransom no less than nine captive children and youths, most of them Mexicans, and adopted them all and reared them with his own children. His home was at Camp Holmes, on the Canadian river, near the site of the present town of Holdenville, Okla., and he maintained trading posts near the site of Lexington, Okla., and at Council Grove, near Oklahoma City. At the outbreak of the civil war he was prevailed upon to aid the Confederate authorities in the negotiation of treaties of alliance with various tribes in the Indian territory, but, in the latter part of 1861, he was numbered among the loyalist refugees who followed Opothleyahola northward to an asylum in Kansas. Soon tiring of life in the refugee camps, he drifted westward to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, where the Wichita and affiliated tribes, also refugees from the Indian territory, had settled temporarily and where he engaged in trade. In the spring of 1865, he journeyed south from the Arkansas to the valley of the Washita on a trading trip. The road over which he then traveled—a dimly marked wilderness trail—was ever afterward known as the Chisholm trail, destined to become famous during the days of the overland cattle traffic. In 1865 he was active in persuading the hostile Comanche and Kiowa leaders to attend the peace council at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, as he was also two years later in again helping to induce them to take part in the peace council on the Medicine Lodge. He was reputed to have a speaking knowledge of fourteen Indian languages, which accounts for the frequent demand for his services as an interpreter by army officers, explorers and surveyors. He was greatly respected and beloved by the people of all of the tribes with which he came in contact and there was general mourning among the Indians when he died in his trading camp in what is now Blaine county, Okla., Mar. 4, 1868.

KEIGWIN, Albert Newton, clergyman, was born at Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 20, 1840, son of James and Jane (De Christine) Keigwin, and a descendant of John Keigwin, who emigrated from Wales in 1720 and settled at New London, Conn. His father, a native of Kentucky, possessed a mechanical turn of mind, and invented a railroad coal car which opened from the bottom. The son was attending Hanover (Ind.) College when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the federal army with the rank of captain and rapidly rose to the position of adjutant general on the staff of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge. During the engagement of Arkansas Post, he and another officer, Lieut. Thomas J. Elliott, while racing their chargers far in advance of the troops quite unexpectedly came upon and captured the 16th Tenn. regiment under Col. Lucas by representing that their men were hard by. Surprised by the two officers, the confederate commander stepped forward and exclaimed "I surrender to you, captain." With rare presence of mind, Capt. Keigwin ordered arms to be stacked and by an eloquent flow of words, drew out the proceedings until the arrival of the federal soldiers. For this service Gen. Burbridge divided the captured confederate flag between Capt. Keigwin and Lieut. Elliott. Returning to Hanover College, he was graduated there in 1864 and at Princeton Theological Seminary, with the degree of B.D. in 1867. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1867 and assigned to the First Church at Lyons (now Clinton), Ia., where he served one year. His other pastorates were the Second Presbyterian Church (now Westminster) at Cedar Rapids, Ia. (1868–73), the Second (Southwork) Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia (1873–78) and the West Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, Del., laboring at the last with conspicuous success and unflinching zeal for more than twenty-seven years. Under his ministry the membership of his church increased from 300 to 1,400 the Sunday School became the most outstanding institution of its kind in the whole synod of Baltimore, the auxiliary activities of the congregation expanded in scope and the heavy and long-standing debt was lifted. He conducted evangelistic meetings in all the principal cities and towns of Delaware and with such success that his services as evangelist were in constant demand. He won the love of all; as a result of his earnest preaching some of the most prominent business men

and politicians of the state were induced to make a profession of religion. Upon resigning his Wilmington pastorate in 1905, he was elected pastor emeritus of West church. He was for two terms moderator of the synod of Baltimore (1888–90) and in 1901 grand chaplain of the Masonic grand lodge of Delaware. In 1890 Hanover College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. He found his chief recreation in mechanical inventions, among them being a power-driven fruit parer which he contrived with William S. Talley and for which a patent was obtained in 1884. An adding machine was also one of his contrivances. He was a progressive churchman who approached and executed his tasks with extraordinary originality and cheerfulness, while his absolute sincerity impressed all. His charm, simplicity and modesty enhanced the lustre of his intellectual and oratorical gifts. He was married Sept. 6, 1864, to Amanda Louisa, daughter of Jesse Bullock, of Haverhill, Mass., and had three children: Blanche Annie, Albert Edwin and Ernest Farewell Keigwin. He died in New York city, Mar. 11, 1920.

WARDWELL, George Smith, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 22, 1829, son of William Taylor and Mary (Hawes) Wardwell. Changes in the family residence to Michigan, and later to Pennsylvania, brought the son to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and at Harvard law school in 1855 with the degree of LL.B. He continued his legal studies in Buffalo, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1856, making that city his permanent home. His services to the community were both legal and administrative. He was city attorney during 1866–67, city clerk during 1869–70, and attorney for the next ten years to the Buffalo board of police, an old organization known as the Niagara frontier police. As member (1872) and chairman (1873) of the commission for the building of the city and county hall, he was largely responsible for this important local structure which was dedicated in 1876. During 1880–93 Mr. Wardwell also served first by appointment, then by election, as one of the two judges of the municipal court of Buffalo. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Otto W. Volger and with his son, George T. Wardwell, which lasted until his death. In addition to his municipal services, he was treasurer of the Buffalo General Hospital during 1858–1861, and professor of torts in the Buffalo Law School during 1887–95. He was a member of the Buffalo Harvard Association and the University Club. He was married June 9, 1863, to Mary E., daughter of Hosea William Townsend of Buffalo, N. Y., and had six children: George Townsend, Mary Margaretta, Frank Chandler, William Henry, Charles Uzal, and Edward Townsend Wardwell. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1895.

TOWNSON, Andrew Johnston, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Carlisle, England, May 2, 1856, son of Joseph Jackson and Margaret (Johnston) Townson. He crossed the Atlantic with his parents in 1864, going first to Toronto, Canada, and afterwards to Rochester, N. Y. When his father died the family returned to Scotland but young Andrew remained, and at the age of twelve years obtained a position with Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, who conducted a small dry goods establishment known as the Boston store. Recognizing his ability and energy his employers arranged for him to attend night school and within a year promoted him to be cashier and later bookkeeper. When he attained his majority he was given a financial interest in the firm and in 1886 was taken into partnership. A few years later, upon its incorporation he was made secretary and treasurer of the new company, a position he held until his death. Much of the time during the last years of his life, he was acting president of the company. He was also president of the Stecher Lithographic Co. and a director of the Alliance Bank and the Mohawk Condensed Milk Co. Mr. Townson possessed a natural aptitude for business, and a marked ability as an organizer, qualities which made his counsel and assistance widely sought in both private and public undertakings. In 1909 when the New York Central Railroad desired to obtain property in the central part of Rochester for a new station, William C. Brown, president of the railway, turned to Mr. Townson to consummate the deal and he purchased more than 87 parcels of real estate within the price stipulated by the railroad company and without disclosing the purpose for which the land was sought. He was a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, president of the Board of Education, treasurer of the Bureau of Municipal Research, trustee and treasurer of the Rochester Baptist Theological Seminary, trustee and acting treasurer of Vassar College and the University of Rochester, trustee of the Rochester Orphan Asylum and a director and treasurer of the Rochester Dental Dispensary. He was the moving factor in the reorganization of the school system of the city which included a complete revision of its financial procedure and the adoption of a policy of expansion in school buildings which would take care of the city's growth for years to come. Politically he was an independent Republican. He was a member of the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs. He was married in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 24, 1887, to Marie, daughter of John Harvard Castle, president of Toronto Baptist College, and had four children: Kenneth C., Douglas C., Harold C., and Andrew Johnston Townson. He died in Rochester, N. Y.. Feb. 16. 1920.

COLLINS, Isaac, printer and publisher, was born in Newcastle county, Del., Feb. 16, 1746 (o s.), son of Charles and Sarah (Hammond) Collins, natives of Bristol, England. After serving as an apprentice with a printer named Adams, in Wilmington, Del., he was employed in the printing shop of William Rind, of Williamsburg, Va., and later with William Goddard, of Philadelphia, Pa. He formed a partnership in the printing business with Joseph Cruikshank, a fellow employee in the latter's shop. Their principal publication was "The Death of Abel." When the official printer of the province of New Jersey died, Collins was given the position and removed to Burlington, N. J., then the seat of government. Here in 1771 he started a printing business on his own account and among his publications were the "New Jersey Almanack," which was printed annually for twenty-six years; "Laws of the Government" and Sewell's "History of the Rise and Progress of the People Called Quakers," a book of 1,000 pages. In 1776 he printed a quantity of paper money for the state of New Jersey. The printing of his history of the Quakers was so creditably done, (Collins was a Quaker) that he was given an order by the Society of Methodists to print 3,000 copies of Baxter's "Saint's Everlasting Rest." He was the publisher of the "New Jer-

sey Gazette,'' a weekly first issued Dec. 5, 1777, to present the patriot side as a foil to the ''Royal Gazette,'' published in New York. In 1778 Collins moved his printing business to Trenton, N. J., where the ''New Jersey Gazette'' became very popular for the fidelity of its news regarding the revolutionary war. On one occasion the legislative council demanded that he reveal the authorship of a pseudonymous article of a patriotic nature which appeared in the ''Gazette.'' This Collins absolutely refused to do on the ground that it contained no disrespectful allusion to the council and that ''as a faithful guardian of the liberty of the press'' he could not betray the trust imposed in him by revealing the name of the author except by the special permission of the author himself. He became a staunch advocate of the freedom of the press and wrote a number of forceful articles on the subject, one addressed to his ''respected friend, Gov. Livingston'' (March, 1781) being especially interesting. Probably his most important achievement was the publication of an edition of the Holy Bible. As early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, laws existed in some of the colonies requiring every family to be furnished with a Bible. The supply was kept up by individual exertion for many years. During the revolutionary period Bibles were imported from Europe, but because of the hazards of the war the congress obtained from Mr. Collins proposals to print 5,000 copies in a quarto edition of 925 pages at a price of about four Spanish dollars per book. The enterprise was endorsed by the leading divines of the day. Directors of the various denominations were selected to revise the proofs and members of his own household also assisted in proof reading, and it is stated that in the correction of the last proofs he offered one pound sterling for the detection of any typographical errors. Collins' Bible was long regarded by Biblical authorities as the most correct edition in existence. During the schooling period of his children he became interested in the organization of the Trenton School Co., which employed the best educators of the day and maintained a high standard of instruction. In 1779 he removed his printing business to New York city, his first shop being at 189 Pearl street, and three years later added bookselling to printing. It was continued by his sons and grandsons, and for years was said to be the oldest printing firm in New York. The first stereotyped plates used in the United States (for Murray's English Grammar) were made by an Englishman in the employ of the Collins firm which paid $5,000 for the then secret process. Isaac Collins was a man of the strictest probity and honor whose verbal promise for the payment of an obligation was freely accepted by his creditors. He was married Oct. 9, 1809, to Deborah, widow of Benjamin Smith, and had fourteen children, of whom seven sons and six daughters survived him. He died in Burlington, N. J., Mar. 21, 1817.

LARABEE, Frank Sheridan, manufacturer and banker, was born at Ashford, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1864, son of Joseph Delos and Angeline (Oyer) Larabee. He was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1885 and in the following year the family migrated to Stafford, Kans., where his father established a private bank, the son then becoming an associate. As a result of the grasshopper plague and drouth years when discouraged Kansans left the state and later the second exodus occasioned by the opening of Oklahoma, Mr. Larabee was able to purchase thousands of acres of productive farm lands at low prices. He applied scientific methods in the development of this land, thus exerting a constructive influence on farming in Kansas. In 1897, with his brother, Frederick Larabee, he purchased the Stafford Flour Mills and later built modern mills at Clinton and St. Joseph, Mo.; Hutchinson, Wellington and Marysville, Kans., and Sioux Falls, S. D. Originally, these mills were conducted under the name of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., but in 1916, upon the incorporation of the firm, it was known as the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation, with Mr. Larabee as treasurer until 1920, when his brother died and he succeeded to the presidency. The firm is capitalized at $6,500,000 and does an annual business of $14,000,000 and a production of 1,125,000 barrels of flour. It owns forty-five elevators and a subsidiary grain company at Wichita, Kans., employs 500 hands and has sales agencies at Kansas City, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass. and Detroit, Mich. Through the firm's membership on various boards of trade and the maintenance of sales agencies, in the United States, as well as abroad, the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation is enabled to handle the grain from the harvest to the ultimate distributor. Mr. Larabee also took part in the establishment of a number of banks in Kansas of which he was a director and officer. In 1913 he built the first Portland cement plant in Mexico, in the province of Tula and under the name of Highway Oil Refining Co. operated seven plants in Oklahoma for the extraction of gasoline from natural gas, maintaining his own pipe lines, plants and distribution service. Mr. Larabee was a man of large parts, charitable to the faults of others, a good friend and neighbor, democratic in his taste and without the slightest trace of affectation. His benefactions were many but wisely bestowed. Politically he was a Republican and throughout the Populist days of Kansas he fought steadfastly against repudiation. He found his greatest recreation in literature. He was married Dec. 4, 1890, to Pearl H., daughter of John H. Bridwell, of Portsmouth, O., and had three daughters: Sade M., Ruth M. and Kathleen Annette Larabee. He died in Kansas City, Mo., June 8, 1921.

KENNAN, Thomas Lathrop, lawyer, was born at Morristown, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1827, son of George and Mary (Tullar) Kennan, grandson of Rev. Thomas Kennan, a noted New England Presbyterian clergyman, and great-grandson of Col. George Kennan, of Waterbury, Vt., who was an officer in the revolutionary war. George Kennan (q. v.), journalist, traveler, lecturer and author, was his cousin. After teaching school for some time, Thomas L. Kennan removed to Norwalk, O., in 1847, where he studied law with his uncle, Jairus Kennan, then one of the most prominent lawyers of northern Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and in that year located at Oshkosh, Wis., where he was district attorney for one term. In 1885 he removed to Portage City, Wis., where he soon became noted as a criminal lawyer, but he later devoted his time entirely to civil practice. At the outbreak of the civil war he recruited Co. D., 10th regiment, Wis. volunteer infantry, in which he became lieutenant. Later, because of impaired health, he acted as deputy provost marshal and recruiting officer. In 1880 he was made assis-

tant general solicitor for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., and settled in Milwaukee, Wis. During the ten years he served in this post, he was identified with some of the most important litigation in the history of the state, and his contentions were generally sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court. One of his most famous cases occurred in 1882, when a question arose as to the right of the state to tax lands granted to railroad companies as indemnity lands, prior to the approval by the government land office of the selections made by the companies. Mr. Kennan held that such assessments of taxes were illegal and brought suits to set aside taxes assessed against more than 25,000 acres of land, and this view was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. Upon leaving the railroad service he gradually retired from professional cares in favor of his large private interests, but his zeal for his profession never wavered, nor his capacity and love for his work. At the age of eighty-five he prepared briefs in two cases for the state Supreme Court at Madison, one of which he argued in person, and three years thereafter he initiated litigation against a railroad company. As a lawyer he was painstaking in his investigations, earnest and conscientious in his researches, honorable in his methods of procedure, watchful of the interests of clients and true to every professional trust. Politically he was a Republican, and while he participated in numerous campaigns he never would accept office. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church in Wisconsin, for long a trustee of the Immanuel Presbyterian church in Milwaukee, and, with Mrs. Kennan, was an active supporter of the Milwaukee Protestant Home for the Aged. He held the 32nd degree in Masonry, was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member also of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the American Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association, the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee. He found his chief recreation in the study of genealogy, in his later years compiling and publishing a history of the Kennan family. He was married Sept. 30, 1850, to Loa, daughter of Jedediah Brown, of North Fairfield, Huron co., O., and had six children: Kossuth Kent, a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis.; Chester T., a lawyer of Spokane, Wash.; Loa, wife of Paul Mausolff, New York city; Mary B., wife of Thomas K. Ewing, of Milwaukee; Charlotte J., wife of Converse W. Lloyd, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Thomas L. Kennan, Jr. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 1, 1920.

BAYLEY, Edwin Fisher, lawyer, was born at Manlius, N. Y., June 11, 1845, son of Calvin Chapin and Ann Sophia (Fisher) Bayley, and grandson of James and Hannah (Chapin) Bayley. His education was interrupted by the civil war for which he enlisted in Co. B., 41st Wis. infantry, and served with the army of the Cumberland in Tennessee. He was a student at Ripon College for two years and was graduated at Amherst College in 1868, and at the St. Louis Law School of Washington University two years later. While a law student, he taught Latin and mathematics in Washington University. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1870 and the following year began legal practice in St. Louis as an associate in the offices of Elmer B. Adams, afterwards a federal circuit judge. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where for three years he was a member of the firm of Scoville, Corwin & Bayley, with George Scoville and John A. Corwin, as partners, the firm becoming Scoville & Bayley in 1875. He practiced independently in Chicago during 1877–85, and then formed a partnership with Otis H. Waldo, as Bayley & Waldo, which continued for ten years. From 1895 until his death he was a member of the firm of Bayley & Webster, with Charles R. Webster. The firm's practice was general, although special attention was given to real estate and probate law. Mr. Bayley was a trustee of Amherst College during 1905–10, a member of the board of trustees of the Old People's Home and Home for Incurables, Chicago, and a member also of the Amherst Alumni Council, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association and the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities; and the Chicago Historical Society and Art Institute, and the Kenwood, Union League, City, University, Onwentsia and Indian Hill Country Clubs. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. It was said of him, "He was a good citizen, an able lawyer, a man of noble qualities of heart and mind and of unimpeachable integrity, wherefore he was respected and trusted by all." He was married, Nov. 15, 1876, to Anna Katharine, daughter of Robert P. Ober of Chicago, and had two children: Helen, wife of Charles T. Mordock, Winnetka, Ill., and Katharine Bayley, wife of Edwin H. Clark, also of Winnetka. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1920.

RUSSELL, Robert McWatty, college president, was born at Balm, Mercer co., Pa., Apr. 6, 1858, son of John Thompson and Jane (Williamson) Russell, and grandson of James Russell, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in New York city in 1830. By teaching he earned sufficient funds to carry him through Westminster College, where he was graduated in 1880. After a course at the Allegheny (Pa.) Theological Seminary, he was ordained to the United Presbyterian ministry and was made pastor of a church at Caledonia, N. Y. In 1890 he was called to the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., which under his ministry of sixteen years developed into the largest and most influential congregation of his denomination. Within the period of his ministry he received more than 2,200 new members into the church. He resigned, in 1906, to become president of Westminster College. Here too his high ideals and good management bore rich fruitage. During 1915–19 he was professor of Bible doctrine and homiletics in the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago and thereafter he was engaged as a Bible teacher and in evangelistic work, touring the country and conducting campaigns. He was a director of the Winona Assembly and Sunday school and the Pennsylvania College for Women. He contributed a series of articles on "Truths for the Inner Life" to the "Midland Magazine." He was elected moderator of the general assembly of his church in 1913. In 1890 Tarkio College gave him the degree of D.D. and he received the degree of LL.D. from Grove City (Pa.) in 1907. Dr. Russell was a preacher of unusual power. He was a firm believer in the Bible and held the pre-millennial view of Christ's second coming. He was married June 6, 1888, to Carolyn Belle, daughter of Willard Keech, a merchant, of Brooklyn, N. Y. and had three children: Robert McWatty, Jr.; Jane, wife of Audley Durant Stewart, of

Rochester, N. Y.; and Donald Russell. He died at Sterling, Kans., Aug. 20, 1921.

RAUSCHENBUSCH, Walter, clergyman, educator and author, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1861, son of Augustus and Caroline (Rhump) Rauschenbusch. His father, who came to the United States in 1845 to do religious work among the Germans then emigrating to this country in great numbers, was a doctor of divinity and for thirty years professor of the German department of the Rochester Theological Seminary. The son was graduated primus omnium at the Gymnasium at Gütersloh, Germany, in 1883, and took his A.B. degree at the University of Rochester in 1885 and that of B.D. at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1886. For eleven years following his graduation, he served as pastor of the Second German Baptist Church in New York city, located among the working people, and it was while there that the dominant ideas of his most important books took shape in his mind. In 1888, following a severe attack of Russian grippe, he exposed himself prematurely that he might serve the sick of his parish, an undertaking which ultimately cost him his hearing. He spent the years 1890–91 and 1907–08 in study abroad. In 1897 he accepted the call to the profesorship of New Testament at the Rochester Theological Seminary and in 1902 was transferred to the chair of church history, which he occupied until his death. At the seminary he won an enviable reputation as a teacher; his instruction was luminous and his enthusiasm always kindled a deep interest in the subject he taught. He wrote several books during his missionary years designed to meet the needs of the German Baptists. These were: "Das Leben Jesu" (1895); "Lebe und Wirken von August Rauschenbusch," a biography of his father (1901); "Die Politische Verfassung Unseres Landes" (1902) and several volumes of translations of the gospel hymns under the titles of "Evangeliumslieder" and "Evangeliumssaenger. In 1907 appeared the work which brought him the most widespread recognition, "Christianity and the Social Crisis," and then followed "Prayers of the Social Awakening" (1910); "Christianizing the Social Order" (1912); "Unto me" (1912); "Dare We Be Christians" (1914); "Social Principles of Jesus," for the College Voluntary Study Course of the Young Men's Christian Association (1916) and "A Theology for the Social Gospel" (1917). A number of these works were translated into European languages, including the French, Norwegian, Czech, Russian, Spanish and Finnish, as well as into the Japanese and Chinese. Of his "Prayers of the Social Awakening," Dr. Josiah Strong declared: "I have read Thomas à Kempis, but never any devotional book which so profoundly moved me and expressed my spiritual emotions. It will be recognized as the Thomas à Kempis of Social Christianity." Besides a large number of single addresses, he delivered the Earl lectures at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., in 1910; the Merrick Lectures at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1911; the Gates Lectures at Grinell College, Iowa, in 1914; the Nathaniel William Taylor Lectures at Yale University in 1917 and similar series at the Bangor (Me.) and Oberlin (O.) theological seminaries. The substance of the Earl and Merrick lectures was later incorporated in "Christianizing the Social Order" while the Taylor lectures formed the basis for "A Theology for the Social Gospel." Dr. Rauschenbusch played a prominent part also in the movement to establish public forums for the discussion of social problems and, together with Paul Moore Strayer, led the public forum movement in Rochester. In 1892, while occupying his New York pastorate, he helped to organize the Brotherhood of the Kingdom, an organization which, through him, became a source of inspiration to scores of young men in the ministry. He was a member also of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1902 the University of Rochester conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. and in 1916 Oberlin College gave him the degree of S.T.D. Upon the occasion of his death, Dr. Graham Taylor said: "In his death the whole church loses one of its most fearless thinkers, the Christian social movement one of its most widely recognized and deeply beloved leaders and the international social democracy a living link connecting its economic ideals with those spiritual resources upon which their realization depends." He was married Apr. 12, 1893, to Pauline E. Rother of Milwaukee, Wis., and they had five children: Winifred, Hilmar, Paul, Carl and Elisabeth Rauschenbusch. He died in Rochester, N. Y., July 25, 1918.

HULL, George Huntington, merchant, was born at Dansville, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1840, son of Rev. Leverett and Sarah (Lord) Hull and a descendant of Richard Hull from Derbyshire, England, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1634. In direct descent, between this emigrant and Rev. Leverett Hull, five physicians are found: John Hull of Wallingford, a surgeon in King Philip's war; Benjamin Hull of Wallingford; John Hull; Zephaniah Hull, of Bethlehem, Conn.; and Titus Hull, of Woodbury, Conn., a surgeon in the revolutionary war. George H. Hull was educated at Sandusky, O., Oakfield and Alexandria, N. Y., and began business in Cincinnati, O., in 1857, as clerk in the office of William Glenn & Sons, wholesale grocers. Two years later he became a bookkeeper in the house of L. H. Sargent, salt manufacturer, with whom he remained until the civil war. He enlisted in the Cincinnati Zouaves, which became Co. D, 2nd Ohio volunteers, and the regiment, which was enlisted for three months, remained after the term expired in order to take part in the first battle of Manassas. In 1862 he resigned to form a connection with Addy, Hull & Co., dealers in pig iron and cotton, and in 1865 became a partner. Mr. Hull withdrew from the firm in 1871 and established a pig iron business at Louisville, Ky., under the name of George H. Hull & Co. While residing in Louisville he organized and owned the Hull Coal & Coke Co. and the George H. Hull Freight-Car Line, was a director of the board of trade and the Second National Bank, a trustee of the Warren Memorial Church, Presbyterian, a director of the Louisville Exposition Co., and president of the Kentucky Infirmary. He founded the Charity Organization Society of Louisville, of which he was a regent after declining the presidency, and was a member of the Pendennis and Fincastle clubs. Having organized the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. of New York, he removed to that city in 1890 and was president of the company until his death. He contributed articles on economics, to the North American Review, the Engineering Magazine and other magazines and was the author of "Industrial Depressions" (1911). In 1892 he took up his residence in Tuxedo Park, Orange co., N. Y. Mr. Hull was

a member of the Union League and Lawyer's clubs of New York city, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Tuxedo Club and the Essex County (N. J.) Country Club. He was married at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 30, 1877, to Lucia Eugene, daughter of Judge Russell Houston, and had three sons and two daughters: Grizelda Houston, wife of Capt. Richmond Pierson Hobson, U. S. N. George Huntington, Lytel Buchanan, Russell Houston and Lucia Eugene Hull, wife of Harrie T. Lindeberg, architect. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 12, 1921.

FISHER, Alexander Metcalf, mathematician, was born in Franklin, Mass., in 1794, son of Caleb and Sally (Cushing) Fisher, and a descendant of Anthony and Mary Fisher, who emigrated from England and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1637. The line from Anthony is through his son Cornelius and his wife Leah; their son Eleazer and his wife Hannah; their son Eliezer and his wife Rachel, and their son Hezekiah and his wife Abigail, who were the grandparents of Alexander M. Fisher. So rapid was his progress through school that he was graduated at Yale College at the age of nineteen, head of the class of 1813, with his bachelor's degree. It is said that few men have been graduated from Yale with his intellectual promise. He was undecided as to his future, but spent a year in theological study with Dr. Emmons and then attended Andover Theological Seminary for a year, when ill health forced him home. In a few months, however, in 1815, he accepted appointment as a tutor at Yale and served in that capacity two years. In 1817 he was appointed adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and in 1819, at the age of twenty-five, became full professor. As a teacher his devotion and success were striking, while as a scholar he attracted international notice with his philosophical papers. One on "Musical Temperament" created widespread and most favorable comment among scholars throughout Europe. Prof. Silliman said of him: "He was the most extraordinary man of his years I have ever known. Acquisitions equal to his at the age of twenty-eight I have never known." In pursuance of his thorough methods he determined to observe experimental and teaching methods in the universities of Europe and accordingly sailed from New York for Liverpool in the packet "Albion" on April 1, 1822. On the 22nd of the month the vessel was wrecked by a storm off the Irish coast near Kinsale and of the sixty persons on board only one survived. His family erected a monument in the Franklin cemetery. His fellows of the faculty hung a portrait of him, painted by S. F. B. Morse, in Yale College, while the class of 1813 placed a bust in the library.

WREN, Christopher, archæologist and naturalist, was born at Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 16, 1853, son of John Young and Anne (George) Wren, and grandson of William and Jean (McGreath) Wren, who emigrated from Scotland in 1831 and settled at Albion Mines, near Picton Harbor, Nova Scotia. His father, who accompanied his parents to Nova Scotia, removed to Pottsville, Pa., and in 1849 organized the firm of J. Y. Wren & Bros., founders and machinists. From this firm evolved the Washington Iron Works of Pottsville for the building of machinery, engines and coal breakers for anthracite coal mines, and engines, pumps and hoisting gearing for general mining. John Young Wren invented an improved pump for hand or power and an improved safety lamp. He served for three years in the civil war as a member of battery G, 112th regiment, 2nd Pennsylvania heavy artillery. The son received a public school education, and received his business training in his father's office. In 1880 he entered the insurance business and later developed a general agency for fire insurance and real estate, with which he was associated until his death. He was the inventor of an important attachment for a drilling machine, patented Sept. 5, 1882; a drill support, patented Aug. 22, 1882, and an expanding coal reamer, patented Mar. 4, 1884. Deeply interested in the wonders of nature, he was a life-long student of various branches of science, particularly archæology, geology, ethnology, Indian history and lore and plant life, and will be long remembered for his contributions to science in the books he wrote. He possessed a remarkable breadth of knowledge on these subjects acquired through observation and reading. He was an authority on Indian life and art, especially that of the Appalachian region, and acquired an extensive collection of Indian implements, artifacts and pottery, a part of which, some 10,000 specimens, he presented to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was librarian and head curator from 1917 until his death. He was the author of: "Remains of the Stone Age in Wyoming Valley and along the Susquehanna River" (1904); "Aboriginal Pottery of the Wyoming Valley Region" (1905); "Turtle Shell Rattles from Indian Graves at Athens, Pa." (1909); "Some Indian Graves at Plymouth, Pa." (1912); "A Study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery" (1914); and "Portraits of Eminent Americans" (1920), and he had in preparation a work on water canals for transportation, the history of which, he felt, had never been adequately written. He possessed an extensive library of excellent material on history, art, music and biography, which included a collection of data gathered for the preparation of a contemplated work on Sir Christopher Wren and his contemporaries. He served as prothonotary of Luzerne county, Pa., during 1889–92. He was a member of the Federation of Pennsylvania Historical Societies, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the War History Commission of Pennsylvania (World War), the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, the Wyoming Commemorative Association and the Masonic order. Mr. Wren was deeply interested in charitable work, and in his home and civic life was a man of gentle manner, simple sincerity and sterling principle. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and was unmarried. He died at Plymouth, Pa., Apr. 16, 1922.

MILNER, John Turner, civil engineer, was born in Pike county, Ga., Sept. 29, 1826, son of Willis Jay and Mary Ann (Turner) Milner and a descendant of Capt. John Milner who served in the revolutionary army. After alternating school with work in his father's mines, he earned an entrance into the University of Georgia by discovering a "pay streak" on his father's gold mine near Dahlonega, Ga., but ill-health forced him to leave the university at the end of the third year, following intensive studies in

law and engineering. He worked for George H. Hazlehurst, civil engineer of the Macon & Western railway and in less than two years, became assistant engineer in the construction of the Muscogee railroad, now part of the Columbus and Macon railway. In 1842 he drove a team of oxen to Oregon and California and was made city surveyor of San Jose, Calif., then the state capital, by Gen. Riley, the first provisional governor. Returning East in 1852, he became the first assistant engineer of the Alabama and Florida railway and in 1858 he was commissioned to survey and locate a railroad connecting the navigable waters of the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, for the purpose of unlocking Alabama's mineral wealth. He selected the site on which the Tennessee and Alabama Central railway, later the South and North railway, was subsequently built and was its chief engineer until the completion of the line Oct. 1, 1872. As early as 1862, Mr. Milner had observed the large coal seams, iron ore and limestone deposits in that part of Alabama and realized the industrial potentialities of the locality. It has been said that nowhere else in the United States are the three essentials to the manufacture of iron and steel, coal, iron ore and limestone, produced in such close proximity in practically unlimited quantities. In that year he bought a section of iron ore land on Red Mountain, near Elyton, Ala., and with the aid of the confederate government, established the Oxmoor furnaces, which served as a confederate army munitions plant. Mr. Milner resumed the construction of the South and North railroad, after the war, and while thus engaged, proposed to John C. Stanton, president of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad (now the Alabama Great Southern) that they purchase a large tract of land at the intersection of their railroads and found an industrial city. Mr. Stanton agreed and, with R. C. McCalla, engineer of the Alabama & Chatanooga, Mr. Milner took options on 7,000 acres of land in Jones Valley, 4,150 acres for Stanton and 2,850 acres for Milner. But while Mr. Milner was staking out the boundaries of the city, he learned that Stanton had repudiated his contract with him, had taken 60-day options on all the farm land in Jones Valley and had announced his intention of running the Alabama & Chattanooga line toward Elyton, one of the terminals mapped out for the South & North railroad. However, the options were not taken up and the 4,150 acres originally intended for Stanton were purchased by Josiah Morris, a banker of Montgomery, Ala., for $100,000. Although the financial aid Mr. Morris extended made possible the founding of Birmingham at that time, he is not, as it is sometimes stated, the founder of the city. The purchase made by Morris was in the nature of a favor to Mr. Milner and he was subsequently repaid. Of the 2,000 shares originally issued, he and his company, Josiah Morris & Co. held only 520 shares. The Elyton Land Co. was organized Dec. 19, 1870, for "the buying land and selling lots with the view to the location, laying off and effecting the building of a city at or near the town of Elyton." The holdings were divided into 2,000 shares of par value of $100 each, James R. Powell was elected president and Willis Julian Milner, brother of the founder, secretary, and the city named Birmingham, after the seat of iron manufacture in England. Milner then contracted with Samuel Tate and others to complete the South & North railroad so as to devote all his attention to the development of the new town. The first auction sale of Birmingham land was held June 1, 1871. Water-works, sufficing for a population of 40,000, were built by the Elyton Land Co., streets and avenues were laid out and presented to the public, and reservations for parks, railroad terminals, churches and a courthouse were made. These generous provisions for the future served as a powerful factor in attracting labor and capital to Birmingham, the young city grew with remarkable rapidity and it was soon known as the "Pittsburgh of the South," an appelation testifying to the fact that Mr. Milner's vision had been fulfilled. After the actual planning of the city had been completed, he turned his attention to developing industrial enterprises. He owned property in the city and was a shareholder in the most important land companies. He wrote "Alabama, as it is, as it was and as it will be." He was described as a thinker, plain and simple in his habits and tastes, honest, reserved and direct. He was married Dec. 30, 1855, to Flora J., daughter of John C. Caldwell, and had four children: Henry Willis; Elizabeth Caldwell, wife of Howard Douglass; Lilian, wife of C. P. Orr of Toronto, Canada; and Florence, wife of James Weatherly. He died in Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 18, 1898.

CHILDS, Albert Henry, merchant, was born at Allegheny, Pa., son of Harvey and Jane Bailey (Lowrie) Childs, and a descendant of William Child, of Suffolk, England, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1631. William Child had a son, John, who married Mary Warren; their son John married Hannah French; their son Jonathan married Abigail Parker; their son Josiah married Elizabeth Ball, and their son Asa, a colonel in the war of 1812, who changed the name to Childs, married Clarissa Partridge Ide and was the grandfather of Albert H. Childs. He was educated at private schools in his native city and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1861. Shortly thereafter he formed the firm of A. H. Childs & Co., with Thomas M. Howe and Robert T. Kennedy, to operate the Hope Cotton Mill at Allegheny. For two years after the destruction of the mill by fire, in September, 1869, he was superintendent of the Union Woolen Mill at Allegheny, and then embarked in the iron commission business at Pittsburgh with his brother, Lowrie Childs, under the firm name of Childs & Bro. His brother withdrew in September, 1873, and Mr. Childs conducted the business alone until April, 1904. After his retirement in 1905, Mr. Childs devoted himself to the direction of his own estate and, at the same time, served as director in banks, business enterprises and charitable institutions, among them the Exchange National Bank, the Fidelity Title & Trust Co., the Citizens' Traction Co., the Monongahela Inclined Plane Co., the Standard Underground Cable Co., the Deaf and Dumb Hospital of Allegheny county, and the Homeopathic Hospital at Pittsburgh. He served as president of the Duquesne Club and of the Yale Alumni Association of Pittsburgh, and was a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Golf Club, University Club of Pittsburgh and the University Club of New York city. In politics he was a Republican and he attended the Swedenborgian church. He was married Oct. 6, 1864, to Anne McDowell, daughter of Judge John Winston Price and had three children: Starling Winston; Clara Courtney, wife of Winfield K. Shiras; and

Jennie Lowrie Childs, who died in infancy. Mr. Childs died at his summer home in Port Hope, Ontario, Aug. 26, 1921.

MORGAN, Edwin Lee, physician and surgeon, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1855, son of Edwin Cecil and Evelina Prosser (Lee) Morgan. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Morgan, who emigrated from Lantarnam, Wales, before 1648, and settled on Kent Island, Md. From him and his wife Elizabeth Phelps, the line of descent is traced through their son James; the latter's son Edward and his wife Mary; their son William and his wife Mary; their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Bailey; their son James and his wife Susanna Tenneson and their son George and his wife Maria Cecil, grandparents of Edwin L. Morgan. Many members of the Morgan family were physicians and celebrated in Washington's medical history for generations. The subject received his preliminary education at St. John's Academy, Alexandria, Va., at the Virginia Military Institute and at the Glenwood Institute of Maryland and was graduated at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, with the degree of M.D. in 1879. Immediately thereafter he went to what was then the territory of Washington where he was physician for the government in the Colville Indian Agency during 1879–86. For two terms within that period, during 1882–86, he was also coroner of Stevens county Wash. Upon his return in the latter year, he was physician to the poor of Washington, D. C., for one year and subsequently served as physician of St. Ann's Orphan and Infant Asylum, from 1896 until his death, at which time he was its consulting physician. He was an extensive contributor to medical journals on medical history and related topics, among his papers being "History and Ancient Treatment of Hydrophobia," "Surgical Methods among Savage Races," "Did Jenner Discover Vaccination?" "Finger-Ring Lore and Its Relation to Medicine," "Superstition and Germ Therapeutics of the Ancients," "A short Review of the Antiquity of Medicine—Its Rise and Fall in India," and "Snakestones and Madstones in the Treatment of Lyssa and other Poisons." His papers appeared in the "Virginia Medical Monthly," the "Washington Medical Annals," the "Medical Era," and the "Therapeutic Record," among others. He was a member of the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, (president, 1899–1900) the Therapeutic society of the District of Columbia (president, 1908), the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, (librarian), the American Medical Association, the Anthropological Society of the District of Columbia, the Library Association of the District of Columbia, the American Red Cross Society, the West End Citizens' Association and the Masonic fraternity. He was an unostentatious man who possessed a singular power for good in the moral and social life of the community and never shirked a duty, nor sought a reward. He was a philanthropist in the true sense of the word. He was married Oct. 10, 1893, to Mary Garland, daughter of Com. Nicholas Henry Van Zandt, U. S. N. He died in Washington, D. C. Nov. 23, 1920.

BELL, George William, educator and clergyman, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1873, son of James Smith and Mary Eliza (Brown) Bell. His father, a native of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, England, came to the United States in 1866, settling in Buffalo, and later removing to Jacksonville, Fla. The son attended Dickinson (Pa.) College for a time, and was graduated at Boston University in 1897. Later he studied at Harvard and Edinburgh universities, specializing in history and philosophy. In 1900 he received the A.M. degree and in 1911 the Ph.D. degree, both from Boston University. He also received the degree of A.M. in history from Harvard in 1902. He began his professional career by teaching courses in the Bible and philosophy at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., in 1902, and during 1903–09 was professor of history at Olivet (Mich.) College. When illness forced him to give up teaching, he continued research work in history at Harvard. Later he took up the work of the ministry, becoming pastor of the First Unitarian Church at Stoneham, Mass., in 1914. He was the author of a volume of poetry, "Abraham Lincoln, a Poetical Interpretation" (1912), and of numerous newspaper and magazine articles. In 1913 he founded the Stoneham Forum, a popular institution which he directed for seven years, and to which he brought speakers of national reputation. He was also founder and vice-president of the Stoneham Town Planning Board during 1916–1920, and a member of the local Federation of Stoneham Churches, in the organization of which he was one of the dominant figures. In 1917 he founded the "Epsilon Magazine," a Boston University alumni periodical, and was president of the Epsilon chapter of the Boston University Alumni Association during 1915–20. Dr. Bell was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa society, the Longfellow Society and the American Historical Association. A man of singular beauty of character, of profound learning and of rare attractiveness in personality, Dr. Bell spent his life in service for others. Men liked him and waited on his leadership, for he was one of those who asked nothing for himself and gave all. An idealist and optimist, he manifested his greatness of nature by the courage with which he overcame seemingly insurmountable difficulties. He was married July 12, 1899, to Pearl Clinton, a college classmate, daughter of J. Clinton Chase, of Stoneham, and died, without issue, at Stoneham, Mass., Nov. 5, 1920.

ROSE, Walter Malins, lawyer and author, was born in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 25, 1872, son of Henry and Elizabeth (McCord) Rose and of Scotch descent. At the age of thirteen he went with his parents to Ontario, Calif. He entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University with the pioneer class of 1895. Besides distinguishing himself in scholarship, he was business manager and editor of the college magazine, the "Sequoia," and took a prominent part in other college activities. Having received the degree of A.M. at Leland Stanford, he entered the Cornell college of law, completed the two-year course in one, and was graduated LL.B. in 1896. At Cornell he wrote many monographs on leading cases which were published from time to time and was the winner of the Boardman law thesis prize. Mr. Rose was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of California in 1896 and to the supreme court of the United States in 1899. He began to practice law in San Francisco, in the office of Judge Robert Y. Hayne, one of the leaders of the California bar, in 1896. Shortly thereafter he began the preparation of his "Notes on United States Supreme Court Reports," the first volume appearing in 1899. This monumental work, in twelve volumes with index, proved the great

value of annotated citations as an index to the judicial history of decisions of courts of last resort. Characterized by a wealth of legal information, a great mass and variety of judicial rules and principles, scrupulous accuracy and brilliant summaries of notable cases, the "Notes" placed Mr. Rose among the great writers in the legal field in America and made his name familiar wherever the modern system of American jurisprudence prevails. Mr. Rose is the author also of "Digest of United States Reports from the Beginning to Vol. 186 U. S.," 3 vols. (1903); "A Code of Federal Procedure" (1907); and was the editor of "Notes on Texas Reports" (1902). To regain his health he spent two years in Arizona. Then, in 1906, he resumed the practice of law in Los Angeles, Calif. He was a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Cornell Alumni Club of Southern California and the Stanford Club of Los Angeles. He was married Oct. 19, 1901, to Mary, daughter of Washington D. Holt of Kentucky, and left one son, Joseph Holt Rose. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 12, 1908.

BANNERMAN, Francis, merchant and ordnance expert, was born at Dundee, Perthshire, Scotland, Mar. 24, 1851, son of Francis and Margaret (MacWhorter) Bannerman and came with them to the United States when he was three years of age. His father, who died from the effects of exposure while serving in the Federal army during the civil war, had established a store in Brooklyn selling army and navy supply goods in 1865. After receiving his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, the son entered his father's business, which he eventually greatly enlarged and developed. In addition to the store on Broadway, which is a museum and salesroom of ordnance war relics and military goods and which constituted the base of the business, Mr. Bannerman, as head of the firm of Francis Bannerman & Sons, erected an arsenal on Bannerman's (Polopel's) Island in the Hudson River, opposite Cornwall, N. Y., for long a familiar landmark on that river, and acquired an arsenal also at Liege, Belgium, and stores in the Erie Basin, on the Brooklyn water front. Mr. Bannerman contributed unstintingly of his energies and possessions to the cause of the Allies in the European war. Indeed, his death was attributed largely to his over-exertions in the attempt to relieve the sufferings of the Belgians. At the very outset of the conflict, Mr. Bannerman wrote to Lord Kitchener offering the British government, as a free gift, his entire stock of military supplies, the market value of which was estimated at more than $1,500,000. The offer was declined because he was not a British subject. Later, however, he outfitted, at his own expense, a complete regiment of Scottish Guards and added 1,000 rifles for use by British regulars. At the close of 1914, after German warships had shelled Hartlepool, England, and killed many persons, he informed the lord mayor of London that, as an American Scotchman, he would outfit 1,000 Scotch national guardsmen with military supplies. Upon the acceptance of this offer he set about providing the necessary supplies, which cost him $70,000, and then contributed 1,000 Springfield rifles, valued at $30,000 more. Formal acceptance of these generous gifts was made by King George, through Lord Stamfordham. Afterwards he gave to the Dundee (Scotland) district volunteer forces 300 rifles and other equipment. When the need of the Belgian people was first made known to the American people, he donated 50,000 garments to the Belgian Relief Commission, with a draft of $10,000 to pay for Belgian labor in remodeling them. Later, he presented to the United States two six-inch cannon, together with $20,000 for mounting them, the gift being accepted by Gen. March. Aside from his unique display of patriotism, Mr. Bannerman was generous in other fields of social endeavor and he succeeded in concealing many acts of kindness. He was among the first trustees of the Caledonian Hospital and took an active part in social work, particularly with reference to boys, in whose welfare he was deeply interested. He desired, above all else, to develop the moral and religous sides of their nature. He was a member of the St. Andrew's Society and Masonic order. Politically he was a Republican and, in religion, a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He possessed great strength of will, a pleasing personality and the faculty of inspiring with his confidence those whom he entrusted with difficult tasks. He was married June 8, 1872, to Helen, daughter of David Boyse of Antrim, Ireland. They had three children: Frank, David and Walter Bannerman. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1918.

ECKMAN, George Peck, clergyman and author, was born at Gouldsborough, Lackawanna co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1860, son of John Gulick and Margaret L. (Hile) Eckman; grandson of Jacob and Emma (Gulick) Eckman; great-grandson of Charles and Margaret (De Witt) Eckman and great-great-grandson of James Eckman, of Dutch descent, who settled in Warren county (N. J.) in the early part of the 18th century. His father was a Methodist minister and the presiding elder of his district. The son was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1884, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1891. His clerical education was obtained at the Drew Theological Seminary, where he was graduated with the degree of B.D. in 1886. His first charge was at Metuchen, N. J.; in 1888 he was called to the pastorate of the Church of South Orange and, in 1891, to the First Church of Orange, N. J. Three years later he was appointed to the pastorate at Morristown, N. J., where he was serving when, in 1897, he was called to become pastor of St. Paul's Church in New York city. In that year, the church, which had been established in 1834 on Mulberry street as the Second Wesleyan Chapel and which had removed to 22nd street and Fourth Avenue in 1851, built another structure at West End Avenue and 86th street and, under Dr. Eckman's leadership, achieved great success. He was editor of "The Christian Advocate" during 1912–15 and then became pastor of the Elm Park Church of Scranton, Pa., where he remained until his death. In Scranton he was a leader, not only in religious matters, but in every movement which was for the good of the community. He was one of the most valued members of the Board of Trade, his opinion always being considered before action was taken. Dr. Eckman was the author of "Controversial Elements in Lucretius" (1899), "The Young Man with a Program" (1905), "Studies in the Gospel of St. John," second series (1908), "Passion Week Sermons" (1909), "The Literary Primacy of the Bible" (1915), "When Christ Comes Again" (1917) and "The Return of the Redeemer" (1920). He received the degree of Ph.D. from New York University in 1897; D.D.

from Syracuse University in 1902 and Wesleyan University in 1906 and LL.D. from Syracuse University in 1913. He was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church, delegate to the Quadrennial General Conference held at Los Angeles in 1904, at Baltimore in 1908, at Minneapolis in 1912, at Saratoga in 1916 and at Des Moines in 1920. He was also a member of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference at Toronto in 1911. In politics he was a Republican and he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He preached always in a straightforward manner, delivering a simple, concrete, evangelistic discourse, indicating much reading and study. As a pastor he was faithful, sympathetic and earnest. The cause of justice and civic righteousness always found in him an ally. He boldly and vigorously championed every worthy cause that came to his notice. He was ever a wise and efficient leader. He was married Oct. 7, 1891, to May, daughter of Adolphus Townley of South Orange, N. J., and had one daughter: Margaret Eckman. He died in Scranton, Pa., June 28, 1920.

CAMERON, Frederick W., lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 1, 1859, son of Truman David and Elizabeth (Flagler) Cameron; grandson of James and Dinah (Coman) Cameron; great-grandson of Rev. John and Julia Ann (Hudson) Cameron; and great-great-grandson of James Cameron, who came from Scotland probably in 1768, and settled in Warren county, N. Y. His father was an instructor in the Albany Academy, and a prominent leader in religious and educational affairs. The son was graduated A.B. at Union College in 1881, and three years later received the degree of A.M. He was a Phi Beta Kappa man. In 1882 he was graduated at Albany Law School (Union University) with the degree of LL.B., and admitted to the New York bar. In that year he began the practice of law in Albany, forming a partnership almost immediately with Walter E. Ward, under the firm name of Ward & Cameron, and this relationship continued for a quarter of a century. His specialty was patent law, and his practice extended to Canada and England. In addition to his professional activities he was a director of the Albany Exchange Bank and the First National Bank of Albany; surrogate of Albany county in 1899; a U. S. commissioner during 1892–1907, and civil service commissioner by appointment of Gov. Whitman. As one of the leading advocates of the "Deeper Hudson" movement, he was a delegate to the "Deeper Hudson" convention and the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association (Washington), and in 1910 successfully appeared before the rivers and harbors committee of congress to urge a deeper channel between Albany and Troy. From 1914 and during the remainder of his life he was lecturer on the law of patents, copyrights and insurance at the Albany Law School. For sixteen years he was a member of the board of alumni trustees of Union University. He was member of the American, New York State and Albany (vice-president) bar associations; Patent Bar Association (Washington); New York State Historical Society; Albany Historical and Art Society, and numerous collegiate and social clubs. He was a trustee of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital, the Albany City Mission and the Fairview Home for Friendless Children. In his religious affiliations he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in Newark, N. J., Apr. 2, 1891, to Jeannie, daughter of Amos Dean (q.v.), lawyer and historian, of Albany, N. Y.; they had three children: Jean Elizabeth, Josephine Dean, and Fredericka Cameron. He died in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1918.

BONZANO, Maximilian Ferdinand, civil engineer and inventor, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 13, 1858, son of Adolphus and Laura J. (Goodell) Bonzano, of Italian descent. Deciding to follow the profession of his father (q.v.), he was graduated C.E. at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1878, and became assistant engineer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, taking charge of extensive terminal improvements in and about Philadelphia when the road passed to the control of the Pennsylvania system. In 1882 he was transferred to the Philadelphia & Reading railway as assistant engineer, the next year becoming roadmaster and engineer of the New York division. He was made superintendent of the North Penn & Bound Brook division and the Germantown & Norristown branch, in 1886, and three years later, assistant general superintendent of the entire system. In 1891 he became general superintendent, and in 1893 assistant to the vice-president, Robert H. Sayre, with immediate charge of all engineering projects. While with the Reading company, he made use of reinforced concrete in bridge and culvert construction; he introduced the use of heavy rails, automatic signaling and refinements in track details, especially in frogs and switches and the utilization of stone ballast, and invented the steel tie which bears his name. In the administration department, he was a pioneer in the scientific use of statistics and analyses of transportation factors to solve operating problems. During 1894–96 he was general manager of the South Jersey railroad, and the next year general manager of the Chattanooga Southern, then owned and controlled by Russell Sage, for whom Mr. Bonzano was railroad adviser. In 1897, as general agent for the receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking system, he had entire charge of the property. The following two years he was once more associated with the Chattanooga Southern. He then became chief engineer of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western lines, and in this same capacity had charge of the construction program of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern from 1902 until its completion in 1904. In that year, and again in 1907, he was general manager of the Chapman Coal & Iron Co. of Virginia, and in 1912 assisted W. J. Wilgus in the valuation of the Lehigh Valley railroad. In the interim he practiced privately as consulting engineer, giving particular attention to mining and railroad properties, but after 1913 he retired from practice and lived on his estate at Guilford, Conn. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. Recognized as a leading influence in the advance of railroad construction and as master of the economics of railroad location, he constantly worked for the efficient administration of public and private affairs, and was as interested in reorganizing railroad properties of comparatively small financial standing as in planning for those of greater value. He was a discriminating judge of character, upheld his convictions firmly, and encouraged and supported young engineers through trying periods. He was married to Mary, daughter of Gen. John White Geary (q.v.), governor of Pennsylvania, and had two children: Marie, wife of

Col. Frank E. Harris, inspector general, United States army; and Laura Bonzano. He died at Guilford, Conn., Oct. 30, 1920.

GRIMES, Hanson M., jurist, was born at Russelville, Ind., Nov. 4, 1852, son of Firman and Nancy (Evans) Grimes. He was graduated at De Pauw University in 1875, and at the college of law of the State University of Iowa in 1877. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in the latter year and began the practice of his profession at Bedford, Ia., where he formed the firm of Grimes & O'Day, with Thomas O'Day. In 1878 the firm became Haddock & Grimes, his partner being Geo. B. Haddock, and in 1880 he emigrated to Ord, Neb., and joined with E. M. Coffin in the firm of Coffin & Grimes. In 1883 he was elected to the Nebraska house of representatives. In 1884 he settled at North Platte, Neb., and for fourteen months served as register of the United States land office, later resuming his law practice at North Platte. In 1886 he became a member of the firm of Hinman & Grimes, with B. I. Hinman, and four years afterward organized with W. T. Wilcox, the firm of Grimes & Wilcox. In 1895 he was elected judge in the 13th judicial distict, a position which he retained by subsequent reëlection for twenty-five years until his death. Judge Grimes was known as an expert in irrigation law, a field of litigation which developed rapidly in the state of Nebraska during his incumbency. He not only rendered important decisions in his own jurisdiction but was frequently consulted as expert by judges of other districts. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Nebraska State Bar Association, the Sidney County Bar Association, the Masonic Order and the Elks. He attended the Episcopal church and politically he was a Republican. He was married Oct. 5, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Thomas McCracken, of Bedford, Ia., and had one child: Lee Dunning Grimes. Mr. Grimes died at North Platte, Nebr., Apr. 25, 1921.

RUNDLE, Samuel H., manufacturer and banker, was born at Southeast, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1832, son of Ezra Rundle. He completed his education at the North Salem Academy, and first went into business as a member of the firm of Buckout & Rundle, merchant tailors, New York city. About 1860 he removed to Danbury, Conn., to engage in the hat manufacturing business as an associate of Elijah Sturdevant. In 1863, with George C. White, he formed the partnership of Rundle & White, and purchasing the factory of Crosby, Hoyt & Co., began the manufacture of wool hats. As their business grew and prospered, the partners widened their interests. They acquired and developed Ridgewood Stock Farm which achieved a national reputation for its breeding of trotting horses, including the great Quartermaster, who made famous records on many tracks both at home and abroad. In 1921 the Ridgewood Country Club took over the farm to develop for club purposes. While operating the stock farm, Mr. Rundle, with four other men, founded and incorporated the Danbury Agricultural Society, of which he was president. In that capacity he was the executive head of Danbury fair which, under his able management, became one of the leading agricultural fairs of the country. With his partner, he was an important factor in the development of the business section of Danbury, acquiring considerable holdings of real estate, compromising stores, office buildings and a hotel, the Wooster House, which they operated successfully for several years until it was replaced by a mercantile structure. Mr. Rundle was president of the Danbury National Bank during 1892–97. With his love of farming, and his remarkable physique, he maintained his active interest in the stock and dairy farm up to within a few months of his death in his ninetieth year, visiting it daily and personally supervising its management. Mr. Rundle was married in 1854 to a sister of his partner, Livinia C. White, daughter of Abner White, of Beekman, N. Y., who died in 1915, leaving one son, G. Mortimer Rundle. He was an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in Danbury, Conn., Feb. 18, 1922.

CLARK, Samuel, merchant and legislator, was born at Lebanon, Conn., Feb. 28, 1777, son of Samuel and Sarah (Cushman) Clark, grandson of Timothy and Deborah (Beard) Clark, great-grandson of William and Mary (Smith) Clark, and great-great-grandson of William and Sarah (Cooper) Clark. The first William Clark emigrated to the American colonies from Plymouth, England, in 1630, and settled at Northampton, Mass. His son, William Clark, was a representative in the Connecticut general assembly for thirteen years and served in the militia as captain, and Samuel Clark, Sr., fought in the revolutionary war. The son attended grammar school in Lebanon after his eighteenth year and subsequently removed to Bernardstown, Mass., where he taught school and clerked in a country store. He was employed as clerk also at Greenfield and Leyden, Mass., and for several years thereafter managed a store at Dover, Vt. In 1804 he removed to Guilford, Vt., where he was engaged in merchandising for nine years, and then to Boston, Mass., where, for three years, he was associated with John Bernard in a similar enterprise. He returned to Dover in 1813 and two years later removed to West Brattleboro, Vt., continuing all the time in mercantile pursuits. For twenty years he was a director in the Brattleboro (later the Vermont National) Bank, and was instrumental in acquiring the charter for that institution from the Vermont general assembly. He became a leading figure in that body and served state and communty in other ways. He first occupied a seat in the assembly in 1814 and was a representative also in 1820, 1821, 1825, and 1826, and from 1827 to 1830 was a member of the state council. He was first assistant judge of the county court in 1833 and three years later was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. For fourteen years he was justice of the peace. He served as a member of the board of trustees of Brattleboro Academy for thirty-five years, contributing generously to the school, and was first trustee of the hospital for the insane at Brattleboro, which position he held for thirteen years. He was a Congregationalist in religion and a member of the Vermont Historical Society. His leading characteristics were industry, perseverance, sagacity, prudence and integrity, qualities which produced their legitimate and unfailing result—property, usefulness and honor. He was married Sept. 1, 1800, to Susan, daughter of Capt. David Johnson of Dover, Vt., and had four sons: Lafayette, Amandrian, Samuel Cushman and Stanford Russell Clark. He died at West Brattleboro, Vt., Apr. 9, 1861.

GRANT, Henry Fay, merchant, was born at Franklin, Pa., July 16, 1882, son of Joseph Wadsworth and Myra Bryan (Fay) Grant, and a descendant of Matthew Grant, who came over from

England in 1630 and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, with the degree of Ph.B. in 1905. The following year he was made secretary and assistant treasurer of the Franklin Natural Gas Co., and secretary of the Franklin Pipe Co., both of Franklin, Pa. In 1909 he purchased the lease of the Nursery Oil Co., and also became largely interested in other properties producing Franklin heavy oil. He became a director of the First National Bank in 1911, and vice-president shortly before his death. In 1912 he severed his connection with the Franklin Gas Co., and two years later organized the Foco Oil Co., which had a refinery in Sugarcreek township. Under his personal management this enterprise developed into one of the largest in the state, doing an annual business at the time of his death of several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Grant was also president of the Venango Sand Co., and the Franklin Core, Rod & Gagger Co. He was a Christian Scientist, a consistory Mason and a member of the Franklin, Wanango Country and Washington clubs. His chief recreation was golf. One of Franklin's most eminent citizens, Mr. Grant was a man of sterling worth and integrity. He was twice married: (1) June 20, 1907, to Marie, daughter of Dohrman James Sinclair, a banker of Steubenville, O.; she died in 1917, leaving one son, Dohrman Sinclair, and (2) June 26, 1918, to Mary Cornelia, daughter of William Henry Burnham, of Los Angeles, Cal. He died at Franklin, Pa., Apr. 1, 1920.

HALE, Edward Joseph, diplomat, was born near Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 25, 1839, son of Edward Jones and Sarah Jane (Walker) Hale, and great-grandson of Joseph and Dorothy (Herndon) Hale. His father was editor and publisher of the Fayetteville "Observer," which he had established in 1825, and was regarded as one of the most influential private citizens of the Confederacy. As a youth, Edward J. Hale met such outstanding figures as Webster, Clay and Calhoun and, with his parents, was the guest of Pres. Fillmore at the White House. He was graduated with highest honors at the University of North Carolina in 1860, as valedictorian of his class. He took special courses in the modern languages, engineering and constitutional and international law, in all of which he excelled. He then became one of the owners and editors of the "Observer," positions which he held until the destruction of the plant by Gen. Sherman in 1865. Refusing a commission in the Confederate army, he enlisted in Co. H, 1st N. C. volunteers, and served throughout the civil war from Bethel to Appomattox. He was wounded at the second Gum Swamp (1862) and at the Wilderness (1864), and was advanced through successive promotions to the rank of major and assistant adjutant general of the general staff for conspicuous gallantry and merit. He commanded Lane's brigade during two engagements after his superiors had been wounded. He was publicly thanked by Gen. Stevens, chief engineer, for his discovery of a new principle of field fortification, necessitated by the introduction of long-range small arms. After the war failing health sent him to the mountains of North Carolina, where he resided until able to reëstablish the Fayetteville "Observer" in 1882, which he conducted as editor and publisher until 1919. His diplomatic career began in 1885 with his appointment as consul to Manchester, England, by Pres. Cleveland, a post he held till 1889. After his consular term he visited India for the North of England Trust Co. on a mission affecting the value of the indigo crop ($150,000,000 annually), and against powerful opposition he demonstrated the inutility of an invention by a professor of chemistry in the University of Calcutta. While in India he was appointed a vice-president of the International Congress of Internal Navigation, in which capacity he presented the American case of the Nicaragua canal, overthrowing the efforts of the holders of the Panama canal stock, and received a vote of thanks by the U. S. congress for his speech. He returned to the United States with the reputation of being one of the ablest and most efficient officers in the diplomatic service during Cleveland's first term. He was five times a delegate-at-large from North Carolina to Democratic national conventions, and at the one in Chicago in 1896 he was a member of the committee on platform. In 1899 he launched his scheme for the canalization of Upper Cape Fear, and his demonstration before the congress induced that body to adopt his project. In 1913 he was appointed U. S. minister to Costa Rica by Pres. Wilson, and his administration covered the troublous times of the European war. He prevented the Germans from acquiring a concession from the Costa Rican congress to the "Telefunken," a wireless station project. During the revolution in Costa Rica in 1917 he gave asylum to the fleeing Pres. Gonzales and his cabinet, who occupied the U. S. legation for nearly two weeks. Under Maj. Hale's management the "Observer" was one of the ablest newspapers in the South. He was a distinguished writer on historical, political, scientific and economic subjects, and delivered many notable addresses both at home and in England; one on the constitution of the United States, delivered in Manchester, was pronounced by the leading English papers to be the best compendium on the subject extant. He was a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary life member of the Cobden Club of London, a trustee of the University of North Carolina, and a member of the national rivers and harbors congress. In 1910 the honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by his alma mater. As a diplomat and scholar, he was a true representative of the finest type of the ante-bellum aristocracy of the South. He possessed a pleasing personality and a scholarship that was broad and deep. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 15, 1861, to Maria Rhett, daughter of Thomas Hill, a planter of Chatham county, N. C.; she died leaving four sons: Edward Joseph, Jr., Louis B., Thomas H. and Frederick T. Hale; (2) Dec. 5, 1905, to Caroline Green, daughter of Charles Beatty Mallett, a railroad president of Fayetteville, N. C. He died at Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 15, 1922.

PRUITT, John Henry, soldier, was born at Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 4, 1896, son of George Benton and Melissa Belle (Bryant) Pruitt; grandson of John and Mary (Marshall) Pruitt, and great-grandson of William and Lucy (Sanders) Pruitt. His paternal great-grandfather and grandfather and his maternal great-grandfather served in the Federal army during the civil war. John H. Pruitt received his education in the public schools of Jerome, Ariz. In May, 1917, when in his twentieth year, he enlisted in the United States marine corps, and subsequently was attached to the 78th Co., 6th regiment, arriving in France with the American expeditionary forces

in February, 1918. He participated in the engagements of Chateau-Thierry, Bouresches and Bois de Belleau; was gassed in action June 14, and returned to duty after six weeks' absence from the lines, July 23. In August, he was promoted to the rank of corporal. From Sept. 12 to 15 he engaged in active operations against the enemy at Bois de Montagne on the St. Mihiel sector and at Blanc Mont, on the Champagne sector, where he was fatally wounded Oct. 3, dying the next day. In the latter engagement his heroism earned for him the Congressional Medal of Honor which was posthumously awarded him on Jan. 11, 1919, with the following citation: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, Oct. 3, 1918. Corpl. Pruitt, single-handed, attacked two machine guns, capturing them and killing two of the enemy. He then captured forty prisoners in a dug-out near by. This gallant soldier was killed soon afterward by shell fire while he was sniping at the enemy." For these acts of bravery he was posthumously awarded also the Croix de Guerre by the French government on Jan. 23, 1919, and authorized on May 26, 1920, to wear the fourragère with the colors of the French Croix de Guerre. He was posthumously awarded the Navy Medal of Honor, sent by the secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, for Pres. Wilson, and the Victory Medal. He received citation and memorial from Gen. Pershing for valor; memorial from George Barnett, ex-commander of the United States marine corps; and three citations and a memorial for valor from the French government. The United States torpedo boat destroyer No. 347, "Pruitt," named in his honor, was launched at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works on Aug. 2, 1920, his mother acting as sponsor. The date of his death was Oct. 4, 1918.

LANSING, J[ohn] Townsend, financier, was born at Sachem's Head, Conn., July 13, 1844, son of Charles Bridgen and Catherine Clinton (Townsend) Lansing. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Gerrit Frederickse Lansing, who came from Hasselt, Overyssel, Holland, about 1650, and settled in Rensselaerwyck, on the Hudson river. From the latter the line of descent is traced through his son Gerrit and his wife Elsje Van Wythorst; their son Jacob Gerrit and his wife Helena Glen; their son Gerrit Jacob and his wife Jane Waters; their son Abraham Gerrit and his wife Susanna Yates, and their son Gerrit Yates Lansing and his wife Helen Ten Eyck, who were the grandparents of J. Townsend Lansing. Gerrit Yates Lansing, his grandfather, was private secretary to Gov. Morgan Lewis of New York, served three terms in congress and was a regent of the University of New York. J. Townsend Lansing received his education at the Albany Academy, Luther's Classical Academy, Albany, and the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Mass. He began business life at the age of nineteen as a clerk in the offices of Pruyn & Lansing, Albany, proprietors of the Albany Iron & Saw Works, and in 1867 became a partner in the business. Later, with Mr. Robert Pruyn, he organized the Sheffield File Co. and the Albany Embossing Co., the latter for the manufacture of wooden articles, particularly fancy dominoes and devices used for similar purposes. He virtually retired from active business cares in 1880, although he served as trustee of several large estates and gave some time to his extensive realty holdings from the latter year until his death. He was president of the Public Market Co. of Albany, and the Lansing-Syracuse Realty Co.; vice-president of the Albany Insurance Co., the Wheeler Rent & Power Co., and the Albany Rural Cemetery; treasurer of the Yates Corporation and director of the New York State National Bank. He was also a trustee and manager of the Douw Estate, likewise controlling large real estate holdings in Albany. His interest in charitable, art and historical matters was one of the dominant factors of his life and in 1886 he was elected president of the Albany Historical and Art Society. In 1910 he was chosen head of the reorganized Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. He was president of the board of governors of Albany Hospital; 16 years vice-president of the trustees of the Albany Young Men's Christian Association; trustee, Albany Medical College of Union University, the Albany Girls' Academy, and Dudley Observatory, and member of the Associated Charities of Albany, the Albany City Mission, and the House of Shelter. He held membership in the Holland Society of New York, the Albany Zouave Cadets, and the Fort Orange and Country clubs of Albany. J. Townsend Lansing was foremost among Albany's philanthropists. No worthy cause ever escaped his notice, and his generosity made him one of the most beloved men in the city. Aside from some half hundred legacies to relatives, his will turned over the bulk of his estate to the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, and the Albany Hospital and included generous bequests to local schools, churches and philanthropic institutions. His service to the cause of education, religion and charity was pure and unstintingly generous. He enjoyed enviable distinction for conservatism, command of large affairs, wisdom and a supreme sense of justice which shaded into generosity in all business matters. He was twice married (1) Oct. 27, 1870, to Helen Franchot, daughter of Volckert Petrus Douw of Albany. She died in 1889 and he was married (2) in Paris, France, Oct. 4, 1900, to Léontine de Kay, daughter of Dr. John Fondey Townsend and Catherine Louisa (Douw) Townsend, of New York city. He died at Digby, Nova Scotia, Aug. 12, 1919.

SALTUS, Edgar Evertson, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1855, son of Francis Henry and Eliza Howe (Evertson) Saltus, grandson of Francis and Anna Bramock (Lloyd) Saltus, and great-grandson of Solomon and Josientje (Van Dyk) Saltus. Solomon, the first of the family to reside permanently in New York and who engaged in maritime trade between New York and Bermuda, was the son of Francis Saltus of Bermuda. Edgar E. Saltus was the half brother of Francis Saltus Saltus (q.v.). His father was the inventor of the first rifled steel cannon, on account of which he was made a knight commander of the Legion of Honor of France, a commander of the order of Christ, Portugal, and was decorated with the order of Isabella Catolica, of Spain, and the order Gustavus Vasa of Sweden. He was knighted by Queen Victoria and the King of Portugal and created Marquis de Casa Bisa for sending a cargo of wheat to relieve suffering caused by famine in the Cape de Verde islands. The son received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and after attending Yale University for two years entered Columbia University Law School where he was graduated

LL.B. in 1883. He continued his education abroad, attending the Sorbonne, Paris, and the universities of Munich and Heidelberg, devoting particular attention to the study of metaphysics. Upon his return to the United States the field of literature proved more inviting than his chosen profession, the law, and he accordingly turned his brilliant talents to the writing of poetry. His first important work as an author was a biography of Honoré de Balzac, the French novelist, published in 1884, which was followed by "Philosophy of Disenchantment" (1885), an exposition of the pessimistic philosophy of Schopenhauer and Von Hartmann, which attracted favorable and widespread attention. In 1886 he translated from Balzac, "After Dinner Stories," and in 1887, "Tales Before Supper," by Theophile Gautier and Prosper Merrimée, both under the pseudonym of "Myndart Verilst." In 1887 he published the "Anatomy of Negation" a further amplification of his views on life and philosophy. He proved a prolific writer and between the appearance of his first and last books more than fifty volumes came from his pen. Most of these were fiction, his first novel, "Mr. Incoul's Misadventure," being published in 1887. Then appeared, in succession, "The Truth about Tristram Varick" (1888); "Eden" (1888); "A Transaction in Hearts" (1889); "The Pace that Kills" (1889); "A Transient Guest" (1889); "Love and Lore" (1890); "Mary Magdalen" (1891); "A Story Without a Name," translated from Barbey D'Aurevilly (1891); "Imperial Purple" (1893); "Madam Sapphira" (1893); "Enthralled" (1894); "When Dreams come True" (1895); "Purple and Fine Women" (1903); "Perfume of Eros" (1905); "Pomps of Satan" (1906); "Vanity Square" (1906); "Historia Amoris" (1907); "Lords of the Ghost Land" (1907); "Daughters of the Rich" (1909); "The Monster" (1912); "Oscar Wilde—An Idler's Impression" (1917); "The Palliser Case" and "The Imperial Orgy" (1920). His novels dealt chiefly with contemporary fashionable life and although sometimes criticized as "morbid" and "bizarre" they have the merit of being brilliant, trenchant and realistic. During the later years of his life he became interested in Occultism and Theosophy and devoted much of his time to the study of those subjects, with the result that he completely changed his viewpoint of life, and became intensely interested in the rescue of animals and humane work generally. His activities along those lines were confined to his pen, but with it he did much to advance the cause of animal-protection throughout the country. He had hoped to write, for use as a theosophical textbook, a condensed version of the wisdom of the East which he intended to call the "History of God," but was prevented from realizing this ambition. Mr. Saltus was for nearly forty years one of the most conspicuous figures in the literary life of New York, being one of the most brilliant and versatile writers of his day. Gentle and courtly in manner and disposition, he won men of every class and condition in life as friends and was universally admired for the many brilliant qualities with which he was endowed. He was fond of study, research and writing; was a member of the Authors' Clubs of New York and London, the Manhattan Club of New York, and the Capucines of Paris. He was twice married, (1) at the British Embassy, in Paris, Oct. 8, 1895, to Elsie Welsh-Smith, daughter of Dr. Edward Alexander Smith of New York; she died in 1909, leaving one daughter, Elsie, wife of Mr. J. Theus Munds, of New York city; (2) in New York city, Aug. 16, 1911, to Marie, daughter of William Ogden Giles. He died in New York, July 31, 1921.

WOODBURY, Leander Seth, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Nashua, N. H., June 10, 1838, son of Seth and Mary R. (Bachelor) Woodbury, and a descendant of John Woodbury, one of the first settlers of Salem, Mass., who came from Devonshire, England, in 1623, and became one of the most prominent and wealthy members of the Dorchester Bay colony. It was John Woodbury who obtained the charter for the Massachusetts Bay colony from the British crown and who was the first and only man to occupy the position of lord high constable in America. Leander S. Woodbury, after his graduation at the Nashua high school, was first employed in the shops of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad at Nashua, and learned the machinist's trade in all its branches. At the age of eighteen he was a locomotive engineer for that road. Later he completed an apprenticeship in a tool manufacturing shop and was then made foreman of a machine shop which manufactured horsepower machinery. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the U. S. navy and at its close was made assistant engineer of the frigate "Powhatan." He subsequently became superintendent of the Hope Iron Works at Providence, R. I., and, in 1867, consulting engineer and superintendent of machinery for Sheppard, Morse & Co., Burlington, Vt. While there he worked out a system for removing dust from the machines in a lumber-dressing mill by means of fans. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of B. S. Nichols & Co., iron manufacturers, of Burlington, Vt., and they manufactured several devices of his own invention, among them a non-freezing hydrant for use by municipal water plants in northern latitudes. He then became master-mechanic and superintendent of the Burlington & Lemoille Railroad in Vermont. In 1879 he removed to Calumet, Mich., and subsequently became assistant general superintendent in charge of machinery for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. Here he introduced labor-saving machinery that greatly increased the output of the mines and designed a locomotive for drawing ore cars which was pronounced by its builders, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the strongest locomotive made up to that time, 1887. He also made several improvements on the Ingersoll-Rand drills, for which he received a royalty from the Ingersoll-Rand Co. for twenty years. He next became general manager of the Canadian Copper Co's mines at Sudbury, Ontario, but in 1890, resigned and settling at Great Falls, Mont., established the Great Falls Iron Works, which became one of the most important industries in the state. He began the new enterprise with only half a dozen workmen primarily to supply the needs of local smelters but the demands for its products increased steadily, and by 1922, it required the services of more than 100 mechanics, and occupied a modern factory building, equipped with all the latest and most scientific appliances for the manufacture of milling, mining and oil drilling machinery and structural steel. The Great Falls Iron Works was incorporated in 1892 with a capital stock of $100,000 and Mr. Woodbury was its president until his death. He took a deep

interest in the growth of Great Falls and was interested in the development of the mining industry as a whole and owned stock in several such enterprises in Montana. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree. His character was marked by an unusual blending of gentleness and strength. He possessed extraordinary capacity for work and a mastery of many branches of mechanical engineering. The most friendly relationship existed between him and his employees. He was twice married, (1) May 1, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry C. Davis, of Nashua, N. H., by whom he had three children: Frederick Elwell; Mary Cerula; and Laurieta Atilda, wife of Albert I. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y. She died Sept. 3, 1867, and he was married (2) July 26, 1868, to Emma E., daughter of John W. Wayne, of Acton, Mass. Two children were born of his second marriage: Josephine Adele, wife of Warren Scott Blauvelt of Ann Arbor, Mich.; and Florentine Harriet, wife of Edward T. Wright. He died at Hudson, Wis., Nov. 22, 1918.

WOODBURY, Frederick Elwell, mining engineer, was born at Nashua, N. H., Apr. 7, 1862, son of Leander Seth (above) and Mary Elizabeth (Davis) Woodbury. He entered the employ of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., of which his father was assistant general superintendent, at the age of nineteen. After spending three years in the civil engineering department, he took a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and returned to the Calumet company as assistant mining engineer, being subsequently connected as chemist with its smelting works, and as expert in its milling and concentrating department. In 1890 he entered the employ of Ferdinand Schlesinger, of Milwaukee, Wis., as engineer of the Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., and thereafter was associated with Mr. Schlesinger until his death, excepting during two periods (1892–96 and 1898–1900), when he returned to the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. He was technical adviser in all the Schlesinger mining enterprises. He took an active part in the development of the Newport mine and was vice-president of the Newport Mining Co., and was identified with the development of the coke-oven plant of the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co., his most important work in connection therewith being the design and installation of a plant for the preparation and mechanical loading of foundry coke into box cars. He developed what is said to be the most complete mechanical process for preparing and loading foundry coke in the United States. He made several notable contributions to the improvement of mining and milling practices in the Lake Superior copper country. He developed, in 1899, the Woodbury system of concentration by which, contrary to all the then accepted theories and practices, the mixed sizes of ores are treated, thus largely eliminating preliminary sizing. For this work he designed the Woodbury slime classifier, middling and bull jigs, now in general use throughout the country. Another of his inventions was a mortar-discharging jig, a device for removing large pieces of native copper from stamp mortars. He was vice-president of the Great Falls Iron Works at Great Falls, Mont., from 1890 to 1895, his father having founded the enterprise. He made many investigations of mining properties in the United States, Canada and Mexico and only a short time before his death had supervised the preparation of plans for the development of a Kentucky coal property. He did much to advance his profession and to improve the processes of the industry with which he was identified. He was a man of strong character, generous and considerate in his treatment of others, possessing a keen zest for life and an unusually clear mind. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was married Dec. 29, 1887, to Helen Grant, daughter of John Duncan, superintendent of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., of Calumet, Mich. He was killed by accident in the Newport mine at Ironwood, Mich., Jan. 21, 1914.

WOODBURY, Mary Cerula, manufacturer, was born at Nashua, N. H., Mar. 24, 1864, daughter of Leander Seth and Mary Elizabeth (Davis) Woodbury. She was graduated at the Burlington (Vt.) high school in 1882. Being in delicate health, she found it necessary to seek a dry climate soon after graduation, and went to Great Falls, Mont., where her father subsequently established the Great Falls Iron Works. A year later, her health being restored, she joined her father in business, first in a clerical capacity and, after mastering the details of both manufacture and administration, as one of her father's chief assistants. She became a director of the company in 1896, and secretary-treasurer in 1898, and when her father's health began to fail, in 1907, she gradually assumed active management as the real executive head of the concern. Upon the reorganization of the company after her father's death, she was made president. She demonstrated her fitness in this unique position by doubling the output of the plant during the business depression that followed the world war. Miss Woodbury is in intimate and constant touch not only with the business offices of the iron works but with the machine shops, foundry, structural and blacksmith shops and other departments. She is quick to recognize indications of changes in business conditions and keeps fully abreast of all new developments affecting her field of effort. She has earned the respect and esteem of her co-workers of the sterner sex by her sound judgment, her grasp of industrial conditions, her attention to the workings of her own enterprise and her efforts to make it an instrument for the upbuilding of the community. Outside of business hours, her time is spent outdoors among her flower gardens, and her favorite recreations are walking and mountain climbing. She is a member of the Congregational church, the Order of the Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the National Federation of Professional and Business Women's Clubs, and the American Mining Congress.

LOCKE, Warren Andrew, musician, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 31, 1847, son of Andrew Jackson and Susan Durell (Ware) Locke. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Locke, who came from London, England, in 1635 and settled at Woburn, Mass. His wife was Mary Clarke, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Sarah Whittemore; their son Francis and his wife, Elizabeth Winship; their son Francis and his wife, Ruth Fessenden; their son Joseph and his wife, Mary Butterfield; their son Jonathan Locke and his wife, Margaret Wyes, grandparents of Warren Andrew

Locke. Francis Locke of the third generation, and Francis Locke of the fourth generation served with the continental army in the revolutionary war. Warren A. Locke was graduated at Harvard College in 1869 with the degree of A.B., receiving his A.M. in 1872, and for five years was master of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass. After a period of study abroad, he was organist and choir master of St. John's Church, Boston Highlands (Roxbury) during 1878–80, and served in a similar capacity at the First Parish Church, Cambridge, from 1880 to 1888. From the latter year until his death he was organist and choir master of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston. Mr. Locke was also prominently identified with the musical life at Harvard, as organist and choir master at Appleton Chapel during 1882–1910; director of the anniversary chorus upon the occasion of the 250th anniversary of Harvard College (1886); director of the chorus at the dedication of the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School (1906), and first director of the Harvard Alumni Chorus. He was musical editor of the "University Hymn Book for use in the Chapel of Harvard University" (1895). Mr. Locke was a founder of the American Guild of Organists and treasurer of its New England chapter; and a member of the Harvard Musical Association, Harvard Club (Boston), and the Oakley Country Club (Waverly, Mass.). Professional taste and ability characterized his leadership at the organ, and patience, faith and generosity were his dominant personal traits. He was married Oct. 10, 1878, to Madeline, daughter of Rev. Charles F. Weidemann, chaplain of the English Church in Hamburg, Germany, and had five children: Charles Warren, Henry Weidemann, Robert Wynter, Bradford Brooks and Arthur Ware Locke, the pianist. Warren A. Locke died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1920.

JOYCE, John Francis, journalist and legislator, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 20, 1863, son of Patrick Joyce, a native of county Tipperary, Ireland. At the age of twelve years, he became office boy for the Terre Haute "Gazette" and two years later was made a reporter on that newspaper, with which he was associated for a period of twenty-eight years, until the "Gazette" was absorbed by the "Tribune" in 1904. He remained with the latter newspaper for two more years and then abandoned journalism to open a fire insurance agency. In 1906 he was elected to the state legislature, where he took a leading part, as an independent in all reform legislation relative to civic and social welfare, agriculture, labor and education, and enjoyed the distinction of having more of his bills enacted into law than any other member during the session. These included the public depository law which required that all interest on public funds revert to the people; laws prohibiting the diversion of funds by insurance companies for political purposes and the increase of salaries of public officers during the terms of the incumbents; a law raising the standard of licensed druggists and pharmacists; a law to suppress more effectually the morphine trade, a sterilization law applicable to confirmed criminals, idiots, imbeciles and rapists; and a qualified adult probation law. From 1908 to 1916 he was clerk of Vigo county. At the close of his term he became a member of the fire insurance firm of Kelley, Wagner & Joyce, and later was associated with the T. R. Woodburn Printing Co. as director of its supplies department, until ill health forced his retirement. He was a dominant factor in the community service activities during the European war, and later was an active participant in the establishment of a community service center with educational and welfare clubs. He was the founder of the Terre Haute branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and was a member of the Young Business Men's Club and the Travelers' Protective Association. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and found his chief recreation in reading. He possessed a fund of unusually broad and exact information, and an intimate knowledge of public affairs. His wide range of human interests and his cordial personality secured for him a large circle of friends. He was married June 1, 1891, to May, daughter of Henry C. Le Van of Terre Haute, and died without issue at Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 1, 1921.

ELLIS, Edward Sylvester, author, was born in Geneva, O., Apr. 11, 1840, son of Sylvester and Mary (Alberty) Ellis, both natives of New York state. When he was six years of age his family removed to New Jersey, and he continued to reside in that state during the remainder of his life. He was graduated at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., in 1859, receiving also a commercial education in Providence, R. I. While in his teens he was vice-principal of a public school in Paterson, N. J.; he taught in other schools in New Jersey, including the State Normal School, and in Trenton was city superintendent of schools. It is related that while teaching school in Raritan, N. J., his popularity among his pupils was so great that he attracted to his little two-room schoolhouse many Somerville boys and girls, who deserted a much more comfortable school building and paid an extra fee for the opportunity of sitting under the fascinating young schoolmaster. Meanwhile he was winning success and reputation as an author. He had begun to write at an early age, at nineteen producing "Seth Jones," one of the most famous of the popular dime novels published by Erastus F. Beadle (q.v.). He abandoned teaching to devote all his time to writing and during 1870–80 he produced series after series of juvenile fiction on the themes of frontier life, Indian wars and adventure. They enjoyed a large popular sale which extended to the countries of Europe; "Seth Jones" had an edition of 500,000 and was printed in eleven languages. The most successful of his stories, some of which were published under the nom-de-plume of "Lieutenant R. H. Jayne," were: "Boys' Pioneer Series," "The Camp-Fires of General Lee," "The Great River Series," "The Hunters of the Ozark," "The White Mustang," "Among the Esquimaux," "Down the Mississippi," and "In the Apache Country." They are clean, wholesome and instructive, usually with a background of real history, and while abounding in such incidents as delight young readers, are manly and moral in their teachings. The author's ambition grew as he wrote; from the field of story-telling he passed into historical and educational writing. He produced two arithmetics, a physiology, several school histories, and other educational text-books. His "Eclectic Primary History of the United States" (1887), enjoyed widespread popularity until it was succeeded by his more elaborate "History of Our Country" (1896), in eight volumes, which was generally regarded as accurate, comprehensive and scholarly, free from sectional and political bias; its sale continued long after his death. His

other books are: "The Wonderful Story of Old" (1904); "Young People's Imitation of Christ" (1905), founded on the celebrated work of Thomas à Kempis; "The Story of the Greatest Nations," in ten volumes, in collaboration with Prof. Charles F. Horne (1901–10); "A School History of New Jersey" (1910), and, with Prof. Horne, edited a "History of the German People," in fifteen volumes (1916). Ellis was the first editor of "Golden Days," a weekly paper for the young, published in Philadelphia, and was at one time an active newspaper writer, serving as the New Jersey legislative correspondent for a number of New York and Philadelphia papers. He was interested in the establishment of the Trenton "Evening Times," to which he contributed many articles and a series of pen-and-ink portraits of leading legislators of the period, said to be the first effort at original pictorial work ever attempted by a New Jersey newspaper. Shortly before his death he contracted with the Edison Co. to supply for moving pictures a complete scenario of United States history from the settlement of Jamestown down to 1915. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 25, 1862, to Anne M. Deane, by whom he had four children: Wilmot Edward, U. S. regular army; Miriam Inez, wife of Col. L. T. Hillman; Lillian Deane, wife of Herbert W. Taylor; and Helen Ellis. They were divorced in the '80's, and he was married (2) Nov. 20, 1900, to Mrs. Clara Spalding Brown, who was on the staff of "Golden Days," and became a contributor to numerous magazines and newspapers on the Pacific coast. She is the author of "Life at Shut-in Valley" (1895), and "What Next; or, Shall a Man Live Again?" a compilation on immortality (1906). She was a charter member of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association; one of the two founders and later president of the Southern California Woman's Press Club, and a member of the executive committee of the Woman's Press Club of New York. Mr. Ellis died at Cliff Island, Casco Bay, Me., June 20, 1916.

SCHWARTZ, Herbert Woodworth, missionary, was born at Woodstock, Ill., Dec. 4, 1857, son of Seymour Tewalt and Mary Emily (Swift) Schwartz. He was educated in the Canaseraga (N. Y.) high school and the New York State Normal School, Cortland, and was graduated at the college of medicine of Syracuse (N. Y.) University in 1884 with the degree of M.D. He took post-graduate work at Herring Medical College of Chicago, Ill., in 1900. Immediately following his graduation he was appointed medical missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church to Japan and left at once for that country. He was stationed at Sendai, where a prosperous church was established. The late Bishop Harris called Dr. Schwartz a great "Hibachi Dendosha" or "Fireside Evangelist." One professor of Aoyama Tokyo wrote of his life and work in Japan: "If all the people of America were such as Dr. and Mrs. Schwartz, we would under no circumstance misunderstand or enter willingly into complications with her." Their home was a hospital where all in need found health and hospitality. Except for a few years when impaired health compelled him to return to the United States, he labored continuously in Japan. During the last seven years of his life there, he also served the American Bible Society of Yokohama as general secretary, and succeeded in obtaining government permission to give a copy of the Bible to every inmate in all state prisons, which was considered a remarkable victory for Christian missions in Japan and a fitting culmination to his years of service. Returning to America in 1916, he gave his services for a year and a half to the centenary movement of the Methodist Episcopal church, as office secretary of the Buffalo area with headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y. He was a member of the Oregon conference of his church and, for a number of years, secretary of the Japan conference. He was a life member of the Japanese Red Cross and a member of the International Hahnemann Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Sendai Medical Society of Japan, and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. His medical work brought him prominence in Japan and made many life long friends for him. He was married Aug. 22, 1884, to Lola, daughter of Richard Reynolds of Syracuse, N. Y., and they had five children: Seymour Crandall, major, medical corps, U. S. army; Warren Reynolds; Karl; Ruth Patterson, wife of J. F. Steiner, and Miriam Lola Schwartz, wife of Robert G. Bell. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1921.

CLARK, Lafayette, banker, was born in Dover, Vt., June 7, 1801, son of Samuel (q.v.) and Susan (Johnson) Clark. He removed to West Brattleboro, Vt., at the age of fourteen and after receiving his education in district schools and at Brattleboro Academy he became associated with his father, in 1822, in the management of the latter's store. He was made a partner five years thereafter and so remained until 1831, when the business was disposed of. He was president and trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank for many years and served for four years as president of the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro, of which he was a director for nine years. He was a member of the Vermont legislature during 1843–44, a justice of the peace for forty-five years, town clerk for eighteen years, town treasurer for seventeen years and selectman and lister for varying periods. For more than fifty years he was a trustee of Brattleboro Academy. Politically he was a Republican and, in religion, a Congregationalist. In every one of the various positions he filled in the community he proved himself worthy of honor and trust, a faithful and efficient public servant. He was married April, 1828, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Russell Fitch, a physician and surgeon of West Brattleboro. He had no children but fathered the orphaned children of his youngest brother, Stanford Russell. He died at West Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 21, 1881.

WIGMAN, John Henry Mary, lawyer, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, Aug. 15, 1835, son of James B. and Matilda (Doorenboos) Wigman. He came to the United States in 1848 with Rev. Theodore Van den Broek, a Dominican missionary, and began teaching in Fr. Van den Broek's mission school at Little Chute, Wis., where the pupils were chiefly half-breeds, Canadians and Indians. Subsequently he taught at Wrightstown and Green Bay, Wis., and at the latter place was justice of the peace, town clerk and town treasurer. There he also began the study of law, completing his law training under the preceptorship of T. R. Hudd, at Appleton, Wis., and upon being admitted to the bar in 1864, began the practice of his profession at Appleton with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Hudd & Wigman. While in Appleton he served as district attorney of Outagamie county for three terms. In 1868 the firm opened an office at Green Bay, and two years later Mr. Wigman took up his residence there. In 1889 the firm

dissolved, and he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Patrick Henry Martin, as Wigman & Martin. Other members of the Martin family later joined the firm, and the senior partner withdrew from the partnership in 1913, although he did not relinquish practice until 1917, when he finally retired with a record of fifty-seven years at the Wisconsin bar. He was one of the most able lawyers in the state, and was frequently victorious when defeat seemed imminent. Mr. Wigman was an organizer of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin in 1885, a benevolent association, and was its president until his death. He was made, by papal authority, a Knight of St. Gregory the Great (1887). During 1893–97 he was U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and in that position he successfully defended the United States in the locally celebrated Fox and Wisconsin river overflow cases and the cases of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Co., which established the permanent right of the United States to navigate the Fox river by enjoining adjacent mill owners from using the water below a certain level. He was also instrumental in having the congress abolish the fee system and fix a salary for the U. S. district attorneys and U. S. marshals. He was a member of the national, state and county bar associations. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 30, 1857, to Matilda Lyonnais, of Bay Settlement, Wis., who died in 1876; and (2) in 1876, to Jane Meagher, of Green Bay, Wis. He left seven children: John C.; Mary, wife of P. H. Martin; Ellen, wife of J. F. Watermolen; Elizabeth, wife of James Heart; Anna; Josephine, wife of Charles Wieber; and Margaret, wife of John V. Diener. Mr. Wigman died at Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 31, 1920.

BROSS, Ernest, editor, was born at Newaygo, Mich., Sept. 1, 1860, son of Harmon and Lydia A. (Kingsbury) Bross. His ancestors served in the revolutionary war, and his father served as a lieutenant in the Federal army during the civil war, later becoming a Congregational clergyman of Lincoln, Nebr. His mother was known as a writer under the pen name of "Lily Lea." The son secured his college training chiefly by teaching, and was graduated at Doane College, Crete, Nebr., in 1881, with the degree of A.B. Later the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him. He did reportorial and editorial work on the Omaha "Bee" during 1882–86, and the ensuing seventeen years were spent on the staff of the Portland (Ore.) "Oregonian," as star reporter and editorial writer 1887–97, and as managing editor 1897–1904. For a period during these years, he was associated in his editorial work with Harvey W. Scott. In 1904 he entered upon his long career as managing editor of the Indianapolis (Ind.) "Star," and at the time of his death was editorial dean of the Shaffer group of newspapers. He was a frequent contributor of verse and essays to magazines. Mr. Bross had a great fund of historical and literary information at his command, and his style follows the highest standards in journalism. He analyzed the events of which he wrote with keen discrimination, buoyant optimism and a generous sense of humor, and his editorials were known for their originality, directness, condensation, perspective and fairness. He was married Sept. 12, 1894, to Anne Dickson, daughter of William Parker of Baltimore, Md., and they had two children: Harmon Parker, and Constance Bross, wife of Harold Eckley. Mr. Bross died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31, 1923.

FLOOD, Henry Delaware, lawyer and congressman, was born in Appomattox county, Va., Sept. 2, 1865, son of Joel West and Ella (Faulkner) Flood. His father, a native of Virginia, was a major in the Confederate army. The son attended Washington and Lee University and was graduated at the college of law of the University of Virginia with the degree of LL. B. in 1886. In that year he was admitted to the Virginia bar and began the practice of law at Appomattox. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1887, reëlected in 1889, and elected to the state senate in 1891, 1895 and 1899. During the entire period of his senatorship he was also state attorney for Appomattox county, having thrice been elected to that office for four year terms. He was a presidential elector in 1892, and a member of the 57th to the 66th congresses (1902–21), from the 10th Virginia district. He was recognized as one of the Democratic leaders in the lower house of congress and for two decades was an active sponsor of new legislation. As chairman of the house committee on territories, he was author of the resolution admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood, and organizing Alaska as a territory. As chairman of the house foreign affairs committee in 1917, he introduced the resolution declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and the imperial governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary. During the period that followed, he was an active supporter of the President's war policies. In addition to his congressional duties, Mr. Flood was a member of the Virginia state constitutional convention of 1901–02; delegate-at-large to several national Democratic conventions, and three months before his death was made Democratic state chairman for Virginia. Mr. Flood was known for his sagacity in political and public life and his eloquent and effective oratory. For four decades he was actively identified with the history of Virginia. He was a member of various bar associations, the Phi Beta Kappa society, and the Masonic fraternity, and served as member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Virginia, his alma mater. He was married, Apr. 18, 1914, to Anna, daughter of Robert Portner, of Manassas, Va. They had two children, Henry Delaware, Jr., and Bolling Byrd Flood. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1921.

RIGGS, Walter Merritt, educator, was born at Orangeburg, S. C., Jan. 24, 1873, son of Harpin and Emma Julia (Gowan) Riggs, and a descendant of colonial New England stock. He was graduated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, in 1893, with the degree of B.S., receiving the degree of E. and M.E. in 1894. In the latter year he took special work in physics at the summer session of Cornell University, and became instructor in physics 1894–96 at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. From 1896 to 1901 he was instructor in electrical and mechanical engineering in Clemson Agricultural College, S. C., and from 1901 to 1911, professor and director of the engineering department of this institution. He was acting president of the institution during 1910–11, and in the latter year was elected its president. During Prof. Riggs' administration the attendance was increased more than fifty per cent., and its inventory value increased by about one-third. The entrance standards were raised, old courses of study were im-

proved and new courses were added in agriculture, agricultural education, chemistry, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, and architecture. In addition to his college duties he was a consulting engineer during 1901–11, and thereafter was consulting professor in electrical engineering. In 1916 he was chairman of the South Carolina committee of the naval consulting board of the United States, and during the European war he served as member of the South Carolina state council of defense and chairman of its committee on education and research. He was representative for vocational education of the Y. M. C. A. in Paris, March, 1919; field representative of the same organization for vocational education at Chaumont, April, 1919, and field organizer for vocational education, army educational corps, American expeditionary forces, at Beaune, Cote d'Or, France, May-June, 1919. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and member of the Land Grant College Engineering Association (president); the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations (vice-president and member of the executive committee); the Southern Conference for Education and Industry (member of executive board); the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association (president), and the South Carolina Intercollegiate Athletic Association (president). He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Dec. 22, 1897, to Marie Louise, daughter of Martin V. Moore of Auburn, Ala., and died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1924.

MANN, Parker, artist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 6, 1852, son of Alexander and Caroline (Parker) Mann, and grandson of Donald Mann, who came from Scotland with his father, Alexander Mann, about 1805 and settled near Rochester, N. Y., where he became a Presbyterian clergyman. He was a student at the University of Rochester but left before graduation on account of ill health. In 1874 he began his art studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he came under the tutelage of Alexander Cabanel. He was engaged in painting in Washington and New York city for the greater part of the period 1887–1908, during which he made occasional journeys to England, France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. He worked in pastel in his earlier career, but achieved greater success in oils, specializing in landscapes. His best pictures are of salt-marsh scenes. He loved to paint a little stream wandering through fields, with its reflections and flowering banks. His most notable canvases are: "Breaking Clouds," "Winter Moonrise," "The Road Across the Moor," "Salt Marshes," "Dusk," "Bleak Winter," and "A Swampy Field." They are sincere and poetic interpretations of nature, characterized by richness in color and simplicity of treatment. For years he exhibited at the Art Club in Philadelphia, the Boston Art Club, the Washington Water Color Club, the Society of Washington Artists, the New York Water Color Club and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was full of generous enthusiasm for the talent of others, and frequently gave encouragement to younger American artists by purchasing their paintings. Mr. Mann showed some skill in architecture. He was a member of the Society of Washington Artists, the Salmagundi Club, and the Nassau Club of Princeton, N. J. He was an enthusiastic walker and a powerful swimmer, having on one occasion saved four persons from drowning. He was twice married: (1) June 29, 1884, to Julia, daughter of Elias Berger Mullany of New York city; she died in 1910, and he was married (2) Dec. 14, 1911, to Mary Lee, daughter of J. M. Miller of Milwaukee, Wis. He died in Princeton, N. J., Dec. 14, 1918.

GANNETT, Henry, geographer, was born at Bath, Me., Aug. 24, 1846, son of Michael Farley and Susan (Church) Gannett. He was descended from Matthew Gannett, who emigrated from England in 1638 and settled at Scituate, Mass., and his wife Hannah Andrews, the line being through their son Joseph and his wife Deborah (Coombs) Sharp; their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Hayward; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Latham and their son Maj. Barzillai and his wife Elizabeth Farley, the grandparents of Henry Gannett. He was graduated B.S. at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, in 1869, and the following year received the degree of M.E. at the Hooper Mining School of the same university. For two years he was assistant at the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, accompanying Prof. Pickering to Spain in 1871 to observe a total eclipse of the sun. Upon his return he was appointed topographer from the western division of the U. S. geological survey of the territories under Dr. F. V. Hayden, serving in that capacity for seven years. He thus became a pioneer explorer and topographer of the vast empire which the Louisiana purchase added to our national domain, discovering and christening many mountain peaks and hidden lakes. He was the first to survey Yellowstone park and was among the first to ascend Mt. Whitney. It was in recognition of such pioneer work that his associates gave the name "Mount Gannett" to the highest peak in the Wind river range in Wyoming. He was the geographer of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth censuses and in that capacity made notable contributions to the source of geography. He was the first American to recognize that geography and statistics are twin sisters of science and in the census of 1880 every enumeration district in the United States, some 2,000 in number, was for the first time defined in advance for the guidance of the enumerator through his efforts. He made the rearrangement of the geographical divisions of the United States, such as the New England states, the North Atlantic states, etc., and developed to its present high degree of effectiveness the graphic method of presenting the results of statistical inquiries, his statistical atlas of 1880 marking a new epoch in cartography. Mr. Gannett was also assistant director of the Cuban and Porto Rican census in 1899, the Philippine census in 1902 and the Cuban census in 1906. By his ingenuity in visualizing statistical results and using a variety of symbols to meet special conditions, he brought all branches of statistics within the ready comprehension of the people and made possible the introduction and successful use of the lantern slide in the teaching both of geography and statistics. But Mr. Gannett's most eminent service to the science of geography was as chief geographer of the U. S. geological survey, to which he was appointed July 1, 1882. The system of topography which he built up is recognized in other countries as the equal of any, and remains practically unchanged. His work commanded such wide approval that new legislation soon extended the topographical survey from the public domain, to which it was confined originally, to cover the en-

tire United States. Forty per cent. of this great undertaking was completed under his direction during a period of twenty-five years; he was given the title of "the father of American map-making." With Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, he organized the U. S. board of geographic names, now the geographic board, originally an unofficial organization composed of ten governmental geographers to eliminate the confusion and contradiction in geographic names appearing in governmental publications. So important did its work become that Pres. Harrison, on Sept. 4, 1890, issued an executive order constituting the board an agency of the government and directing that all unsettled questions concerning geographic nomenclature and orthography be referred to it, its decisions being accepted as the final authority. Dr. Mendenhall was its chairman until 1894, when Mr. Gannett succeeded him to serve until his death. He was the geographer and secretary of the conservation commission appointed by Pres. Roosevelt in 1908, edited its voluminous report on the nation's natural resources, and supervised the work of examining and mapping the forest reserves of the country for the commission. A pioneer in the field of American forest geography, his published papers on irrigation, precipitation and related subjects constitute important contributions to our knowledge of the natural causes which control forest distribution. He was one of the founders and president of both the Cosmos Club of Washington and the National Geographic Society. He was the author of "Dictionary of Altitudes" (1884); "Manual of Topographic Methods" (1893); "Commercial Geography," with Carl L. Garrison and Edwin J. Houston (1895), and "The Building of a Nation" (1895). He was secretary of the eighth international geographic congress held at Washington in 1904. Occupying a position of unquestioned preëminence in the field of American geography, he was honored by many learned and scientific societies, being a corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society, the Scottish Society of Geography, the Geographical Society of France, and received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1899. Mr. Gannett was a man of intellectual strength, deep convictions, modest and unassertive, and kind and helpful to his younger associates in the field of scientific endeavor. He was married Nov. 24, 1874, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel Frye Chase of Saco, Me., and their children were: Alice P.; Mary, wife of Gordon T. Backus and Farley Gannett. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1914.

JONES, Edwin, manufacturer, was born at Jackson, O., Dec. 12, 1863, son of Eben and Ann (Williams) Jones, and grandson of Thomas T. Jones, who came from Wales, built an iron manufacturing plant at Jefferson Furnace, Jackson co., O., and later two furnaces at Jackson. His father was an iron-maker and banker. After a brief period in the coal business, Edwin Jones founded the Crown Pipe & Foundry Co., manufacturers of soil pipe and fittings and was its president and active manager. At the time of his death, it had a capital stock of $133,000, and annual sales aggregating $600,000. He was interested in the development of Jackson, built the Cambrian Hotel, and aided in bringing there the car shops and the plant of the Diamond Flint Glass Co. During the European war he was chairman of the Liberty Loan and war savings stamp sales campaigns in Jackson county. He carried into politics the same force, frankness, energy and tirelessness that marked his business activities, and became a successful party manager. He was the Republican leader in the 10th (Ohio) district, and for many years represented his district on the Republican state central committee. In 1914 he was made chairman of the state executive committee, and conducted the campaign resulting in the election of Frank B. Willis as governor and Warren G. Harding as U. S. senator. He loved the political battle and was a tireless fighter, considering opposition a thing to be met and overcome. He fought openly and courageously and never took an unfair advantage. His clean principles and intense patriotism made him a high type of political leader. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and an ardent supporter of all musical movements. He was married May 14, 1887, to Lola, daughter of Dr. William Williams, of Centreville, O., and had three children: Donald, Dwight and Lillian Jones. He died at Columbus, O., Feb. 3, 1921.

PHILLIPS, John Benjamin, underwriter, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1854, son of John B. and Katherine (Bennett) Phillips. He completed his education in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and began his business career as a merchandise broker in New York city. In 1877 he formed a partnership with William W. Owens to engage in the insurance business. After the firm of Owens & Phillips was incorporated, Mr. Phillips served as vice-president and treasurer until his death. His residence was at Glen Ridge, N. J., and he had summer homes at Belle Terre, L. I., and Woodmont-on-the-Sound, Conn. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York, and served on the board of the American Defense Society. He found his chief recreation in golfing and automobiling. Mr. Phillips was a man of sound judgment and generous impulses, possessing a wide circle of friends and still wider circle of admirers and followers. He was married Apr. 21, 1880, to Helen, daughter of Gilbert B. Brooks of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two sons: Percival and John B. Phillips, Jr. He died in East Orange, N. J., Apr. 11, 1921.

BENNETT, Alden Joseph, banker, was born at Harpersfield, Delaware co., N. Y., June 25, 1847, son of Phineas Lounsbury and Minerva (Hakes) Bennett. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Bennett, an Englishman, who settled at Newport, R. I. about 1630, the line of descent being traced through his son Robert, who married Anne Cory; their son Robert and his wife, Almy; their son John and his wife, Thankful Soule; their son Alden and his wife, Elizabeth Vail, and their son Isaac and his wife, Anna Losee, who were the grandparents of Alden J. Bennett. In 1862 he entered the engineering class at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., and was graduated with the degree of C. E. in 1866. He was in Green River, Wyo., on the engineering staff of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., from 1868 until the completion of the road the next year, and after a brief period engaged in mining and milling in Nevada, he settled in Virginia City, Mont., in 1870, where he was in turn a surveyor, teacher, ranchman, superintendent of schools for Madison county, and bookkeeper in the bank of

Henry Elling. In 1879 he was one of the organizers of the banking firm of Raymond, Harrington & Co., which became Hall, Harrington & Co., in 1884, Hall & Bennett in 1888 and was incorporated as the Madison State Bank, in 1903, Mr. Bennett serving as its president until his death. He was president also of the Bank of Twin Bridges (Mont.), Silver Bow National Bank of Butte, Mont., and the National Life Insurance Co., and a director in the Alder Gulch Consolidated Mining Co. of Montana. A leader in Republican politics, he was a member of the Montana house of representatives during 1904–07, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and member of the appropriations committee. He was alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892, and delegate to the convention of 1908, where he was a member of the committee on platforms and resolutions. He was for fifteen years chairman of the Republican central committee for Madison county; for many years a member of the state committee and of its executive committee, and a member of the territorial and state committee representing Madison county. During 1878–86 he was chairman of the Madison county committee. He was mayor of Virginia City during 1888–89 and 1896, and at various times was a member of the board of aldermen. He was vice-president (1903) for Montana of the American Bankers' Association, president (1905) Montana State Bankers' Association, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A sterling pioneer, and a natural leader of men, with superior mental capacity and ideals, Mr. Bennett stood always on the side of right and justice. He was often called the best loved man in Montana. He was married, Nov. 21, 1878, to Mary, daughter of Henry Hedges Prout, an Episcopal clergyman of Virginia City, Mont., and had three children: Minerva Maria, Henry Phineas, and Lyman Hakes Bennett. He died at Virginia City, Mont., Feb. 13, 1919.

LINDSAY, Alexander M., merchant, was born at Stewarton, Ayreshire, Scotland, Apr. 27, 1841, the son of a physician. He attended school at Stewarton until he was thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a draper in Kilamock. He entered the service of a large general store in Glasgow in 1861, came to the United States two years later and settled in Boston. There he became associated with the firm of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, the largest dry goods establishment in the city at that time and was known as an expert salesman and judge of dry goods. He became an authority on the technical details of his work, and five years after his arrival in Boston, founded "The Boston Store" in Rochester, N. Y., in association with John Curr and Rufus A. Sibley. The name subsequently became Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, and the business grew to such proportions that by 1920 the firm required a floor space of fourteen acres, it employed 2,500 persons, and maintained branches at Erie and Titusville, Pa.; Hartford, Conn., and Minneapolis, Minn., and purchasing agencies were established in New York city, London and Manchester, England; France; Chemnitz, Germany and in Switzerland. The initial success of the enterprise was largely attributable to the democratic practice adopted in the beginning. Two years after the opening, a wholesale department was established and both departments enjoyed equal growth and development. Continued increases in business necessitated repeated enlargements, and after the disastrous fire of 1904 in Rochester, the firm removed to its present site (1923) at the corner of Main and Clinton streets. He was also vice-president of the Monroe County Savings Bank and the Security Trust Co.; a director of the Alliance Bank, the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, and New York State Railways Co., and director and original stockholder of the Eastman Kodak Co. He was an active member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lindsay was active in the promotion of the Mechanics Institute of Rochester, in which he was a director for many years, and gave liberally to many local charities, particularly the Rochester Friendly Home, of which he was president for twenty-two years and a director for thirty years. The last eight years of his life were devoted to orange culture and to foreign travel, his favorite source of recreation. In his religious affiliations he was a Presbyterian. He was a kindly counselor to friends and a citizen with active interest in the welfare of his country. He was married in 1871, to Adelaide, daughter of Jesse V. Hatch, of Rochester, N. Y., and had seven children: Alexander M., Jr.; Jesse W.; R. Bruce; Harriet, wife of Arthur Kaime of St. Louis, Mo.; Marion, wife of Daniel M. Beach; Jean, wife of J. A. Du Puy; and Adelaide, wife of James Thomson. He died in Rochester, N. Y., July 15, 1920.

ALDRICH, Edgar, jurist, was born at Pittsburg, N. H., Feb. 5, 1848, son of Ephraim C. and Adeline Bedel (Haynes) Aldrich, and grandson of Ephraim C. Aldrich, who removed with his family from Connecticut to New Hampshire. His father was a deputy provost marshal in the civil war. From the academy at Colebrook, N. H., he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated LL.B. in 1868. He was immediately admitted to the bar and practiced at Colebrook until his removal to Littleton Jan. 1, 1881. He was the partner of Hon. George A. Bingham, until the latter's second appointment to the supreme bench in December, 1884. While at Colebrook he was twice appointed solicitor for Coos county, and in 1884 was elected a member of the state legislature. Although without previous legislative experience, he was made speaker of the house, and acquitted himself in a manner which would have done credit to a veteran parliamentarian. At the outset of his professional career, Judge Aldrich specialized in the preparation and trial of causes and took delight in the exciting legal and forensic contests which have characterized the practice of the Coos and Grafton bars. One of the most important cases in which he was engaged, and one in which he added greatly to his reputation was that of the Connecticut River Lumber Co. vs. Olcott Falls Co. This was a bill in equity to regulate water-rights of Connecticut. The constitutional right of trial by jury, under article twenty of the Bill of Rights was in question and his exhaustive oral argument was regarded by the court as of sufficient value to warrant its publication in full in volume 65, New Hampshire Reports. He was appointed district judge by Pres. Harrison in 1891; and almost contemporaneously with the appointment came the act of congress creating the circuit court of appeals for the relief of the supreme court, to which questions of law are taken from the various district and circuit courts. This act largely increased the duties of the federal judges,

and Judge Aldrich found his time very fully occupied, having been called largely into service in the Massachusetts district. He was an able public speaker and delivered a number of notable addresses, among them: "Shall Law and Trial Courts Be Separated?"; a eulogy of Gen. Marston; "Delays Incident to Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts" before the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association; "Indian Stream Territory and the Northern Boundary," and "Colonel Timothy Bedel (his great-great-grandfather), the Foremost Soldier of Northern New England in the War of the Revolution," before the New Hampshire Historical Society. Judge Aldrich was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1903 and his speech on trusts and monopolies attracted wide attention. He was a contributor to the "North American Review" and other magazines. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1891, and that of LL.D. by the University of Michigan in 1907 and by the University of Colorado in 1920. He was married at Colebrook, N. H., Oct. 7, 1872, to Louise M., daughter of Samuel K. Remick, and had one daughter, Florence, wife of Howard S. Kniffin of Cedarhurst, L. I. He died in Littleton, N. H., Sept. 15, 1921.

ELLIS, George Edwin, mayor and banker, was born at Belleville, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1864, son of Caleb and Christiana (Ellis) Ellis. His father and mother were cousins. He was graduated at Syracuse University in 1885, the youngest of his class and the recipient of several honors, including a mathematical prize. After spending a short period in Colorado as treasurer of a ranching company, he settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the loan and real estate business. He was one of the organizers of the old Western Baseball League in 1894, and purchased the franchise of the Grand Rapids team in that league, which he owned for three years. He was the dominant factor in forming the old Atlantic Baseball League, taking the Newark (N. J.) franchise, which he operated for two seasons. He established a stock and grain brokerage business in Grand Rapids in 1897, and conducted it with much success until his election as mayor. His political career began in 1904 with his election to the Michigan house of representatives from Kent county. Two years later he was elected mayor of Grand Rapids, and was reëlected five times consecutively, serving for a period of ten years. He inaugurated a number of reforms and saved the taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars. It had been his intention to decline a third nomination, but when an opposing newspaper declared his decision a wise one, because the people had had enough of him, he publicly announced that he would run again, and was elected for three more terms. He was defeated in 1916, but in 1918, after Grand Rapids had adopted the commission form of government, he was elected commissioner-at-large and reëlected in 1920. In 1917 Mr. Ellis organized a private bank under the name of Ellis 4% Bank, and its success was such that at his death it had four branches in the city, and deposits aggregating $4,753,000. During the last years of his life he was chairman of the city finance and taxation committees, and the equalization and legislative committees of the board of supervisors, and he was also a member of the committees on appeals and buildings of the city commission. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (life), Knights of Pythias, and Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Ellis was a man of many attainments; he was remarkably successful in all his business ventures, and was one of the most unique characters in Michigan public life. Upon entering politics he was handicapped by vituperative attacks on his past business and personal career, but his bitterest enemies were forced to admit that his service as legislator was the best that Kent county had ever received, and that the office of mayor was honestly administered. He was a man of few words, with keen intuitions, accurate judgment, a quiet and unobtrusive manner, and a sagacious and active mind. He held the confidence of his fellow-citizens until the last, and his judgment and advice were so highly prized that during his last days the commission managers held their regular meetings at his bedside. Mr. Ellis was married Nov. 17, 1891, to Mary Ellen, daughter of John N. Huff of Arkansas. He died without issue at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 10, 1921.

KNAPP, George, journalist, was born at Montgomery, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1814. His parents removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1819, and there the son received his early education under the instruction of Elihu H. Shepard, a noted schoolmaster of his day. At the age of thirteen he became a printer's apprentice in the office of the "Missouri Republican," which had been founded in 1808 as the "Missouri Gazette," the name being changed to "Missouri Republican" in 1822. Natural aptitude, reënforced by diligent application, enabled him quickly to master the art of printing, and in 1834 he purchased a part interest in the book and job department. In 1837 he became one of the proprietors of the paper as a member of the firm of Chambers, Harris & Knapp. In 1854, after the death of Chambers, he purchased the interests of Harris and Chambers' widow, and with his brother, John Knapp, and Nathaniel Paschall, established the firm of George Knapp & Co., which ever since has owned and conducted the paper, the name being changed in 1888 to the St. Louis "Republic." For thirty years George Knapp was the senior member of the firm, and under his management the "Republic" became one of the largest and most influential journals of the Middle West. A wonderfully fertile mind and the personal attributes of firmness, unswerving integrity, universal benevolence and the courage to announce, maintain and defend his views on public questions gave him rank among the notable men of his generation. He endeavored to make his paper clean and decent, devoted solely to serving the interests of the community, state and nation, and full of legitimate, current news, and honest, intelligent editorials welcome alike in the home and in places of business. These high aims he cherished and successfully maintained throughout the period of his management. There was no enterprise looking to the advancement of St. Louis in which he was not at the front. He was a promoter of the Eads bridge, the Southern Hotel, and the Merchants' Exchange; he conceived the scheme of separating the city from the county of St. Louis and the abolition of dual governments; he was a pioneer advocate of permanent and extensive street paving, public school system and public library. He opposed bossism in politics and refused to support unworthy nominees of his own party. He was a lieutenant in

the St. Louis Grays in the Mexican war, later being promoted to captain and lieutenant colonel. He championed the Union cause in the civil war and did much to temper the rigors of military rule in Missouri. In his later years he traveled extensively in Europe. He was married in December, 1840, to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas McCarten of St. Louis and had three daughters and nine sons. He died at sea, September, 1883, when returning from a trip to Europe.

PENNOCK, John Downer, chemist, was born at Morristown, Vt., Aug. 16, 1860, son of Samuel McMaster and Alma (Tinker) Pennock. He was graduated at Harvard University in the academic course in 1883, and the following year served that institution as instructor in chemistry. In 1884 he went to Syracuse, N. Y., to become chemist for the Solvay Process Co., manufacturers of alkali products, which had been founded by Rowland Hazard and W. B. Cogswell in 1808. He remained with this company, in varying capacities, until his death. He was its chief chemist from 1886 to 1912, and also from the date of its organization, of the Semet-Solvay Co., builders and operators of by-product coke ovens throughout the United States. In 1912 he became general manager of the Solvay Process Co. During his service with these firms he was engaged, mainly, in perfecting the manufacture of alkali, and in the manufacture of coke and its by-products. The companies with which Mr. Pennock was associated became pioneers in the United States in the commercial production of benzole, synthetic phenole, picric acid, and in the utilization of coke-oven gas for city lighting. He took out numerous patents, and published papers on ammonia, magnesia and the alkali and coke-oven industries. He played a part also in the production of potash from the Utah and California salt beds in the possession of the Solvay Process Co. He made frequent trips to Europe for the study of the industries in which he was engaged. When the United States government entered the European war in 1917, he was appointed chairman of the alkali and chlorine section of the chemicals division of the War Industries Board, working in collaboration with others prominent in the chemical industry. When, in the following year, the alkali and chlorine section was made a separate unit of the chemicals division, Mr. Pennock continued to contribute his valuable services in spite of the tremendous demands upon his energy necessitated by the increase in the enormous output of war chemicals demanded of his companies. It was he who handled the allocation of government orders within each group, producing principally caustic soda, soda ash, potash, chlorine and its compounds. On purely technical matters involving the production and use of heavy chemicals for war purposes, he spent much time in conferences at Washington. At the same time at home he was a leader in molding the spirit of aggressive patriotism. He found his chief recreation in golf, tennis, sailing, riding, and managing his dairy farm. He was United States delegate to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry held in Berlin, Germany, in 1903, and was on the Belgian Jury of Awards during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. He was prominent in strengthening the chemical department at Harvard, and later a member of the committee to increase the university endowment. He was a trustee of the George Junior Republic. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Electro-Chemical Society, the Syracuse Chemical Society (president, 1902-03), and the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, the Onondaga Golf, the Citizens', the Onondaga Country, the Harvard and the University clubs of Syracuse, and the Chemists' and Harvard clubs of New York city. He was an original observer and thinker to whom questions of philosophy and problems in science were of equal interest. Mr. Pennock was married June 17, 1890, to Una, daughter of Stanley Bagg, a pioneer resident of Syracuse, and had five children: Stanley Bagg; John Winthrop, who served in the European war as a second lieutenant; Ruth H., wife of Richard Henry Pass of Syracuse; Marian B., and Helen Pennock. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1921.

DAVIDSON, Charles, educator and philologist, was born at Streetsboro, O., July 29, 1852, son of David Botsford and Jeanette (Parker) Davidson. His father, of Scotch ancestry, was descended from James Davidson who settled at Milford, Conn., early in its history. He was graduated from Yale College in 1841 and from Yale Divinity School in 1845; he went west as a home missionary in 1846 and for more than twenty years was in active service in Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa. Charles Davidson, the son, received his early education in district schools in Iowa and at Grinnell Academy. He was given the degree of B.A. by Iowa (now Grinnell) College in 1875 and that of M.A. in 1878; was a graduate student in Latin, French, Gothic, Sanskrit, and comparative philology at Yale University during 1876–77; was a special student at the University of California from 1887 to 1890; and was engaged in special research at Yale University during 1891–92, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. His doctor's thesis, "Studies in the English Mystery Plays," was published in 1892 by the authority of Yale University, and widely distributed. In 1878, after graduation, he married Hannah Amelia Noyes, daughter of Spencer Williams and Mary Packard Noyes of Abington, Mass., and Independence, Iowa. They had one daughter who died in infancy. For many years they taught together, and throughout life each coöperated with the other in literary work. His work as an educator began when he was sixteen and continued almost without interruption until his death. This service was given in nine states, and was so distributed that he gained an intimate acquaintance with the various educational activities of the northern states. At sixteen he taught the district school in an upper room of his father's house in Chester, Iowa. As an undergraduate he taught classes in the college preparatory school. During 1878–79 he taught languages in Mitchell Seminary, Iowa. In 1879 he went with his wife to Minneapolis, where he founded Minneapolis Academy, of which he was principal for five years. He was superintendent of the public schools of Dalles City, Ore., from 1884 to 1886, and master in English at the Belmont (Calif.) School from 1889 to 1893. He was then (1893–94) assistant professor of English at the University of Indiana and during 1894–96 was associate professor of English at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland. He was visiting professor of English linguistics and literature at the University of Chicago for the summer session of 1895. The following year he was appointed English inspector under the University of the State of New York, which en-

trusted to him the task of reorganizing and advancing the teaching of English in the high schools of the state. During his eight years of service in this capacity, 1896–1904, he systematized the syllabus of instruction with gratifying results and obtained a high quality of instruction from teachers. He was called to the University of Maine as professor of education in 1906 and while occupying that chair organized for the first time in this university, courses for the training of high school teachers and courses in school administration and methods for superintendents and principals. He resigned this position in 1911 and went to live in Claremont, Calif., where he ended his days. He was the author of "Studies in the English Mystery Plays," (1892); "Miracle-Plays, Mysteries and Moralities," (1896); "Phonology of the Stressed Vowels in Beowulf," (1891); "The Play of the Weavers of Coventry," (1894); "English in the Secondary School," (1896); "The Aims and Organization of Instruction in Composition," (1904); "Leaves from an English Inspector's Note-Book," (1903); "The Necessary Equipment of Teachers of English," (1904); "English Composition in the Grades," (1905); "English a Factor in the Training of a Business Man," (1904); "A Guide to English Syntax," (1903); "Motor Work and Formal Studies in the Primary Grades," (1911); and "Active Citizenship," (1915). He also wrote various reviews, monographs and papers on education and the teaching of English and at his death left several unpublished manuscripts. In pure scholarship, he stood in the front rank of men who have specialized in English. In leadership he was a man of unusual ability and the plans inaugurated by him continued effective in positions held by him long after he retired. But, preëminently, he was a teacher; his great usefulness consisted in his ability to create interest and enthusiasm, to inspire teachers with high ideals and, at the same time, to suggest practical methods of instruction. He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and of Phi Beta Kappa. He died at Claremont, Calif., Nov. 24, 1919.

DAVIDSON, Hannah Amelia ("H. A. Davidson"), editor, author and educator, was born at Campello, Mass., Oct. 29, 1852, daughter of Spencer Williams and Mary (Packard) Noyes, and a descendant of Nicholas Noyes, who came from England in 1628 and settled at Abington, Mass. She was graduated at Grinnell (now Iowa) College, in 1878, receiving the A.M. degree in 1881. The next year she studied Sanskrit and taught in Mitchell Seminary, Iowa, and for the ensuing five years she was principal of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Academy. She taught history and English composition at the Dalles (Ore.) high school 1885–86, studied politics, finance and economics at the University of Minnesota 1886–87, took a course in American colonial institutions and politics at the University of California 1887–88, and taught English and history in the Belmont (Cal.) school during 1888–93. In 1905–06 Mrs. Davidson was engaged, with her husband, in literary work and teaching at Cambridge, Mass. Since 1897 she has been interested in the guidance and training of study clubs, an activity which led her to produce the "Study Guide Series," which was "arranged for the critical study of literature, composition and language." This series now numbers fourteen titles. In connection with her literary work she has delivered many lectures, several of which have been published, among them being "Literary Study for Busy People," "The Creative Art of Fiction," and "The Gift of Genius." Her bibliography, aside from the works named, includes: "Reference History of the United States" (1892); study guides to "Silas Marner," "Vicar of Wakefield," "House of the Seven Gables," "Vision of Sir Launfal and Other Poems"; "Franklin's Autobiography" (1907–08); "Edition of the Historical Plays of Shakespeare, for the Free Library Commission of Wisconsin" (1907); "Founder's Chapter Phi Beta Kappa, Grinnell College" (1908); "Franklin's Services in the Cause of American Independence" (1909); "Value and Use of Biography in the Formation of Character" (1912); "Studies in Modern Plays" (1915), and "Memoir of Rev. David Otis Mears, D.D." (1919). She was married at Grinnell, Iowa, Aug. 21, 1878, to Charles Davidson who died in 1919.

POTTER, Chester Delos, journalist and underwriter, was born at Welland, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1862, son of Delos White and Susan (Burlingame) Potter. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Daniel Potter, who came from England early in the eighteenth century and settled in Connecticut. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Daniel, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war; his son Daniel, a captain in the war of 1812; and his son Harvey, the grandfather of our subject. At the age of seventeen, Chester D. Potter went to New Mexico and spent ten years in the so-called "last frontier section." In 1889 he became reporter on the "Chicago Inter-Ocean," later was editor of the Canton, (O.) "Evening Herald," and in 1894 joined the staff of the Pittsburgh (Penn.) "Post." He was political reporter for the "Gazette-Times" during 1895–1905, and for the "Dispatch" during the next ten years. From 1915 until his death he was connected with the Reliance Life Insurance Co. Mr. Potter was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His chief recreations were reading and baseball. He was a member of the Athletic Association and the Press Club of Pittsburgh. A man of wide vision, with faith in high ideals and a spirit of good fellowship, he was eminently successful as a political reporter. He was married Nov. 3, 1894, to Jeanne, daughter of George W. Oldfield. She survived him. He had four children: Helen Burlingame; George Lawrence; Chester Magee; and James Reed Potter. He died in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 5, 1921.

FOXCROFT, Frank, editor and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1850, son of George A. and Harriet Elizabeth (Goodrich) Foxcroft, and a descendant of Francis A. Foxcroft, who came from Leeds, England, in 1679 and settled near Boston. His father was a journalist, who wrote under the name of "Job Sass," and was the originator of the so-called "phonetic humor." The son was graduated at Williams College in 1871 and immediately began his journalistic career on the staff of the Boston "Journal," first as a writer of minor editorials and as literary editor and later as editorial writer, part of the time having full charge of its editorial page until he left that newspaper in 1904. He was department editor of the "Youth's Companion," during 1895–1911, editor of Littell's "Living Age," during 1896–1918, and contributing editor of the Boston "Herald" from 1919

until his death. During the campaign of Calvin Coolidge for governor and that of Warren G. Harding for president, some of the most pungent editorials were from his pen. Mr. Foxcroft was widely known as a writer on both religious and moral subjects in his editorial columns as well as through his contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Nineteenth Century," "Contemporary Review" and other magazines, and possessed much ability as a poet. He was the author of "Transcript Pieces" (privately printed, 1868), and he edited "Resurgit—A Collection of Hymns and Songs of the Resurrection" (1879) and "War Verse" (1918). During 1904–13 he served as civil service commissioner of Massachusetts. In his home city of Cambridge he was a leader in the no-license fight, serving for twenty years on the citizens' committee, and as its chairman for fourteen years. He was a member of the Congregational and Puddingstone clubs of Boston, and a communicant of the Congregational church. He found his chief recreation in collecting stamps and autographs. He was twice married (1) Sept. 11, 1872, to Elizabeth T., daughter of Dr. Richard Howard of Columbus, O.; she died in 1888 leaving three children: Faith, wife of James G. Stuart; Ruth, wife of Arthur M. Hastings; and Esther, wife of James G. Carr; and (2) Sept. 9, 1891, to Lily S., daughter of Rev. Charles B. Rice of Danvers, Mass., by whom he had two children: Mary G. and Francis R. Foxcroft. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1921.

KENT, William Stewart, merchant, publisher, banker and philanthropist, was born in Ravenna, O., Aug. 24, 1847, son of Marvin and Maria (Stewart) Kent. His great-grandfather, Zenas Kent (1757–1812), was a soldier of the revolutionary war and migrated to Mantua, O., in 1812. His son, Zenas Kent, was a building contractor and merchant of Hudson and Ravenna, O., who built the court house in Ravenna in 1826, an architectural wonder of its day. He also built Kent's flour mill on the Cuyahoga river in 1832, and shipped the first northern Ohio flour into Cleveland on the canal. Later he brought John Brown, afterwards famous as an Abolitionist, to Kent to conduct a tannery. His son was Marvin Kent (q.v.), the father of William S. Kent, who built the Atlantic & Great Western railroad from Salamanca, N. Y., to Dayton, O., now a part of the great Erie system, and to commemorate his name the people of Franklin Mills changed the name of the town to Kent. William Stewart Kent was educated at Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, O., and at the Polytechnic Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. He was successively in the hardware and dry goods business at Kent, retiring from the latter, as a member of the firm of Kent & Hathaway in 1892. In 1886 he was the founder of the Kent "Courier," of which he was proprietor until 1915. He was for many years vice-president of the Kent National Bank, established in 1849 by his grandfather as the Franklin Bank of Portage county, and of which both his grandfather and father were president, from 1849 until 1908, when he was elected president, and held that position until his death. Under his wise management the bank won a reputation second to none in Ohio banking circles. Mr. Kent was vice-president and a director of the Kent Machine Co., and a director in the Lamson & Sessions Co. He was a member of the American Bankers' Association, Ohio State Bankers' Association, the Ohio Society of New York, American Legion (honorary), the Union Club and Cleveland Athletic Club of Cleveland, and the Congress Lake and the Rotary clubs of Kent. He was a member of the Republican state central committee and a delegate to district, state and national conventions. During the European war he was chairman of the Portage county American Red Cross and military training camps association committee, and a member of the local fuel and Liberty loan committees. He was the true friend of the civil war veterans and gladly served as chairman of the Memorial Day arrangements committee and as chairman of the day. In 1910 William Stewart Kent donated to the state of Ohio a fifty-acre farm for the site of the Kent State Normal College, which bears his name. He was always loyal and helpful in civic relations as well as in everything he undertook. Personally he was cordial and friendly, with aristocracy of character, worth and moral constancy. In all things his attitude was that of one whose living was well balanced and who followed his ideals faithfully and conscientiously. He was one of Ohio's best-known bankers. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 9, 1875, to Kittie, daughter of William C. and Anna M. North of Cleveland, O., who died in 1886; and (2) Oct. 10, 1900, to Mary Logan, daughter of Gen. Robert N. Pearson of Chicago, Ill. He died in Kent, O., Jan. 18, 1923.

HAGGIN, James Ben Ali, financier, was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 9, 1821, son of Terah T. and Adeline S. (Ben Ali) Haggin. He came from a prominent Kentucky family whose members occupied a high place in the social life of the state. His mother was the daughter of Ibrahim Ben Ali, a Turkish physician, a Janizary of rank and a Christian, who was engaged in the wars between the Turks and Russians, and being captured was for a long time imprisoned in Russia. Because of his skill as a physician he gained his liberty, and after living in England for a time came to the United States, residing first in Philadelphia, Pa., and subsequently in Baltimore, Md., where he married an English woman. James B. Haggin completed his education in Centre College, Kentucky, but was not graduated. He later studied law and practiced his profession in Shelbyville, Ky., Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans, La. While in the latter city, news of the discovery of gold in California stirred the nation, and he abandoned his law business to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. Sailing for California via the Isthmus of Panama, he arrived in San Francisco in 1850 and formed a partnership with Milton S. Latham (q.v.). In 1851 Mr. Haggin associated himself with Lloyd Tevis (q.v.), in Sacramento, Calif. The partners conducted a general practice but made a specialty of mining claims, and thus their attention was directed to various mining properties of great value. Mr. Haggin became associated with Senator George Hearst (q.v.) and Marcus Daly (q.v.), a combination that proved fortunate for both sides, for in spite of his inexperience almost every venture that they undertook proved highly profitable. His partner, Mr. Tevis, likewise gave up the practice of law for the more remunerative exploitation of the natural resources of the far western country. Unlike many of the California pioneers, Mr. Haggin's investments were not of a speculative nature, but were made for the purpose of developing and operating the rich mines of which he became the owner, and he continued to buy up valuable mines until his interests extended from Alaska

to Chili. He was said to have owned or controlled at one time over 100 mines, including the great Homestake gold mine of Deadwood, Calif., and the famous Anaconda, which he sold for $9,000,000. In partnership with Marcus Daly, he owned large copper mines in Butte, Mont. Early in his career, he became the owner of some 400,000 acres of fertile farm land in Kern county, Calif., known as the Rancho del Paso, a part of which was leased to farmers, and the rest farmed under his own management. His wheat fields were large enough to supply all California with flour; his herds of sheep and cattle were the largest on the Pacific coast, and he sold more hops than any other man in the United States. The state of California owes to Mr. Haggin its present irrigation laws. When in the early '80's the cattle dealers of the state raised the issue that the water could not be diverted from the rivers for irrigation purposes, Mr. Haggin carried a test case through the supreme court of the state, and from there to the state legislature, where a law was passed which today recognizes irrigation as a public necessity. True to his Kentucky origin, he was always an enthusiastic horseman and he became known internationally for his thoroughbred racing horses. He was a man whose dignified bearing and strong personality impressed themselves upon all with whom he came in contact. His business success was the result of a combination of rare judgment, diversity of talents, expert knowledge and individual effort. He was first married in 1852, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Col. Lewis Sanders, originally from Kentucky, and sister of Mrs. Lloyd Tevis, by whom he had five children: Ben Ali; Louis Terah; Edith Hunter, wife of George B. DeLong; Adelina, wife of Carrol McAfee, and Margaret Haggin. Mrs. Haggin died in 1894, and he was married again, Dec. 23, 1897, to Pearl, daughter of George Voorhies, of Versailles, Ky. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Ardsley, Jockey, Law, Riding and Coney Island Jockey clubs, and the Road Drivers Association and the American Museum of Natural History. He died in Newport, R. I., Sept. 12, 1914.

AXLINE, George Andrew, educator, was born at Fairfield, Jefferson co., Ia., Sept. 22, 1871, son of Andrew and Almira (Stever) Axline. His father, a native of Ohio, and a Presbyterian clergyman, served in the federal army during the civil war, and was principal of Fairfield (Ia.) Academy, and president of the Southwestern Iowa College and Normal Institute at Bloomfield, Ia. The son was graduated at Parsons College, Fairfield, in 1892, receiving from that institution the degree of A.M. three years later, and that of LL.D. in 1917. He was a student at Chicago Normal School in 1899. He began his professional career in 1892 as principal of the high school at Cawker City, Kan. He was for seven years supervising principal of public schools at Humeston, Ia., and he held a similar position at Corning, Ia., during 1903–04. In the latter year he became president of the Idaho State Normal School, Albion, which he developed from an unimportant institution into a model school, famous throughout the mountain country. He conducted summer schools and joint teachers' institutes in many counties, and greatly developed the educational interests of the territory. He was also engaged in ranching in that state. During the Spanish-American war he served as private and corporal in Co. M, 50th Iowa regiment, and during the European war was a member of the Idaho State Council of National Defense. He was a member of the National Education Association (director 1912–13); Idaho State Teachers' Association (president 1907); Inland Empire Teachers' Association (president, 1909), Sons of the American Revolution, Masonic fraternity, and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He found his chief recreation in out-door sports. His dominating personal characteristic was his love and loyalty for his mountain home. He was a master organizer with a genius for teaching, and inspired his faculty with his courage and faith. He was regarded as one of the strongest of the pioneer educators of the northwestern country. He was married Oct. 20, 1898, to Mabel Estella, daughter of Frank H. Rea, a merchant of Holstein, Ia., and had three children: Marjorie, Rea and Katharine Axline. He died at Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 11, 1919.

DENISON, Mary Andrews, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 26, 1826, daughter of Thomas Franklin and Jerusha (Robbins) Andrews. Soon after her birth her parents removed to Boston, where she was educated in public and private schools. By the sudden death of her father, the literary talents of the daughter were early brought into requisition and began to be applied to a benevolent purpose as a writer. In 1846, she was married to Rev. Charles Wheeler Denison, an author and clergyman of Boston and editor of the "Emancipator," the first anti-slavery journal published in New York. Her husband was the associate editor of one of the most widely circulated publications of New England, the "Boston Olive Branch," and immediately introduced his wife to an editorial chair by his side as its first woman editor. Here she produced a great variety of original articles which were the delight of all who read them and which gave evidence of that rare and felicitous grouping of quaint character and incident in real life that contributed so largely to her success. During the civil war she served as a nurse with the regiment of which her husband was the chaplain. Thereafter, she returned to her home, but the climate of New England proving injurious to her health, she accompanied her husband to British Guiana, in the British West Indies, where he had been appointed U. S. consul. Surrounded by the wonders of the tropics, her imagination had free play, and some of her best works were written at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Denison were in England during the civil war, when he often spoke in behalf of the national cause. In England, Ireland and on the continent Mrs. Denison enjoyed excellent opportunities for the cultivation of her talents and improved them to the uttermost, contributing to English magazines while in London, and at the same time steadily producing her stories, some of which were published by E. F. Beadle among his early dime novels. The best of her stories are "Home Pictures" (1853); "Opposite the Jail" (1855); "Old Hepsey" (1858); "Captain Molly" (1865); "Led to the Light," a sequel to "Opposite the Jail" (1867); "Andy Luttrell" (1869); "Lute Falconer" (1870); "Talburg Girls" (1871); "Chanty's Boy" (1872); "Stolen From Home" (1872); "Victor Norman, Rector" (1873); "John Dane" (1874); "The Little Folks of Benboro" (1875); "Barbara" (1875); "That Husband of Mine" (1877); "That Wife of Mine"

(1877); "Rothwell" (1878); "Mr. Peter Crewell" (1878); "Hidden Treasure" (1879); "Like a Gentleman" (1882); "Grandmother Normandy" (1882); "The Old Folly" (1882); "Glennandale" (1882); "No Mother Like Mine" (1883); "Tell Your Wife" (1886); "Cracker Joe" (1887); "How She Helped Him" (1889); "Ethel's Triumph" (1890); "When She Will, She Will" (1891); "Charles Montgomery" (1893); "A Changed Life" (1895); "Noble by Birth" (1899); "The Yellow Violin" (1902); "The Guardian's Trust" (1902); "Her Secret" (1905). She was also a contributor to magazines. Altogether, she published about sixty novels, of which more than 1,000,000 copies were sold. The most noteworthy event in the history of the authorship of Mrs. Denison, however, was that produced by "That Husband of Mine," the public reception of which was remarkable, 300,000 copies being sold within a few short weeks after the issue of the first copy. Following it came "That Wife of Mine," of which nearly 100,000 copies were ordered before it was published. Her stories are replete with dramatic art and quaint humor and their pages teach lessons of domestic faithfulness, the sanctity of virtue and the evil of vice. During the latter period of her life her home was at Normandie Heights, Baltimore. She died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 15, 1911.

LEIGHTON, Benjamin Farnsworth, lawyer, was born at Pembroke, Washington co., Me., Nov. 1, 1847, son of Charles H. and Sarah J. (Farnsworth) Leighton, and of English descent. He was attending Kents Hill (Me.) Seminary when the civil war began. He enlisted in the 1st Maine volunteer cavalry, was seriously wounded, captured by the Confederates and spent some time in Libby prison. After the war he continued his studies at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and during 1871–72 was principal of Corinth (Me.) Academy. When he was clerk in the city police court of Washington, D. C., under Judge Snell of Maine, he began to study law; he was graduated LL.B. at the National University Law School in 1875, and began to practice in Washington. Soon after commencing to practice, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. He was prominent in professional, educational and business circles in Washington for many years and for nearly forty years was dean of the law department of Howard University, where he lectured on the law of real property, contracts and constitutional and statutory law. He was a man of high ideals and remarkable ability both in his practice and as a teacher, and won a place among the leading law deans of the country. He emphasized the importance of thorough preparation, and with surprising readiness could give the volume and page of his citations. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of the American University, director and chief counsel of the Columbia National Bank, and an organizer of the Columbia Title Insurance Co., and the People's Fire Insurance Co., being vice-president of the latter. He was a trustee of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and was connected with several other philanthropic and charitable undertakings. Mr. Leighton figured in the development of Washington suburbs, having subdivided, developed and improved Brookland and laid out Woodside, Md. Politically he was a Republican. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and was president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal church of Washington, D. C. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Washington Bar Association (president), Blackstone Club of Washington (president), and the Masonic fraternity. He was married, Aug. 8, 1879, to Sarah Adams, daughter of Cyrus K. Foss, a manufacturer of Fairfield, Me., and died without issue in Washington, D. C., July 5, 1921.

NOURSE, Henry Stedman, civil engineer, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Apr. 9, 1832, son of Stedman and Patty (Howard) Nourse. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, for two years taught at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was principal of Bristol Academy, Taunton, Mass. The cumulative overstrain of this teaching, together with that of his student days, seriously impaired his health and forced him to decide upon civil engineering as an out-of-doors profession, a choice for which his mathematical and mechanical aptitude qualified him. He entered the office of Whitwell & Henck, Boston, engineers in charge of filling in Back Bay at that time. During 1859–60 he was engaged in building an extension of the Delaware railway through Maryland, when the outbreak of the civil war interrupted the undertaking. Mr. Nourse was in service as adjutant, then captain, in the 55th Ill. infantry, serving over three years, and participating in thirty of the thirty-one engagements of his regiment. In June, 1865, he returned to his profession and for several months was employed upon the bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad across the Susquehanna river at Perryville. In 1866 he received the appointment of resident engineer to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and began the construction of their Bessemer Steel Works on the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, at a place now known as Steelton. Upon the resignation of his friend, Alexander L. Holley, in 1868, Mr. Nourse succeeded him as general superintendent. Fatigue from overstrain compelled him to resign this office in 1874, and after a tour abroad, he returned to make his home at Lancaster, Mass. He was elected to the house of representatives of his state for 1883, and to the senate for 1885 and 1886. In addition to his professional and legislative activities, he participated in the administrative work of his community. During 1888–1900 he was a trustee of the Worcester Hospital for the Insane; in 1890 he was made one of the five members of a newly created free library commission, a position which he continued to hold by successive appointments; and in 1898 he was appointed a member of the state board of lunacy and charity. Mr. Nourse was also interested in the encouragement of the study of local history and in the development of the Lancaster library, serving for twenty-five years as one of its trustees. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Massachusetts Military History Society, and the Massachusetts Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. He was the author of "The Early Records of Lancaster, 1643–1725" (1884); "The Story of the 55th Regiment Illinois Infantry" (1887); "History of the Town of Harvard" (1891); "The Military Annals of Lancaster, 1740–65" (1899); and "The Ninth Report of the Free Library Commission, an illustrated history of the public libraries of Massachusetts" (1899); and the editor of "The Birth, Marriage and Death Register, Church Records and Epitaphs of Lancaster, 1643–1850" (1890). His pamphlet publications include "The Hoar Family in America and its English Ances-

try''; ''A Forgotten Patriot, General John Whitcomb''; ''Mrs. Mary Rowlandson's Removes''; ''The Public Libraries of Massachusetts,'' and ''The Bibliography of Lancaster.'' Mr. Nourse was married Sept. 12, 1872, to Mary B. (Whitney) Thurston, widow of his old companion, Capt. George L. Thurston. He died in Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 14, 1903.

STEVENS, James Franklin, physician and surgeon, was born at Van Buren, De Kalb co., Ill., Aug. 19, 1859, son of Sylvester George and Mary Martha (Greene) Stevens. His father, a native of Maine, went to Chicago in 1854 to establish a branch office for a Boston firm. He had been trained, however, for an educator, and subsequently became a tutor and school teacher at Van Buren. The son was graduated at Classical Seminary, Paw Paw, Ill., in 1881 with the degree A.B., and at the college of medicine of Northwestern University in 1884 with the degree M.D. He was a graduate student at the University of Nebraska during 1897–1900, receiving in the latter year the degree A.M. He began the practice of medicine at Shabbona, Ill., in 1884, removing to Kansas City, Mo., in 1888, and to Lincoln, Neb., in 1893. He was lecturer on the principles of medicine in the Lincoln Dental College during 1903–05; professor of internal medicine and dean in the Nebraska College of Medicine (Nebraska Wesleyan University) for four years and lecturer on materia medica at the University of Nebraska from 1909 to 1917, besides being adjunct professor in charge of materia medica during 1909–14 and professor of introductory medicine from the latter year until his death. Dr. Stevens was a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; founder member of the American Anthropological Association, the American Medical Association, Missouri Valley Medical Society, Lancaster County Medical Society, Nebraska State Pharmaceutical Association, State Medical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Ornithologists' Union, Cooper Ornithological Union, Nebraska State Historical Association, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, National Child Labor Association, and Sigma Chi and Rho Sigma fraternities. Politically he was a Republican, and he was an active member of the Congregational church. He was an untiring worker who kept in close touch with the advancement in medical research, and his ability and progressiveness attracted him to a large clientele by whom he was regarded both as physician and friend. Among his fellow practitioners he was immensely popular, and in his own specialty (obstetrics) he had no superior in the state of Nebraska. For years he was a member of the Lincoln board of education. He was a great lover of nature and natural history, was fond of music and patronized the best in art. Dr. Stevens died at his home in Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 23, 1921.

BLACK, James, lawyer and temperance advocate, was born at Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 23, 1823, son of John and Jane (Egbert) Black, and grandson of John Black who emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1790 and settled in Union county, Pa. His father, John Black, was one of two engineers in charge of the construction of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, now known as the Grand Trunk Line, between Montreal, Can., and Portland, Me. In 1840 he made extensive repairs to the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over Mill Creek without stopping train service, a feat previously considered impossible. The son attended Lewisburg Academy during 1841–43, studied law in Lewisburg, and Lancaster, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Opening an office in Lancaster, he practiced successfully throughout his life, but it was in the field of temperance reform that he gained nation-wide distinction. His interest in the temperance movement began in his sixteenth year when, after having become intoxicated, he foreswore the use of strong drink and became an ardent crusader against it. In 1840 he joined the ''Washingtonians'' the first temperance organization that came to his notice, the members of which took the pledge of total abstinence, induced others to do likewise, had temperance lectures and engaged in other work of this character. He was one of the organizers of the Conestoga division of the Sons of Temperance in 1846 and it was due to his influence that the ''Maine law'' prohibitory movement became popular in Lancaster county. He was chairman of a county convention in 1852, held by temperance advocates seeking to secure a state prohibitory law like that of Maine, which nominated a temperance legislative ticket and a few days later he made his first public prohibition speech. During the ensuing campaign he was the acknowledged leader of the temperance party, speaking frequently and raising funds to carry on the work. The 1,800 votes which the party polled at the first election in 1852 grew to 3,600 in 1853, to 5,400 in 1854 and in 1855 they elected two out of the five members to the legislature, results largely due to Mr. Black's influence and enthusiastic effort. He was a member of the state prohibitory central committee during 1853–56 and in 1854 was chairman of a select committee to interrogate the Democratic and Whig candidates for governor as to their views on prohibition. He was a Democrat on national questions during the early part of his public career but he helped to organize the Republican party in Pennsylvania and was a delegate to its first state convention in 1856. From 1855 to the close of the civil war the cause of prohibition was obscured by issues of greater national importance, but Mr. Black's individual labors continued with unabated zeal. In 1858 he organized the Lancaster Lodge of Good Templars and in 1860 was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar for the state, being reëlected for three successive years. He was elected Right Worthy Grand Councillor in 1864 and prepared a memorial to Pres. Lincoln urging abolition of the whiskey ration to soldiers. At the request of the grand lodge he wrote his celebrated ''cider tract,'' condemning the drinking of cider. Mr. Black in 1859 conceived the idea of a prohibition publication society, but owing to the war nothing was done until 1865 when at a national temperance convention at Saratoga, N. Y., he presented a definite proposition for establishing a publishing house. As chairman of the organization committee, he framed the charter, constitution, by-laws, rules of order and rules of publication. Thus the National Temperance Society and Publication House, incorporated under the law of New York, came into existence in 1866. Since the society was founded it has issued 1,471 distinct publications, aggregating 367,011 volumes and its influence in bringing about the adoption of the prohibition amend-

ment to the Federal constitution is incalculable. In 1866 Mr. Black effected a union of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars of Pennsylvania in order to concentrate the efforts looking to independent political action in favor of prohibition, wrote the constitution of the union, and by unanimous vote of the first state convention, held at Harrisburg, Pa., in February, 1867, was elected president. At the national temperance convention in Cleveland, O., in 1868, it was decided to enter the field of national politics and following the drafting of a platform by Mr. Black the National Prohibition party was organized at a national convention held in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1–2, 1869, of which Mr. Black was president. At its second national convention held in Columbus, O., in 1872, he was the party's first candidate for the presidency, John Russel, of Michigan, being the nominee for the vice-presidency. In the election that followed the ticket he received 5,608 votes. He was chairman of the national committee during 1876–80 and helped to frame most of the early platforms of the party. He was always a bookworm of the most pronounced type, possessed a large library and the largest collection of temperance publications in the world which was given first to the National Temperance Publication House and finally to the New York Public Library. He was one of the twenty-six men who organized Ocean Grove Camp, N. J., in 1869 and helped to make it a popular seaside resort. Mr. Black was an enthusiastic agriculturist, owning one of the finest farms in Lancaster county. A leading member of the Methodist church, he was an earnest Christian and a man of many fine personal qualities. He was the author of "The Necessity for the Prohibition Party" (1876), "The National Prohibition Party" (1880) and "History of the National Prohibition Party" (1893). He was married Mar. 27, 1845, to Eliza, daughter of William Murray, of Lewisburg, Pa., and had six children, of whom two survived him: Mary, wife of Dr. E. Lane Schofield, and William Murray Black, U. S. A. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 16, 1893.

NEWILL, David L., lawyer and banker, was born in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1862, son of Joshua and Scynthia (Long) Newill. His earliest paternal American ancestor, Stephen Newill, came from Ireland, and in 1773 established a homestead in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., Pa. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Robert and his wife Mary George; their son James and his wife Susanna Derby, who were the grandparents of David L. Newill. He received his education at the Mount Pleasant Institute, and, after teaching school for two terms, studied law at Greensburg, Pa., under W. H. Klingensmith. In 1888 he was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar and began to practice his profession at Greensburg. In 1892 he formed the firm of Beacom & Newill, with James S. Beacom, a partnership which lasted until 1920, when his associate was elevated to the bench. Mr. Newill's knowledge of the law, especially of real property, was astounding, and his opinions were often sought by other lawyers. He possessed a keenly analytical mind and a remarkably retentive memory. It was said that after twenty-five years he could quote Blackstone verbatim. Though his life work was devoted untiringly to the interests of his clients, he was called upon to assume many public trusts and to administer several financial and commercial enterprises. He was president of the Barclay-Westmoreland Trust Co. of Greensburg, the Greensburg Finance Co. and the First National Bank of Youngwood, Pa., and was a director of the Clare Coke Co. He also had large realty holdings. His chief recreation was working on and supervising his farm, which was unsurpassed in fertility and productivity by any other in the county. Mr. Newill was a member of the Westmoreland County Bar Association and the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was a Republican, and he was of the Presbyterian faith. He was married Nov. 8, 1888, to Minnie G., daughter of Joseph B. Myers, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., and had three children: Mabel M., wife of James F. Andrews; James M.; and Richard M. Newill. He died at Mount Pleasant township, Pa., July 5, 1921.

CHRISTIE, Thomas Davidson, missionary and educator, was born in Sion Mills, county Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 21, 1843, son of James and Eliza (Reid) Christie. He was brought to the United States in infancy, his family settling in Clyman, Wis. His early scholastic training was meagre, but he read much of the classics, including Gibbon, Macaulay, Carlyle, Homer, Milton and Thackeray before he was eighteen. He was carrying the chain for a surveying party in the wilds of Minnesota when the civil war broke out and he enrolled in the 1st Minn. light artillery, serving throughout the war, when he resumed surveying, this time in Wisconsin. In 1866 he entered the University of Wisconsin for a course in engineering, and was graduated at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., in 1871, receiving the degree of M.A. from that institution three years later. He taught school while attending Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated with the degree of B.D. in 1877. Thereafter, he sailed for Asia Minor with his wife and daughter under the commission of the American Board as a missionary to the Central Turkey district. For sixteen years he was active in every form of Christian endeavor in the region about Marash, his headquarters. He was professor in the school of theology at that city, shared in the care of all the churches in his field, bearing the entire financial responsibility, was principal of the Boys' Academy and saved the town of Zeitoom from massacre. He was president of St. Paul's Collegiate Institute at Tarsus twenty-seven years, during which additional buildings were erected, although never sufficient for the constantly growing demand. Following the Central Turkey massacre of 1909, in which 15,000 Armenians were murdered by the Turks, Dr. Christie nursed the sick, fought fevers and vermin, comforted the dying, buried the dead and wrote hundreds of letters, as a result of which thousands of dollars poured in for relief work. He visited Scotland and Ireland in behalf of the stricken Armenians, speaking daily before all classes of people. He continued his labors at Tarsus until June, 1915, when he visited Constantinople, in an effort to prevent the deportation of the Armenians. Forbidden to return to Tarsus, where his wife and children were, he fled to Greece and thence to the United States, engaging in church work in southern California until the signing of the armistice, when he returned to his college in Asia Minor. His health failing, he returned to California, and, in January, 1921, submitted to a surgical operation, from the effects of which he never recovered. At Marash and Tarsus he inspired both

students and teachers with his own enthusiasm, and there were few who did not carry within them the influence of his life. New York University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1893, and the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, the degree of LL.D. in 1906. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married Mar. 14, 1872, to Carmelite, daughter of James Brewer, pastor of the Congregational Church of Lee Center, Ill., and had seven children: Anna C.; Emerson Brewer; Mary P., wife of D. M. Rogers, slain in the Adana massacre; Paul Theodore; Agnes E.; Elizabeth N. and Jean Ogilvy Christie. He died in Pasadena, Calif., May 25, 1921.

POWELL, John Stephen, judge, was born in Newnan, Ga., Apr. 16, 1857, son of John Williams and Indiana Virginia (Scoggin) Powell. The Powell family in America was founded by Capt. William Powell of England, who settled in Jamestown, Va., in 1620, together with his brother, Sir Stephen. Judge Powell's father was a lawyer and captain in the civil war on the side of the confederacy, mayor of Newnan, and judge of the Coweta county court. Young Powell studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1883 and practiced thereafter in Newnan, except during his incumbency in the office of mayor from 1888 to 1898. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and as captain, led company C of the 3rd Ga. volunteers to Cuba in January, 1899. He was mustered out in April, 1899, and subsequently was appointed a captain in the 38th U. S. volunteers, serving for two years in the Philippine islands and participating in the suppression of the native revolt. Under Gen. (formerly Colonel) George S. Anderson, he served in Batangas, Tayabas and Iloilo. For carrying wounded off the battlefield under fire, during the engagement of Taal, he was recommended for brevet of major. He was mustered out at San Francisco in May, 1901, and returned to his home in Newnan. In 1902, Pres. Taft (at that time governor of the Philippines) appointed him to the judgeship of the Moro Province, a position he held until 1906, yielding it to accept the judgeship of the seventh district at Batangas; in 1910 he was transferred to Iloilo. The condition of his health forced his retirement in September, 1917 and he retraced his steps homeward. During his administrations in the Philippine courts he won the esteem of every American and European with whom he came in contact and the regard in which the natives held him can be better likened to awe. His decisions were accepted as just even by those whose cases he decided adversely. Even those natives who were too ignorant to know who was their governor or representative had heard of "Big Judge Powell." The natives in Zamboanga, Moro Province, reckoned time from the period of his incumbency. All events were dated "before," "after" or "while" Judge Powell was there. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, Manila; The Iloilo, Panay and Country clubs of Iloilo and of the Yaarab Temple of Shriners, Atlanta, Ga. He was married Dec. 23, 1885, to Anna Thomas, daughter of Orman Thomas Mortimer Nimmons of Coweta county, Ga., and had seven children: Orman Nimmons; Lutie Nimmons; Thomas Nimmons; Mary Storey, wife if Welborn Buroughs Davis; John Williams; John Stephen and Elwyn Nimmons Powell. He died at Newnan, Ga., Oct. 29, 1921.

BURNHAM, Thomas Winston, financier, was born in Cleveland, O., Jan. 22, 1844, son of Thomas and Maria Louise (White) Burnham. His father was engaged in the grain business in Cleveland, and after being graduated at Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1864, the son began his business career by leasing the Erie Grain Elevators, in Cleveland. Three years later he removed to Leavenworth, Kan. This venture was not successful and returning to Cleveland in 1872, he reëntered the grain trade under the name of Burnham & Banton. His firm controlled the Erie Elevators and the Star Elevator, and in 1898 it was incorporated as the Star Elevator Co. of which Mr. Burnham was president until his death. He was also president of the Kilby Manufacturing Co., chairman of the board of National City Bank; director of the Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland Burial Case Co., Cleveland Union Stock Yards Co., and Harbor View Co., all of Cleveland, and the F. H. Hill Co. of Chicago; and a trustee of the Huron Road Hospital and Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland. He was a member of the Union Club (president 1899–1900), the Country, Mayfield Country and University clubs (Cleveland), and the University Club (New York). Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in golf. Energetic, thorough, and resourceful, Mr. Burnham was one of the most progressive and liberal citizens of Cleveland. He was married Oct. 6, 1869, to Mary Kate Coll, of Cleveland, and had two children: Mabel Gordon, wife of George W. Grandin, and Kate Winston, wife of J. Prescott Burton. He died at Pasadena, Calif., Mar. 2, 1920.

VOORHEES, Samuel Stockton, chemical engineer, was born at Springfield, O., Jan. 15, 1867, son of John Hunn and Elizabeth Aston (Warder) Voorhees, grandson of Samuel Stockton Voorhees, great-grandson of John Voorhees and a descendant of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees. who came from Province of Drenthe, North Holland and settled at Flatlands, L. I., in 1660. Samuel S. Voorhees took science courses at Lehigh University and a special course in chemistry at Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C. During 1887–96 he was assistant chemist for the Cambria Iron Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., with headquarters at Altoona, Pa. He was then employed for three years as chemist by the Southern Railway Co., with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and during 1899–1901 served in a similar capacity with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. in New York city. He was engineer of tests for seven years in the United States supervising architect's offices, Washington, D. C., and for two years in the United States Geological Survey. During the last ten years of his life Mr. Voorhees was chemical engineer in the United States Bureau of Standards, where he was engaged mainly in research on corrosion of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement and bitumens. During the world war he was in charge of testing structural material for airplanes and other war constructions. He was the author of several reports of technical committees of scientific societies. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society for Chemical Industry, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Legion, the Delta Phi fraternity and the Cosmos Club (Wash-

ington). Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Capable of great concentration and self-discipline, Mr. Voorhees put his soul into his work, and was an invaluable member of the Bureau of Standards. He was married July 10, 1895, to Laura Toucey, daughter of James De Witt Kase of Danville, Pa., and had three children: Elizabeth Aston, Mary Toucey and Laura Stockton Voorhees. He died at Portland, Me., Sept. 23, 1921.

TEAGUE, Eldred Burder, clergyman, was born in Newberry district, S. C., Jan. 20, 1820, son of John Williams and Mary (Davis) Teague, and grandson of James Teague, a Baptist minister. Having worked his way through college, he was graduated A.B. with honors at the University of Alabama in 1840, and three years later received the degree of A.M. from that institution. For six years after graduation he devoted himself to teaching, meanwhile preparing himself for the Baptist ministry, to which he was ordained in 1844. After filling several pastorates in Alabama for a decade he became pastor of the Baptist church at La Grange, Ga. In 1864 he was elected president of the East Alabama Female College, at Tuskegee, a position which he held for three years, serving during part of that time also as pastor of the Baptist church of Tuskegee. Returning to the active ministry, he was pastor of the Baptist church at Selma for eight years, and subsequently served churches in middle Alabama and in East Lake. Dr. Teague was largely responsible for the removal of Howard College from Marion, Ala., to Birmingham, Ala., and was a trustee of that institution for many years. In the civil war he was chairman of the relief committee for the Army of Tennessee. He was one of the founders and editors of the "Alabama Baptist," and was a frequent contributor to the religious press. Dr. Teague was the author of a history of the Baptist churches in Alabama, a 500-page manuscript, now in the archives of the Southern Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. In 1872 Howard College conferred on him the degree of D.D. In political faith he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the Masonic order. He was twice married: (1) at Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 15, 1843, to Sophia Nelson, daughter of James G. Blount, a member of the Alabama legislature. She died in 1858, leaving six children: Melancthon Blount; Anne Mary, wife of W. H. Shank; Andrew Fuller; Sophia Blanche, wife of H. F. Wood; Eldred Burder; and John Shepherd Bealle Teague. He was married (2) at Tuskegee, in June, 1861, to Louise Emiline, daughter of William H. Philpot, by whom he had ten children: Felicia Pauline; Sarah Purnal; Elburda; William Callaway; Imogene; Frank Philpot; Gertrude; Louella, wife of Dr. Thomas G. Nelson; Edward B.; and Bessie Reynolds Teague. He died at Abernant, Ala., Nov. 24, 1902.

WEISSE, Charles Herman, merchant and congressman, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Oct. 24, 1866, son of Charles Samuel and Minnie (Kallenberg) Weisse. His father came to the United States from Stotterheim, Germany, in 1852, and settled at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., where he established a leather business and became prominent in the Masonic fraternity. The son entered his father's tannery in 1880, eight years later became a partner in the firm, his three brothers being associated with him, and in 1897 succeeded his father as head of the business, a position he retained until his death. The Charles S. Weisse Co. was famous for its excellent russet and glazed collar leather, and expanded its business until, at the death of Mr. Weisse, it was one of the largest of its kind in Wisconsin. In 1909 he became a stockholder in the "Sheboygan Press," and later president of the Press Publishing Co., which owned the newspaper. He was also a director of the Falls Bank of Sheboygan Falls. Mr. Weisse was elected president of Sheboygan Falls for three successive terms, and in 1902, was elected a member of congress, serving by reëlection, until 1910. He was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, and again in 1908 to the convention in Denver, Colo., and in 1906 was a member of the campaign committee of the national Democratic congressional committee. He retired from politics in 1910 after being defeated for the United States senate by Robert M. La Follette. He was treasurer of the local school board for three years, and during the European war, served on the draft board of his district, was a four-minute speaker and active in all war loan campaigns. His chief recreation was in hunting and fishing. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity (32d degree), the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a charter member of the Eagles. Mr. Weisse was married Nov. 21, 1894, to Caroline, daughter of Gotthard H. Kallenberg, of Plymouth, Wis., and had one son: Henry Charles Weisse. He died at Sheboygan Falls, Oct. 8, 1919. (Portrait facing p. 221).

BIGGS, Hermann Michael, physician, was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1859, son of Joseph Hunt and Melissa P. (Pratt) Biggs. He was a descendant of George Biggs, a native of England, who came to America in 1690, settling on Long Island, and in 1720 went to Rivington, Hunterdon co., N. J. His great-grandfather, Peter Biggs, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. In 1879 he entered the freshman class of Cornell University, and in the junior year he was able to take a course of medical lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Returning to Cornell, he was graduated A.B. with the class of 1882, and received his degree of M.D. at Bellevue in 1883, achieving the remarkable record of seven years' work done in three and a half years. He continued his medical studies at the universities of Berlin and Griefswald, Germany, in 1884 and 1885, and upon his return to New York was placed in charge of the Carnegie Laboratory, which had just been opened. Subsequently he was sent by the laboratory to study the treatment of rabies at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France. He became lecturer on pathology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1886; demonstrator of anatomy in 1887; professor of pathology in 1889; professor of materia medica and therapeutics in 1892; visiting physician in 1893; and adjunct professor of the principles and practice of medicine in 1897. In the following year, he was made secretary of the faculty of the University and Bellevue Medical College, as well as professor of therapeutics and clinical medicine, adjunct professor of the practice of medicine, and in 1912 professor of the practice of medicine. Side by side with his hospital and professional activities he established in 1892 the nucleus of a system of safeguarding the public health in New York city, which had far-reaching results. He organized the division of pathology and bacteriology in the city's health department, and as director of the laboratories he set about

utilizing for practical ends the new facts in hygiene revealed by his study of bacteriology. The laboratories were the first municipal institutions of their kind in the world. All preventive disease came within his field of study, but his greatest achievement lay in his campaign for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. To this end he adopted bacteriological methods of selection and fought for compulsory measures of surveillance to check the disease. He sought the support of his fellow physicians in the city, but they were almost unanimous in opposing official intervention, fearing that his proposal requiring early diagnosis and notification to the health department of all consumptive cases, would cause panic and mental disturbance to the afflicted, and generally distrusted the effectiveness of municipal control of the disease as a preventive. At that time the existence of the tubercle bacillus was even challenged, either as a fiction or an error of the laboratories. Dr. Biggs thereupon began a campaign of education for the enlightenment of both the profession and the public, to persuade them that the tubercle bacillus was a reality and that its ravages could be effectively controlled. The city's sanitary code, through his efforts, empowered the board of health to require notification and registration of all cases of tuberculosis in public institutions and private homes and compulsory segregation of such cases. A special corps of visiting inspectors was created, disinfection of premises occupied by consumptives was required, and provision made for the free bacteriological examination of the sputum of any suspicious case. Two of the largest medical societies in New York city adopted resolutions condemning the board's measures. Legislation to curb the board's powers was introduced at two successive sessions of the New York state legislature and was only defeated after much difficulty. Thus he inaugurated a great anti-tuberculosis movement that spread throughout the country. The department later provided visiting nurses for tuberculosis patients and established institutions, among them the Otisville Sanitarium, the Riverside Hospital (for hopeless cases), and clinics for the consumptive poor. The Otisville institution became one of the largest sanitaria of its kind and he was its medical director and physician-in-chief. The use of the invaluable adjuvant in the modern treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, known as work therapy, was due to his initiative and successfully employed at Otisville. The municipal dispensaries for the poor, founded by him in 1904 grew to twenty in 1923, and similar clinics were opened by the larger hospitals. The effect of his crusade against consumption was reflected by the mortality figures. In 1886, six years before he entered the health department, the deaths from tuberculosis in New York city were 3.55 per 1,000 of the population; in 1910, the mortality had fallen to 1.85; in 1920 to 1.09; and in 1922 to 0.85. Meantime, in 1901, his activities in the health department were enlarged and he became general medical officer of the city. Prof. Koch, the noted German specialist on tuberculosis, said of Dr. Biggs' preventive methods that they were superior to the hygienic measures in operation in any other city in the world. In 1914 Gov. Martin H. Glynn succeeded in inducing him to head the state department of health, a position he had declined previously because the department lacked the powers, organization and potentiality as a health agent. New legislation, drafted by him, and creating the Public Health Council, of which he was chairman, widened the scope of the department, and he transferred his enthusiasm and interest in the tuberculosis problem from the city to the state. The council was vested with large powers of control over disease through its authority to establish a sanitary code and revise and mold it to meet the requirements of science and changing conditions. The law creating it was the most advanced health statute in the country. Under it, he organized a body of paid health supervisors throughout the state and endeavored to endow their duties with a dignity and recognition which had long been lacking in such appointments. He continued his successful educational propaganda by means of circulars in several languages showing the curability of tuberculosis and devised traveling clinics with nurses for reaching cases in the remote parts of the state. One of his early accomplishments was a division devoted to child hygiene and infant and maternity welfare, the work of which aided in reducing the infant death rate per 1,000 of living births from 120 in 1913 to 81 in 1922. While Dr. Biggs' fame is chiefly identified with his crusade against the spread of tuberculosis, his life's work was also of unmeasured service to the cause of general medicine and sanitation. Early in his career as a health officer he introduced and brought about the general use of diphtheria antitoxin in this country and was one of the first to adopt the treatment of hydrophobia, which he had learned while a student of Pasteur. As a tuberculosis specialist, sanitarian, clinician, pathologist and therapeutist, he was a guide and teacher of thousands of members of his profession, and as a practitioner he treated many distinguished patients and thousands of the humble and poor in public institutions. He applied methods of bacteriological diagnosis not only to tuberculosis and diphtheria, but to typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis and venereal diseases. He lived to see his policy of compulsory notification of tuberculosis become adopted by health authorities throughout the world. Both as state and city health officer he succeeded by his great knowledge, sincerity and tact in carrying out unhindered his plans for better public health undisturbed by the political vicissitudes and turmoil which beset the administrations under which he labored. Quiet and unobtrusive, he kept a watchful eye on public sentiment and was wise in reading it. His contemporaries viewed him as one of the greatest figures among modern hygienists and an outstanding figure in American medicine. He was director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research from its organization in 1901, when his intimate acquaintance with the problem of public health and practical medicine and the new outlook for medical research led to his selection to direct the new venture. Throughout the European war he was a member of the medical advisory committee of the American Red Cross war council and was consultant to the office of the surgeon general of the U. S. army on the subject of tuberculosis. In the same year he was head of a commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the prevalence of tuberculosis in France. He was a member of the war relief commission of the Rockefeller Foundation; delegate to the Inter-allied Medical Conference at Cannes, France, in 1919, where plans for the league of Red Cross societies took definite form; medical director general of the league of Red Cross societies at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920,

and one of the three American members of the International Medical Advisory Board of the league. He was a member of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Practitioners Society, the Association of American Physicians (president), the American Social Hygiene Association (president), and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (president) and similar foreign organizations. He translated Hueppe's "Methods of Bacteriological Investigation," one of the early works to be known in English, telling of the mysterious organisms affecting human health, and was the author of: "Physiological Action of Cocaine" (1885); "New Growth of the Liver" (1886); "Rupture of Aortic Aneurisms, with a Report of Thirty-Three Cases" (1888); "The Distoma Sinense" (1890); "Symptomatology and Treatment of Tuberculosis" (1892); "History of the Outbreak of Epidemic Cholera in New York" (1893); and numerous other contributions to periodical medical literature. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University in 1910 and by Rochester University in 1917, and that of Sc.D. by Harvard University in 1920. In 1908 the King of Spain conferred upon him the order of Knight of Isabella the Catholic for distinguished work in public health. He was married Aug. 18, 1898, to Frances M., daughter of William Richardson of Hornell, N. Y., and had two children: Katharine E. and William R. Biggs. He died in New York city, June 28, 1923.

WORKMAN, William Henry, pioneer and philanthropist, was born at Boonville, Mo., Jan. 1, 1839, son of David and Nancy (Hook) Workman. His father was born in Clifton-Penrith, England; his mother, in Virginia. With his father, mother and two brothers, at the age of fourteen, he crossed the plains in an ox-team, reaching the Puente Rancho near Los Angeles on Oct. 17, 1854, after a perilous journey of six months. His father was killed in an accident soon afterward. The support of the family devolved upon the sons, and young William went to work as a printer in the office of the "Southern Californian" and later with the Los Angeles "Star." He was afterwards entrusted with the responsibility of carrying messages and money on horseback between Los Angeles and San Bernardino for the Banning Transportation Co. About 1860, he established a harness and saddlery business with his brother, Elijah H. Workman. Later he became interested in developing large tracts of land on what is now known as Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, installing an irrigation system and planting vineyards and orchards so that the heretofore valueless lands became highly productive. He built three lines of street railways and aided in securing a fourth. He named the district Boyle Heights in honor of his father-in-law, who was the first American settler on the east side of the Los Angeles river. Ever alert for new opportunities for his adopted city, he was instrumental in securing the entry into Los Angeles of the Santa Fé Railroad, and later the Salt Lake Railroad. He donated sites on Boyle Heights for public schools and churches and gave to the city two-thirds of Hollenbeck Park which he named for his friend and neighbor, John E. Hollenbeck. He was mayor of Los Angeles (1887–88), member of the city council, city treasurer, park commissioner and member of the board of education. While mayor, the present city hall was built and the paving of the city streets was begun. He was a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Workman was a man of great energy and perseverance, personal integrity and cheerful temperament. His devotion to the common good was unwavering and he enjoyed in an unusual degree the love and confidence of the people in every station of life. He was known and revered throughout California, but especially in Los Angeles, where he lived for sixty-four years, and where he was affectionately called "Uncle Billy" by the younger generation. He was married Oct. 17, 1867, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew A. Boyle of Los Angeles, and had seven children: Boyle; Mary Julia; Elizabeth A.; William Henry, Jr.; Charlotte Nancy, who was married to Charles M. Masson; Gertrude D., who was married to Walter F. Furman; and Thomas Edgar Workman. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 21, 1918.

CHAUNCY, Charles, jurist, was born in Durham, Conn., July 11, 1747. His parents were Elihu and Mary (Griswold) Chauncy, the former a great-grandson of Charles Chauncy (q.v.), the celebrated English cleric and educator who became president of Harvard College and the founder of the Chauncy and Chauncey families in the United States. His father represented the town of Durham in the state legislature for thirty-nine years and was chief justice of the county court. He early developed a vigorous and rapid intellect and his natural aptitudes were such that, without the advantages of a collegiate education, he soon advanced to a commanding eminence in his profession. Choosing the law, he studied under James A. Hillhouse, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was married to Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Darling of New Haven. After practicing a few years in the pre-revolutionary period, he became (1776) attorney for the new state of Connecticut. In 1789 he joined the bench of the superior court, where he remained until 1793, when he relinquished further pursuit of his profession, both on the bench and at the bar, and devoted the rest of his career, a period of forty years, to lecturing on jurisprudence. Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1777 in recognition of his gifts, learning and public service, and in 1811 he received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury College. As an advocate and a judge he more than assured public opinion that he possessed powers and attainments of no ordinary character. His thirst for knowledge was unbounded, scarcely any department of literature, history, politics or theology escaping his attention; few men read so extensively or with so deep an interest. In the law his researches were profound and original. He was not content with accumulating a confused mass of forms and precedents. Legal practice he delighted to reduce to unvarying principles of justice. In fact, he traced and dwelt upon the relations of law and justice in his lectures with a zeal and enthusiasm that stirred the interest of his pupils, among whom were some of the ablest advocates and statesmen of his day. Politically he had broad and liberal views, but while siding with the people as the source of all rightful authority, he espoused the use of checks and balances to give stability to government. He died in New Haven, Conn., Apr. 28, 1823.

CHAUNCY, Charles, lawyer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 17, 1777, son of Charles Chauncy. He was graduated at Yale College in

1792 and read law under his father's guidance for five years. On the advice of his father's friend, Chief Justice Ellsworth, he ventured his fortunes at the bar of Philadelphia, only to discover that his legal studies in Connecticut did not give him any standing in Pennsylvania. He began his career in the office of a prominent Quaker attorney of the city, but his principal shortly afterwards fled from the state under a charge of forgery. Finally he was admitted to the New Jersey bar and entered upon his calling in Burlington, N. J., in 1798, to which he devoted the energies of his life, and among Philadelphia jurists he rose in due time to the highest rank. His success was ascribed to his unbending probity, ceaseless diligence, devotion to his clients' interests and an unvarying courtesy and serenity of temper. He was married in 1808, to Hannah, daughter of Col. John Chester of Wethersfield, Conn., and had one son, Charles, whose career was cut short while preparing for the law, and a daughter. Yale College bestowed the LL.D. degree upon him in 1827. He took part in the revision of the constitution of Pennsylvania as a member of the convention which met for that purpose in 1837 and 1838. He died in Burlington, N. J., Aug. 30, 1849.

BIXBY, Tams, editor and Indian commissioner, was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 12, 1855, son of Bradford W. and Susan (Clark) Bixby. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Bixby, who came from Suffolk, England, prior to 1638 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His wife was Sarah Heard, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Mary; their son Samuel and his wife Martha Underwood; their son Samuel and his wife Lydia Bond; their son Sampson and his wife Sarah Richardson; their son Salmon and his wife Lucy French, who were the grandparents of Tams Bixby. He received a scant education, being obliged to leave school at the age of thirteen to aid his father, who was a baker and confectioner. He subsequently worked as a river steamboat pilot until the death of his father, when he took over the latter's business at Red Wing. He was in the hotel business for a time and was also a railroad contractor. In 1884 he established the "Weekly Sun," at Red Wing, which later absorbed the "Advance" and the "Republican," and became a daily in 1896, from which date until 1912 he was its editor and president of the publication company. Becoming interested in local politics, he was chairman of the Republican county committee, and secretary of the Minnesota Republican League, and was secretary and chairman of the Republican state central committee for thirteen years. He headed the speakers' bureau of the Minnesota Federal Committee in 1888, was secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota during 1888–89; was private secretary to Gov. William R. Merriam (1889–92), Gov. Knute Nelson (1892–96), and to Gov. David M. Clough (1896–97). He was employed by the Republican National Committee to assist in the campaign preceding the election of William McKinley. Meanwhile, he organized and served in Red Wing's volunteer fire department and a company of state militia, was secretary of the Minnesota Y.M.C.A., and edited and published the "Grange Advance," the organ of the Patrons of Husbandry, later the Farmers' Alliance. Pres. McKinley appointed him commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, of which he was chairman in 1897. When the commission was abandoned in 1905, he was appointed sole commissioner by Pres. Roosevelt, and served until 1907. As commissioner he negotiated the agreement whereby 101,000 Indians foreswore allegiance to their chieftains to become wards of the United States, and reservations were set aside for their use. It became necessary to trace the lineage of each man, woman and child who claimed to possess Indian blood and to survey and appraise the value of 21,000,000 acres of land. In Congress this was said to be "the largest trust ever administered in the world so far as there is any record." In 1906 Mr. Bixby purchased the controlling interest in the Muskogee, Okla., "Daily Phoenix," and later the Muskogee "Times-Democrat," both of which he edited and continued to publish separately until his death, excepting during 1907–09, when he served as vice-president and general manager of the St. Paul, Minn., "Pioneer Press." In 1915, he assumed the direction of a small fair association and reorganized it as the Oklahoma Free State Fair, which, under his direction, became one of the largest and most powerful organizations of its kind in the world. During the world war he was chairman of the county council of defense and headed the local Red Cross chapter. He was president of the Muskogee Health Association and the Muskogee Anti-Tuberculosis League, a founder and president of the Town and Country Club of Muskogee, and a member of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul and of the Masonic order, and the Elks. Towns in both Minnesota and Oklahoma bear his name, and he was one of the four founders of the town of Bemidji, Minn. He was married Apr. 28, 1886, to Clara, daughter of John H. Mues, a merchant of Red Wing, and had three children: Edson Kingman, Joel Heatwole and Tams Bixby, Jr., all of whom served in the world war. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17, 1921.

MOFFITT, Edward Richard, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Piqua, O., July 19, 1853, son of John Richard and Frances (Pilliod) Moffitt. His father invented a threshing machine and shoe manufacturing machinery and organized shoe factories in New York, Boston and Brockton, Mass., and at Welchfield, Me., and at an early age the son became associated with his father in his shoe factories. The Moffitt patents, however, were attacked in five separate suits in 1883 and because of negligence in organizing a defense, the prosecution virtually triumphed in every instance. Discouraged, the son went to Kansas and undertook cattle-raising, and by 1887 acquired large herds, a homestead and a timber claim. He lost heavily in the great blizzard of 1888 and was obliged to work as a machinist in Denver, Colo. Upon his father's suggestion he returned to the East and, in Boston, they organized another shoe factory. The next year, however, they migrated to California and engaged in placer mining at Jamestown in Tuolomne co. With the proceeds derived from their erstwhile prosecutors as the result of a settlement out of court, the Moffitts erected a bridge across the Tuolomne river to Chinese Camp and built a toll road into the Yosemite Valley, the first wagon road into that district. In an attempt to devise an improved method for the reduction of base ores, they opened a shop at Stockton, Calif., working for two years and spending several thousands of dollars toward the invention and perfection of a reverberatory reduction furnace, all of which was rendered use-

less in 1891 when the stamp mill came into use among the miners. He then removed to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of the Vulcan Iron Works, and, later, of the Oriental Gas Engine Co. It was while working for the latter firm that he obtained the first patent in his own name, this being on a bronze body igniter for marine gas engines, in 1893. He then entered the service of the California Gas Engine Co. and, later, of the Perkins Pump & Engine Co., for which latter company he designed a power unit in 1894. The Union Gas Engine Co., to which the subject sold his igniter patent for $250, was his subsequent employer. For this firm he greatly enlarged the field of usage of the marine engine through the invention of the submerged exhaust in 1900. In 1901 he organized the Standard Gas Engine Co. and the machine which he designed for sale by this firm was declared to be the most practical on the market. So successful did this enterprise become that although he had started the company on borrowed capital, he sold the plant in 1904 for $15,000. He subsequently organized the Imperial Gas Engine Co., of which, as president, he had full control until its consolidation, in 1916, with the Atlas Gas Engine Co. of Oakland, Calif., of which latter corporation he was made vice-president. In addition to his improvements on the gas engine, he was also the inventor of a street sweeper and coin register, for which patents were issued to him in 1893 and in 1894. Reading constituted his chief recreation. Politically, he was a Democrat and he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He possessed the equipment of technical training at the work bench, exceptional energy, capacity for leadership, vision and self-confidence. He was married Aug. 4, 1895, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Mahoney, of San Jose, Cal., and had three children: John Francis; Regina E., wife of Thomas Paul Tissot; and Edward Raymond Moffitt. He died in San Francisco, Calif., July 19, 1921.

HOEY, Matthew Joseph, physician and surgeon, was born at Martinez, Contra Costa co., Calif., May 1, 1882, son of Bernard and Catherine (McArdle) Hoey. His father, a native of County Louth, Ireland, settled in San Francisco, Calif., in 1876. The son was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, in 1902, with the degree of M.D., and served as interne in the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, San Francisco. He was surgeon in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for two years and subsequently a member of the staff of the Marine Hospital, San Francisco. In 1910 he became a member of the medical staff of the Isthmian Canal Commission, specializing in quarantine and sanitation, and in 1915 was made chief in charge of quarantine and sanitation at Balboa, Canal Zone. He was assigned to special work in spinal meningitis in 1918, but in the following year, because of impaired health, was assigned to the U. S. Public Health Hospital, San Francisco, with the rank of past assistant surgeon. In 1918 he was memorialized by the Emperor of Japan for his services during an epidemic of spinal meningitis among the Japanese in San Francisco. His medical research work was extensive, and his contributions on tropical medicine and allied subjects appeared in various medical journals. Though gentle and kindly in manner and modest in the assertion of his views, Dr. Hoey possessed a strength of character which commanded admiration. He was known for his kindly humor, his love for music and good literature. He was married at Colon, Panama, Aug. 8, 1912, to Maybelle Jane Fowler. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 1, 1920.

CALLEN, John Franklin, journalist, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Apr. 6, 1854, son of a sea captain. He was educated in public and private schools in Bridgeport. As a mere youth he learned the painting and graining business, later spent some time studying medicine in New York city, and in 1878 became a reporter for Newark (N. J.) and New York city newspapers. He went to South America as a special correspondent of the New York "World" and subsequently was employed on the New York "Times," Cincinnati "Enquirer," Omaha "Bee," Kansas City (Mo.) "Journal," Indianapolis "Journal" and the St. Louis "Chronicle," being managing editor of the last for a few years. In 1906 he settled at Pittsburg, Kan., purchasing "The Kansan," a weekly Democratic newspaper, of which he was editor and publisher until his death. He was a member of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. He found his chief recreation in travel. Dr. Callen was always a prominent figure in public gatherings which had for their aim the welfare of the community. In his newspaper he wrote vigorously of men and events; numerous crusades were conducted by him and he was the implacable foe of evil. He gave liberally to various philanthropies and the number of his secret charities was larger than his public ones. He was married Dec. 21, 1895, to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Williams, of Madison, Ind., and had one son, a journalist: George E. Callen. Dr. Callen died at Pittsburg, Kan., Feb. 13, 1918.

PRITCHARD, Jeter Conley, U. S. senator, was born at Jonesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1857, son of William H. and Elizabeth L. Pritchard. Paternally he was of Scotch and Welsh descent, while his maternal ancestors came from Ireland. The son attended Martin Creek Academy, Tenn., and was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Jonesboro "Tribune-Herald." At the age of seventeen he removed to Bakersville, Mitchell co., N. C., where he was joint editor and owner of the "Roan Mountain Republican" until 1887. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Marshall, Madison co., where he soon became a prominent and active citizen. He was a Republican elector in the presidential campaign of 1880, a member of the state legislature in 1884, 1886 and 1890, and delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention in 1892. In November, 1894, he was elected to the U. S. senate on a fusion ticket by the Republicans and Populists, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Zebulon Vance, and he was notable as the first Republican to be elected to that body from a southern state in twenty years. He was a recognized leader in all councils and policies of his party, and his political following was very large. He was elected president of the North Carolina protective tariff league in 1892, and was one of the organizers of the coöperation movement which resulted in his election to the senate in 1894. In 1897 he was reëlected to the senate for the term ending Mar. 3, 1903. In 1903 he became an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; 1904–11 he served as a judge of the U. S. court, fourth circuit, and was advanced to the circuit court of appeals Jan. 1, 1912. In 1914 he was chosen president of a board of arbitration appointed to settle wage questions brought by employees of ninety-eight western railroads. Judge Pritchard was a strong prohi-

bitionist by conviction, and frequently made public addresses on that subject. It has been truthfully said of him that he possessed the essential qualifications of a judge. He had an acute legal mind and an intuitive understanding of equitable decision. He was married: (1) in 1877 to Augusta Ray, who died in 1885, leaving four children: William, Arthur, George and Ida Pritchard, wife of Thomas Rollins; he was married (2) at Asheville, N. C., Oct. 18, 1892, to Mellissa, daughter of James W. Bowman, and she died in August, 1902, leaving one child, McKinley Pritchard; and he was married (3) in Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1903, to Lillian, daughter of Joseph F. Saum. Mr. Pritchard died in Asheville, N. C., Apr. 10, 1921.

McCLURE, John, jurist, was born near Zanesville, O., May 4, 1834, son of Thomas R. and Faithful (Ditter) McClure. He attended the public schools of Putnam county, O., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1855, practicing at Kalida, O., until the outbreak of the civil war. He entered the Federal army in September, 1861, with a commission as first lieutenant in the 57th O. infantry, and served until the termination of the war, rising to the rank of major. In July, 1865, he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and during 1866–67 operated a cotton plantation at Swan Lake in Arkansas county. He was a Republican delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1868, and during 1868–70 served as associate justice of the supreme court of Arkansas. In the latter year he was appointed chief justice by Gov. Powell Clayton to succeed W. W. Wilshire, resigned, and he held this position until his resignation in October, 1874. In 1871, early in his term, a serious breach occurred between the two factions of the Republican party in Arkansas, with Joseph Brooks and Powell Clayton, then governor, leaders of the opposing groups. Following the impeachment of Gov. Clayton, the house adopted a resolution bringing impeachment proceedings against Judge McClure, the resolution charging that the latter had conspired with Gov. Clayton to deprive J. M. Johnson of his office as lieutenant governor. In this charge Judge McClure filed a demurrer, the senate sustained him, and the impeachment proceedings were dropped. His decisions while on the Arkansas bench are to be found in Arkansas Reports, volumes 25 to 29. In the early '70s he was editor and part owner of the Little Rock "Republican," and in the latter years of the decade he practiced law and was editor of a Republican paper, the "Evening Star." He was a commanding figure of the reconstruction period and was widely known for his fearlessness and courage. He was married Oct. 15, 1858, to Rumina Ellen, daughter of David Ayres of Upper Sandusky, O., and they had three children: Ayres, John and Ammie McClure. He died at Little Rock, Ark., July 7, 1915.

FOOTE, Elijah Hedding, manufacturer, was born at Olcott, N. Y., Mar. 24, 1845, son of Elijah and Olivia (Luce) Foote. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nathaniel Foote, who came from England about 1630, and was one of the founders of Wethersfield, Conn. His wife was Elizabeth Deming and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife, Elizabeth Smith; their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Merrick; their son Daniel and his wife Mary Collyer; their son Samuel and his wife Lois Loomis; their son Elijah and his wife, Zurniah Barton or Mary Lattimer; their son Russel and his wife, Electa Noble, who were the grandparents of Elijah Hedding Foote. Samuel Foote (V) was a lieutenant of militia in the revolutionary war, and Elijah Foote (VI) served three years in the 8th regiment Conn. volunteers. Elijah Foote, father of our subject and a native of Canton, N. Y., settled at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853. The son enlisted in 1863 for service in the civil war in Co. A, Michigan engineers and mechanics, serving with Sherman in the campaign in Georgia. At the close of the war he entered the furniture business still in its infancy in Grand Rapids, and became one of the pioneers in the trade which has made Grand Rapids famous throughout the world. At first he worked for the Nelson, Comstock Co., and its successor, the Nelson-Matter Co. In 1868 with two others he formed the firm of Moore, Foote & Richardson, which manufactured furniture, and this business continued until the panic of 1873. In 1875 he became associated with the Grand Rapids Chair Co., whose capital stock at that time was $150,000 and five years later he became its secretary, treasurer and general manager. The business was reorganized and reincorporated in 1902 with capital stock of $300,000, and in 1917 Mr. Foote was elected vice-president and general manager, a position he retained until his death. Under his management its annual business increased from $150,000 to $1,000,000 per year, and at the time of his death the capital stock was $600,000. He was a founder in 1913 and later president of the Imperial Furniture Co., which did an annual business of $2,500,000, and a founder of the Foote-Reynolds Co., another Grand Rapids furniture concern (1919), and was a director in the Kent State Bank from 1908 until his death. In 1900 he was made a member of the Michigan commission of the Pan-American Exposition and after 1905 he was continuously chairman of the board of managers of the Michigan State Soldiers' Home. He was president of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association; a life member of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce and he held a high place in Masonry. He was a member also of the Peninsular and Kent Country clubs (Grand Rapids). He was fond of golf, hunting, fishing and travel, and spent much time in Central America. He gave extensively to charity, and for half a century was a dependable leader in every civic movement. He was married June 16, 1879, to Frances Amelia, daughter of Elijah Bigelow Howe, of Ravenna, O., and had four children: Frank Stuart, general manager of the Imperial Furniture Co.; Will Howe; Ida, wife of Lewis Seal Reynolds; and Emma, wife of Clarence Sawyer Dexter. Mr. Foote died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 9, 1920.

BOUDINOT, Elias, Cherokee Indian leader, was born near the site of Rome, Georgia, about the year 1802. His Cherokee name was Ga-lagi-na, which meant "buck deer." He was sometimes called Buck Watie, as his father's name was Uweetie. Stand Watie was his younger brother. In 1818 he entered a school at Cornwall, Conn., where he adopted the name of ...e noted publicist and philanthropist who was his patron and friend. After completing his course at Cornwall, he returned to the Cherokee country in Georgia where, in collaboration with Rev. S. A. Worcester, he began the translation of the New Testament into the Cherokee language in 1823. Four years later, under the direction of the Cherokee National Council, he began the publication of the "Cherokee Phoenix," which was the first newspaper ever printed for the benefit

of any Indian tribe. In 1833 he wrote a book entitled "Poor Sarah, or the Indian Woman," which was printed in the Cherokee language and said to have been the first book ever printed and bound in Oklahoma. As a man of marked ability he exerted great influence among the Cherokees until he espoused the treaty of New Echota. With his uncle Major Ridge, and his cousin John Ridge, he signed this treaty with the U. S. agent Schermerhorn, which provided for the sale and abandonment of the tribal domain in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and the removal of the Cherokee people to a new reservation west of the Mississippi. This action not only made him most unpopular but led to his assassination at the same time as that of his uncle and cousin. While attending school at Cornwall he had met Miss Harriet Gold, to whom he was subsequently married. They had several children, of whom one was Elias Cornelius Boudinot, one of the most prominent Cherokees of the succeeding generation. Elias Boudinot died by assassination at Park Hill, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), June 22, 1839.

BOUDINOT, Elias Cornelius, Cherokee Indian leader, was born near Rome, Ga., in August, 1835, son of Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian, and his wife, a white woman whose maiden name was Harriet Gold. Left an orphan by the death of his mother in 1836 and the assassination of his father in 1839, he was reared under the guardianship of his step-mother and of his uncle, Stand Watie. He was educated in the Cherokee national schools and in New England, and because of the factional feud among the Cherokee people, in which his family had been so largely involved, he settled in Washington county, Arkansas. There he was engaged in newspaper work and at the outbreak of the civil war he was chosen delegate to the secession convention of Arkansas, which met at Little Rock, Mar. 4, 1861. He was chosen secretary of the convention and took an active part in its deliberations. During the war which followed he spent part of the time at Richmond, Va., as a delegate to the Confederate Congress from the Cherokee Nations. The rest of the time he was in the active military service, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Cherokee Mounted Rifle regiment. In the Indian peace council which was held at Fort Smith, Ark., in September, 1865, he was present and took an active and influential part, though the negotiations were barren of results. Again in the spring and summer of 1866, he went to Washington, D. C. as a representative of the Southern Cherokees during the negotiations which resulted in the signing of new treaties between the government and the five civilized tribes. He was later employed as an attorney for the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company. While acting in that capacity, he assumed a very radical attitude in regard to the proposed opening of surplus lands of the Indian Territory to white settlement, favoring the allotment of lands in severalty to the individual Indians as a preliminary step. He thus incurred the bitter hostility of his own people and virtually exiled and expatriated himself from the Cherokee Nation in consequence. In February, 1879, shortly before the adjournment of the 45th Congress, he issued a statement from Washington to the effect that most of the lands in the western part of the Indian Territory were really a part of the public domain of the United States and, as such, were subject to homestead entry. This was the beginning of the agitation for the opening of the Oklahoma lands to settlement, which continued for ten years before it was finally successful. During the later years of his life Colonel Boudinot was engaged in the practice of law at Fort Smith and at Washington, D. C. He was a man of alert mind, an eloquent and effective public speaker, and a polished writer. He died at Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 27, 1890.

AMES, Frederick Lothrop, financier, was born at North Easton, Mass., July 23, 1876, son of Frederick Lothrop and Rebecca Caroline (Blair) Ames and a descendant of William Ames, who came from Bruton, Somersetshire, England, in 1635 and three years later settled at Braintree, Mass. From William Ames and his wife Hannah the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah Willis; their son John and his wife Mary Hayward; their son Thomas and his wife Keziah Howard; their son John and his wife Susannah Howard; their son Oliver and his wife Susannah Angier; their son Oliver and his wife Sarah Lothrop, who were the grandparents of Frederick Lothrop Ames, the subject. Oliver Ames (q.v.) and his son Oliver were proprietors of the famous shovel works at Easton. Frederick L. Ames (q.v.) was treasurer of the business. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1898. He became president and trustee of the North Easton Savings Bank; president and director of the Marysville Dredging Co. and the Western Power Co.; director and member of the executive committee of the Western Power Corporation, and a director in the American Agricultural Chemical Co., the Butte and Superior Mining Co., the Calaveras Copper Co., the Chicago Junction Railways Co., the Union Stock Yards Co., Chicago, the Fess Rotary Oil Burner Co. Inc., the First National Bank of Easton, the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, the Washington Mills Co., and the Emery Manufacturing Co. His country seat "Langwater Farms" in North Easton is one of the show places of eastern Massachusetts, and comprises more than 700 acres of lawn and forest. Here he devoted much time and money to developing thoroughbred horses and Guernsey cattle. He did more than any other man of his day in improving both the breed and the quantity and quality of the dairy production of his Guernsey stock. He was a member of the American Clydesdale Association, National Live Stock Record Association, Guernsey Cattle Club of America, and the Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders' Association. Yachting and automobiling were among his hobbies. He was owner of the America cup defender "Vigilant," which defeated the English challenger "Valkyrie II." in 1893. During the world war he served with the Massachusetts national guard, being commissioned captain and later major of the 13th regiment. He was a member of the Automobile Club of America and of the New York Yacht, Knickerbocker and Brook clubs of New York; the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., and the Somerset, Tennis and Racquet, Harvard, Exchange, Algonquin, Country, and Norfolk Hunt clubs of Boston, and the Boston Athletic Association. He belonged to the Unitarian church, and like his ancestors, took a deep interest in the welfare of his native town. Mr. Ames was a man of broad sympathies and sound judgment; the spirit of helpfulness which made him considerate, together with his noble character and the attainments which made him

an ideal American citizen, challenge emulation. He was married May 13, 1904, to Edith Callender, daughter of Duncan Cryder of New York city and had two children: Frederick Lothrop, Jr., and Mary Callender Ames. He died at North Easton, Mass., June 19, 1921.

MACFARLAND, Henry Brown Floyd, journalist and lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1861, son of Joseph and Isabelle (Floyd) Macfarland. His father was an editor of the Philadelphia "Press" at the time of the civil war, and upon being offered the editorship of the Washington "Morning Chronicle," established at the national capital by request of Pres. Lincoln to support his administration, he removed his family to Washington in 1865. The son was educated in private schools, and was prepared for Princeton College at the Rittenhouse Academy, but because of his father's death in 1876, he had to forego a college education. He studied law in the office of William B. Webb and at Columbia University. Being too young for admission to the bar, although qualified, he took up newspaper work as assistant correspondent of the Boston "Herald," and at once displayed an aptitude for constructive journalism which was destined to lead him to distinguished honors. He became head of the Boston "Herald's" Washington bureau, and was Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia "Record," the Cincinnati "Commercial" and other important dailies, besides writing on political topics for the leading magazines. He "covered" the presidential conventions which nominated Cleveland, McKinley and Bryan. For years all of his communications were published over his own name, and no Washington correspondent of his time did more work by telegraph. Mr. Macfarland was an early advocate of social reform and civil service. Pres. McKinley noted his unusual qualifications and in May, 1900, appointed him a commissioner of the District of Columbia. One week later he was elected president of the commission, the governing body for the District of Columbia, being the youngest civilian ever appointed to that responsible position. Twice reappointed by Pres. Roosevelt, he served nine years, and during his administration effected many reforms and improvements in all of the district's administrative departments, and was thoroughly in favor of suffrage for the District of Columbia. In preparation for his belated entry into the legal profession, he took the law courses of the George Washington Law School during his last term as commissioner. He was admitted to the bar in 1908, and later to the bars of the supreme court and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia and the supreme court of the United States, and entering the law firm of Tucker, Kenyon & Macfarland—which at the time of his death was Kenyon & Macfarland—launched upon a brilliant career as a lawyer. Among his clients were the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., and the Western Union Telegraph Co. His law practice did not preclude his interest in civic affairs, and he continued to work actively in behalf of the projects which, to his mind, possessed the greatest potentialities of good for the District of Columbia. At the time of his resignation as commissioner Mr. Macfarland was president of the Rock Creek Park board of control; member of the National Civic Federation, the U. S. commission to examine United States titles in the district; the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., and the executive council of the National Municipal League; vice-president of the Playgrounds Association of North America. Mr. Macfarland was a man of rare intellectual attainments and his dominating characteristics were a steadfastness of purpose, indomitable resolution and inexhaustible patience. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Oct. 27, 1888, to Mary Lyon, daughter of John W. Douglass, who was also president of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1921.

WRIGHT, Henry Parks, educator, was born at Winchester, N. H., Nov. 30, 1839, son of Parks and Relief Willard (Woolley) Wright, and a descendant of Samuel Wright (son of John of Wrightsbridge), who came from England before 1639 and settled at Springfield, Mass. From Samuel Wright and his wife Margaret, the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Burt; their son Benjamin and his wife Thankful Taylor; their son Remembrance and his wife Elizabeth ————; their son Aaron and his wife Anne Graves; their son Remembrance and his wife Miriam ————, and their son Ellsworth and his wife Eliza Parks, who were Prof. Wright's grandparents. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and was graduated at Yale University in 1868 with the degree of A.B., receiving from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1871 and Ph.D. in 1876. During 1878–79 he was a student at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin. He was instructor at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, O., during 1868–69, and after tutoring for one year, joined the faculty of Yale University as assistant professor of Latin in 1871. He was Dunham professor of Latin during 1876–1909, and dean of Yale College during 1884–1909. A silver medal was given to him by his colleagues at the time of his retirement, to commemorate the close of his services, and bronze replicas were placed in the university library and in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The graduates of Yale erected "Wright Hall," a splendidly equipped modern dormitory on the Yale campus at the same time. Prof. Wright was the author of: "Satires of Juvenal" (1901); "Fobes Memorial" (1909); "From School Through College" (1911); "Soldiers of Oakham, Mass." (1914); "History of Class of 1868, Yale College" (1914), and "The Young Man and Teaching" (1920). He served throughout the civil war as sergeant of Co. F, 51st Mass. volunteer infantry. He was a trustee of Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and the Connecticut College for Women, and was president of the Yale Foreign Missionary Society. As an educator, Prof. Wright had few equals in his department and in the class room his personality counted for much. His enthusiasm was contagious, while his kindliness and forbearance made a deep impression on the student. He was married July 7, 1874, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Alfred Ely Burt, a farmer of Oakham, Mass., and had four children: Alice Lincoln; Henry Burt, Clement professor of Christian methods, Yale University; Alfred Parks, and Ellsworth Wright. Dean Wright died at New Haven, Conn., Mar. 17, 1918.

BOWMAN, George Lucas, banker and broker, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 27, 1880, son of Gardner W. and Anna E. (Gifford) Bowman, and grandson of Isaac and Emeline (Russell) Bowman. His father, a native of Roxbury, Mass., was an importer of teas and coffees, under the

name of Bowman & Co. The son attended the public schools of Boston, the Melrose high school, and Burdett's Business College, and began his business career with the New England Trust Co. After three years of preliminary banking experience he went into the advertising business with the firm of Wood, Putnam & Wood. He was later associated successively with the banking houses of Mason, Lewis & Co. of Lawrence, and Barnum & Co., Farson & Son, and Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston, and finally entered into business independently in Boston, under his own name, as a dealer in investment securities. Mr. Bowman was a member of the Bank Officers' Association, the Boston Athletic Association, the First Corps Cadets, the Commonwealth Country Club (Boston); the Bellevue Golf Club of Melrose, Mass.; the Northport (Me.) Country Club, and the Sanford (Me.) Town Club. He found his chief recreation in golf and tennis, and was a lover of all outdoor sports, especially hockey, baseball and football. He was a Republican in his politics and a member of the Universalist church. A high conception of trust and fiduciary responsibility distinguished Mr. Bowman's career as a banker, and he had an abiding faith in the growth and expanding economic usefulness of the institution which he served. He was married Oct. 19, 1912, to Ada, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Marriner of Belfast, Me., and died without issue in Boston, Mass., May 10, 1922.

BERTCH, George Edwin, clergyman, was born at Elkhart, Ind., May 7, 1870, son of Isaac and Carrie Atwood (Houtz) Bertch. He received his early education in public schools at Palmyra, Warren county, Ia., to which his family removed during his infancy. At the age of thirteen he entered a printing office, learned typesetting, and as journeyman printer worked his way through Ackworth (Ia.) Academy, maintained by the Society of Friends. He taught school in Warren county for two years and in 1888 joined the church of the United Brethren in Christ. He was granted a license to preach the following year and became a member of the Des Moines (Ia.) conference of that church in 1890, being ordained upon the completion of his studies. He served in the active ministry in Iowa until 1906, when he was appointed pastor at Pittsburg, Kan. In 1908 he was elected superintendent of the Neosho conference, serving six years in that capacity. Upon the consolidation of Neosho conference with the Kansas conference, he was made pastor of the First Church, Parsons, Kan. and after serving there for one year, was appointed assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of Missouri, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., a position he retained until his death. In that capacity he had charge of the prohibition campaign in Kansas City in 1918, which was entirely successful, it being the largest city at that time that voted "dry." He was a trustee of the Kansas conference and president of the financial board, and was also a trustee of Kansas City University. In recognition of his faithful service that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1920. By nature he was kind and gentle, but beneath his kindness of manner there was a fixedness of purpose that knew no yielding when occasion required. The readiness of his sympathy and the charm of his personality were such as to attract the enduring friendship and regard of all who had relations with him. He was married Jan. 8, 1890, to Anna, daughter of John Beauchamp of Carlisle, Ia., and had four children: Mabel Florence, wife of Harrison R. Bomhoff, Wichita, Kans.; Pearl, a missionary in China; Clella; and Josephine Leta, wife of T. U. Morgan of Kansas City, Mo. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 5, 1920.

GILLETTE, Arthur Jay, physician and surgeon, was born at Prairieville, Minn., Oct. 28, 1864, son of Albert J. and Ellen (Austin) Gillette. He attended Hamline University for three years, and was a student at the Minnesota Hospital College during 1883–85, completing his medical preparation at the St. Paul Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1886. He subsequently took a postgraduate course at the New York Orthopedic Hospital. He began the practice of medicine in St. Paul following his graduation, and made a specialty of orthopedic surgery. He was appointed instructor in orthopedia at the University of Minnesota in 1895, becoming clinical professor in 1897, full professor of orthopedic surgery in 1898, and taking full charge of the division in 1913. At the time of his death he was on the staffs of all the St. Paul hospitals as orthopedic surgeon. Dr. Gillette was keenly interested in the organization of the State Hospital for Indigent Crippled and Deformed Children in 1897. He framed the legislation which created the institution; he arranged for its site at Phalen Park, superintended its construction, selected its staff, and directed its management as surgeon-in-chief until his death. Dr. Gillette attained high rank in his profession. He was a man of genial nature, kindly humor and punctilious courtesy. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Orthopedic Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Masonic order and the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity. He was married: (1) Jan. 27, 1890, to Ellen, daughter of William S. Moore, a lawyer, of St. Paul, Minn.; she died in 1905. He was married (2) May 29, 1907, to Katharine, daughter of Martin F. Kennedy, a pioneer merchant of St. Paul. He had one child by the first union: Margaret, who was married to Vincent R. O'Brien. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 24, 1921.

ROSS, William Potter, Cherokee Indian leader, was born at the foot of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, Aug. 28, 1820. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother was a sister of John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation for nearly forty years. He received his early education in a mission school of the Presbyterian church at Will's Valley, Ala., and at the Greeneville (Tennessee) Academy. His preparation for college was completed at the Hamil School, Lawrenceville, N. J., after which he entered Princeton College, where he took the full classical course, graduating with honor in 1842. Returning to the Cherokee Nation, then recently reëstablished in the Indian Territory, he entered public life the following year, being elected secretary of the upper house of the tribal legislative council. In 1844, he was chosen as the first editor of the "Cherokee Advocate." He subsequently filled other positions of trust and honor in the Cherokee Nation. In the autumn of 1861, the Cherokee Nation entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the government of the Confederate states. Although this action was taken in opposition to the judgment of William P. Ross, he felt himself bound by its terms. The Cherokee Nation having agreed to furnish a regiment of soldiers

for the Confederate military service, he was commissioned as its lieutenant colonel and served in that capacity until after the Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., where the organization became demoralized and soon afterward ceased to exist. He thereupon accepted a parole as a Confederate officer and took no further part in the war. He was an active participant in the peace council which was held at Fort Smith, Ark., in September, 1865. When Principal Chief John Ross died in August, 1866, William P. Ross succeeded him for the unexpired term. In 1867 he served as a member of the commission which negotiated the agreement with the Delaware tribe of Indians whereby the latter were to be incorporated into the citizenship of the Cherokee Nation. He was a prominent and active participant in the inter-tribal councils which convened annually at Okmulgee from 1870 to 1878. At the first of these councils, which held sessions in September and December, 1870, he served as chairman of the committee which framed the document known as "the Okmulgee Constitution" which was proposed and submitted as a plan for the organic union of several Indian tribes then living in the Indian Territory. In 1873, after the death of Principal Chief Lewis Downing, he was again elected to fill the vacancy thus created. In 1875 he retired from public life. Several years later, however, he assumed the editorship of the "Indian Journal" at Muskogee, and still later, filled similar positions on the "Indian Chieftain" at Vinita, and the "Indian Arrow" at Tahlequah. He was a man of remarkably versatile tastes and talents and scholarly attainments, a fluent and forcible writer, an orator of power, and an eminent lawyer. He was especially interested in popular education, agriculture and horticulture. He died at his home on his farm at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), July 20, 1891.

SEMPLE, Eugene, territorial governor of Washington (1887–89), was born at Bogota, Colombia, June 12, 1840, son of James and Mary Stevenson (Cairns) Semple; grandson of John Walker and Lucy (Robertson) Semple, and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Semple, of Scotch descent. His father (q.v.) was U. S. minister to New Granada (Colombia) and U. S. senator. After attending St. Louis University for two years, the son took up the study of law in the office of Krum & Harding, St. Louis, and was graduated LL.B. at the law school of Cincinnati College in 1863. Settling at Portland, Ore., he practiced law there until 1869, when he became editor and proprietor of the "Daily Oregon Herald," the leading paper of the Democratic party in the Northwest. During the twelve years he edited this newspaper he kept at the head of the editorial columns this motto: "In all discussions of American policy, with us liberty goes first." He strenuously opposed Chinese immigration and was an earnest advocate of the construction of railroads. While in Oregon Mr. Semple held the office of state printer, police commissioner of Portland, and circuit court clerk. He built and operated the first shingle mill in the Northwest. Removing to Vancouver, Wash., he built a sawmill there in 1884, and became a member of the Vancouver board of trade. He was the prime mover in the Columbia Waterway Association, organized to secure the opening of the great rivers of Washington and Oregon to navigation. Pres. Cleveland appointed him governor of Washington territory in 1887, and when Washington was admitted to the Union he was the Democratic candidate for governor, running 600 votes ahead of his ticket. His opponent, Gov. Ferry, appointed him a member of the state board of harbor line commissioners. He was president of the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Co. for fifteen years. The company was organized to cut a ship canal connecting Elliott bay (Seattle) with Lake Washington, but the project was abandoned, and the company confined itself to filling the tide-lands from sand dredged from the sound, thus making many acres available for industrial purposes. Gov. Semple possessed a remarkable fund of general information; he was a cultured and kindly gentleman, upright and fearless, and was widely loved and respected. He was married May 17, 1870, to Ruth Adelaide, daughter of Daniel Lownsdale, a founder of Portland, Ore., and had four children: Adria Maude, who was married (1) to Edward Moale, and (2) to Col. Russell Creamer Langdon, U.S.A.; Zoe Agnes, wife of Arthur Vassall; Mary Ethel, wife of Frederick E. Swanstrom, and Eugene L. Semple. He died in San Diego, Cal., Aug. 28, 1908.

BRODNAX, William Henry, legislator, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1786, son of William and Mary (Walker) Brodnax, grandson of Henry and Ann (Holmes) Brodnax, great-grandson of Henry Brodnax and great-great-grandson of William and Rebecca (Champion) Brodnax, the former having emigrated from England toward the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. William H. Brodnax was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., in 1805, and studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Sterling Ruffin at Petersburg, Va., and was admitted to the bar. His practice in Dinwiddie, Brunswick and Greenville counties was attended by gratifying success. In 1818 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, was elected again in 1830, serving until 1833. He was one of the presidential electors at the time Jackson became president in 1828. Together with Monroe, Madison and Marshall, he served as a member of the historic Virginia constitutional convention of 1829–30. In the Virginia legislature of 1831–32, he introduced a bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Virginia and their transportation out of the state along with whatever equipment was necessary to start them in their new homes, and providing also for compensation to the slaveholders. The house passed the bill, but it was amended and, finally, tabled in the senate. He was an active member of the American Colonizing Society which sought to settle freed American negroes in Liberia. Although he desired the gradual abolition of slavery and was a Whig in politics, he was an adherent of state's rights and regarded secession as constitutional. In 1824 the Virginia legislature appointed him brigadier general of the state militia, an office he retained until death. During the Southampton Insurrection of 1830, led by the slave, Nat Turner, he commanded the militia from Greenville and Brunswick counties and effectively restored order. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the Hampden-Sidney College, Va., in 1830. He was an Episcopalian in religion. His quick wit, marked sincerity and command of language gave him great power in the political arena. He was a man of action and a natural leader. He was married to Anne Eliza, daughter of Thomas Withers, and had five children: David Walker; Martha Priscilla; John Grammar; Mary

Louisa; and William Meriwether Atkison Brodnax. He died at Kingston, Va. (now W. Va.), Oct. 23, 1834.

CHAPMAN, Ervin, clergyman, was born in Defiance co., O., June 23, 1838, son of George Washington and Narcissa (Hopkins) Chapman. Though his school advantages were meager, he studied by himself and very early taught in the local school. He utilized his exceptional oratorical ability by stumping in political campaigns, and in 1860 supported the election of his personal friend, Abraham Lincoln, in nearly 100 speeches. After studying law, he was appointed as clerk to the congressional committee on territories during 1864–69. He had been attracted to the church of the United Brethren in Christ by its advanced anti-slavery attitude, and in 1870 entered the ministry of that church, officiating first as pastor for four years at Otterbein University, Westerville, O., and then at Dayton, O., gaining a state-wide reputation as a lecturer on educational themes, Sunday school work and moral reform. Ill health forced him to remove to Wyoming in 1881, where, at Laramie and Cheyenne, he worked with the Presbyterian church in making home mission churches self-supporting. Following his removal to California in 1884, he accepted the pastorate of the Brooklyn Presbyterian church of East Oakland, and in 1892 took up general educational work as pastor of Mills College. He became pastor of the Market Street Congregational church in Oakland in 1895, but three years later left the active ministry to become superintendent of the California State Anti-Saloon League. After directing that work for sixteen years, during which local option was secured throughout the state and the state ratified the eighteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, he was made superintendent emeritus. In 1906, under the auspices of the national Anti-Saloon League, he delivered his "Stainless Flag" address throughout the country and inaugurated the "Stainless Flag Movement," which was very helpful in the national prohibition campaign. During 1898–1914, he was editor of "The Searchlight," the official organ of the California State Anti-Saloon League. He was the author of "The Liquor Seller's Confession of Guilt" (1858); "The Murder and Murderer of Col. William Dawson" (1876); "The Czolgosz of Trade and Commerce" (1914); "The Liquor Men's Only Hope" (1907); "A Familiar Falsehood Nailed" (1902); "What is my Country" (1905); "A Stainless Flag" (1906); "Particeps Criminis, The Story of a California Rabbit Drive" (1910); "Latest Light on Abraham Lincoln" (1917). With a strong and impressive personality, magnetism, and an intensity of purpose, he was very successful in his varied work as clergyman, speaker, author, educator and reformer. He received the degree of A.M. from Westfield College, Ill., in 1873, of D.D. from Lebanon Valley College, Pa., in 1883, and LL.D. from Otterbein University in 1901. He was married at Brunersburg, O., Oct. 2, 1860, to Adelia, daughter of William D. Haymaker. The children of this union are Flora; William Mead; Sylvia, wife of Henry J. Martin; Dell, wife of Francis J. Woodward, and Ervin D. Chapman. He died at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 30, 1921.

McCALL, John Etheridge, lawyer and jurist, was born at Clarksburg, Carroll co., Tenn., Aug. 14, 1859, son of Henry and Rebecca Frances (Bowlin) McCall, grandson of Andrew and Janette (Todd) McCall, and great-grandson of John McCall, who came from Scotland in the eighteenth century and settled in North Carolina. He was graduated at the University of Tennessee in 1881 with the B.S. degree. He then began the study of law at Huntingdon, Tenn., under the preceptorship of Judge Joseph R. Hawkins, and the following year was admitted to the Tennessee bar. In 1882 he purchased the "Tennessee Republican, a weekly newspaper of Huntingdon, which he edited and published until his removal to Lexington, Tenn., in 1883. Thereafter he rose rapidly to the front ranks of the bar, and soon was recognized as a leader in all the counties in which he practiced. In a short time he attained the position where he could choose or decline either side of every case, according to his conception of the duties and ethics of his profession. Besides his activities as a lawyer, he was also a successful business man, being closely identified with most of the important enterprises in his home town. In 1888 he organized the Bank of Lexington, of which he was president for several years. His interest in all public affairs early led him into politics as a Republican, and his success therein may be attributed to the fact that he was a friendly man, essentially of the people. This quality added to his power on the stump and in joint debate made him one of the most effective, vote-catching, public speakers in the state. He was presidential elector on the Blaine-Logan ticket in 1884 and during 1887–90 served in the Tennessee house of representatives. He was assistant U. S. attorney for the western district of Tennessee during 1890–91, and as a member of the 54th congress 1895–97, was appointed on the committee on appropriations. He was a delegate-at-large from Tennessee to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1900, and in the latter year as Republican candidate for governor of Tennessee, made an extraordinarily good showing for the representative of a minority party. During 1902–05 he served as internal revenue collector for Tennessee. He was appointed U. S. district judge for the western district of Tennessee in 1905, and held that position until his death. On assuming this duty he was confronted with a heavy and aged docket, but with strong will and untiring effort he soon cleared it. His was truly a people's court. His charges to grand juries, which were regarded as classics, breathed deeply of patriotism. Attorneys and litigants alike, had absolute confidence in his impartiality and whenever possible brought their cases to him in preference to any other judge. Despite the commendation that was lavished upon him for his effective work, he retained the modest, unassuming simplicity which had marked his earlier career. His opinions were written in an excellent style, ringing clear and to the point. Although he served on the bench for many years, and passed upon many intricate points of law, no decision of his was ever reversed by the U. S. supreme court. His court decisions were largely ruled by the desire to temper justice with mercy. Among the most important cases which came before him were the Standard Oil company's indictment and trial and the celebrated case of Damsel Howard vs. Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad companies, in which the employers' liability act, passed by Congress in 1906 at the urgent request of Pres. Roosevelt, was declared unconstitutional. He also handed down the initial decision on the Adamson eight-hour law and

some parts of the prohibition act. In 1907, in the case of the United States vs. the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Co., he handed down a decision construing and interpreting the safety appliance act. So highly was this opinion regarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it was printed and distributed among railroad officials, as the interpretation to which the commission would adhere in carrying the act into effect. The cases of the Standard Oil Co. and the Southern Hardwood Lumber Association, the latter case having been referred for final decision to the U. S. supreme court after Judge McCall's death, were among the largest pieces of litigation ever instituted by the United States government. He frequently went into other districts to aid other judges in their work and was often called to Cincinnati to sit upon the bench in the U. S. circuit court of appeals. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Tennessee Bar Association, the Memphis Bar Association, the Golf and Country and the Tennessee clubs of Memphis. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Truthfulness and honesty were the ruling virtues of Judge McCall and he led a clean, vigorous life. He was married Oct. 14, 1885, to Addie, daughter of Edward J. Timberlake, planter and banker of Lexington, Tenn. He had four children: Grace; Eddie, who was married to Marshal F. Priest; Ruth, wife of Lucius Lamar Heiskell, and John Etheridge McCall, Jr., a lawyer of Memphis, Tenn., who served with the rank of captain in the A. E. F. abroad. He died at Huntingdon, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1920.

WADDELL, Joseph Addison, editor and legislator, was born in Staunton, Va., Mar. 19, 1825, son of Dr. Addison and Catherine Ann (Boys) Waddell, grandson of Dr. James and Mary (Gordon) Waddell, and great-grandson of Thomas and Janet Waddell, who emigrated to Delaware county, Pa., from County Down, Ireland, in 1739. His grandfather, James Waddell (q.v.), known as "the blind preacher of Virginia," achieved fame as an eloquent pulpit orator, Patrick Henry having rated him as one of the two best he had ever heard, while William Wirt immortalized him in his "British Spy." Joseph A. Waddell was graduated at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), and later at the University of Virginia. He studied law at Judge Lucas P. Thompson's law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Four years later he deserted the law for journalism, entering upon the latter career as co-editor and co-proprietor of the Staunton "Spectator," in which capacity he remained until 1860. He was appointed commissioner in chancery for the circuit court of Augusta county in that year and during the civil war served in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army. In the fall of 1865 he was elected to the Virginia house of delegates, serving for two years; was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1867 and in the state senate for one term (1869–70), acting as president pro tempore of that body. His next appointment was as clerk of the supreme court of appeals at Staunton, a position he held until removed by the Readjuster (or Republican) party. He subsequently served as commissioner of the county and circuit courts of Augusta county and won an appointment as clerk of the Virginia supreme court, a place he held until within two or three years of his death. He was the author of "Annals of Augusta County" (1886), and of the "History of Mary Baldwin Seminary" (1905), in addition to a number of addresses and articles possessing high literary merit and historical value, the most notable of which was that read before the seventh annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America at Lexington, Va., in June, 1895, on the "Scotch-Irish in the Valley of Virginia." He was active also in charitable organizations: having been president of the board of visitors of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and of the board of the Western Lunatic Asylum (now the Western State Hospital), and a member of the board of the Mary Baldwin Seminary, all at Staunton. His chief pleasure lay in genealogical and historical research, particularly in relation to Augusta county. In recognition of his historical work and distinction in letters, Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Whig before 1861 and a Democrat after 1865. He performed his trusts so faithfully and honorably that none ever questioned the purity or sincerity of his motives. He was unostentacious and quiet, but when he spoke, men listened. He was twice married, (1) Feb. 17, 1853, to Virginia, daughter of a Dr. McClung; and (2) to Laleah Dunwoody. He had no children by either marriage. He died in Staunton, Va., Feb. 10, 1914.

BOWMAN, Shadrach Laycock, clergyman and educator, was born at Plains, Pa., May 2, 1829, son of Jesse and Mary (Macintosh) Bowman, grandson of Thomas and Mary (Freas) Bowman, and great-grandson of Christopher and Susan (Banks) Baumann. His great-grandfather was a native of Ems, Prussia, who emigrated in 1754 and settled in Bucks county, Pa. From Christopher Baumann have sprung more than two score clergyman, including bishops in three different Christian denominations. Thomas Bowman, grandfather of the subject, was ordained by Bishop Asbury to the Methodist church in 1807. Jesse Bowman, the father of the subject, was prominent in church, business and the militia and was a trustee of Dickinson College. Shadrach L. Bowman attended Wyoming Seminary, Town Hill, Pa., and was graduated at the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., now the School of Theology of Boston University, in 1851, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., in 1853. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1855, and in the same year was ordained deacon by the Baltimore conference. During most of the period, 1855 to 1864, he was a pastor in the Baltimore, Newark and East Baltimore conferences, and during the next two years he had charges in the Central Pennsylvania conference, including Emory Church, Carlisle. In 1866 he was elected to the chair of Greek and Hebrew in Dickinson College, and in 1868 this professorship was enlarged to include both Biblical language and literature. Prostration from overwork necessitated his retirement from college duties in 1871, and after a tour abroad he returned to pastoral work, being stationed successively at Lock Haven, Bedford and York, Pa. He then returned to the Newark conference and was stationed at Morristown, N. J., and later at St. Paul's Church, Jersey City. In 1882 he was made head of the department of theology in Indiana Asbury University, which he organized into a school of theology in 1884. In the same year he became professor of systematic theology in De Pauw University, an op-

portunity created by gifts of W. C. De Pauw. He was a member of the North Indiana conference, and at various periods taught theology and languages in Drew Seminary. His published works were "Historical Evidences of the New Testament" and two Hebrew grammars. His alma mater gave him the degree of A.M. in cursu; Rutgers College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1870, and in the same year Indiana Asbury University conferred upon him that of doctor of sacred theology. Dr. Bowman was an erudite scholar, a gifted teacher, an impressive speaker, and a master of ancient language and literature, systematic and biblical theology and allied studies. He was married Nov. 25, 1856, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob S. Aber of Newark, N. J., and they had two daughters. He died at Ocean Grove, N. J., Sept. 16, 1906.

HESTER, William, publisher, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1835, son of Samuel and Jane (Van Anden) Hester, and grandson of Thomas Edward Hester, a native of Oxford county, England, who emigrated to this country in 1797, settling at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of his uncle, Isaac Van Anden of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had founded the Brooklyn "Eagle" eleven years before, and after five years in the composing room of the "Eagle," he was given a place in the counting room to learn the business end of journalism. In 1870, a group of capitalists, headed by Demas Barnes, purchased the paper but it was not as popular under the new management and before long young Hester was able to buy an interest in the "Eagle" and return as the supervising head of the business department. He was soon followed by Isaac Van Anden who became president and the latter's nephew, W. M. Van Anden, who was made treasurer. When Isaac Van Anden died in 1875 William Hester succeeded him as president and continued in that office until his death, a period of forty-six years. Guided by his energy, wisdom, experience and business acumen, the Brooklyn "Eagle" became one of the leading journals of the United States. Its mechanical equipment was unsurpassed and in many respects unequalled so that newspaper men each year came from all parts of the world to inspect the plant. Among the features which made it one of the institutions of the city were its public welfare work along educational, moral and social improvement lines, a weekly current topics address, moving picture entertainments in the children's department, "Eagle" country-wide tours for residents of Brooklyn, a bureau of information on travel, educational institutions, summer and health resorts, an Almanac that is an encyclopedia of condensed information, and competitive prizes among the pupils of the Brooklyn high schools. In the introduction and establishment of many of these features, Col. Hester, as executive head, had the controlling voice for almost half a century. The practical value of his knowledge of typesetting was demonstrated at the time when Pres. Garfield was shot. There was only one other person in the office when the news was received, and repairing to the composing room he personally "stuck type" on the story for an extra edition of his paper. His principal aids on the "Eagle" were his son, William V. Hester, who succeeded him as president, and Herbert F. Gunnison, vice-president and treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the Associated Press of America. He was a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Co., a director of The Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co., and a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. In his earlier years he was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department and in 1857 became a member of the National Guard of the State of New York, joining company A, 14th regiment. For five years he was quartermaster of the 2nd division (1875 to 1880), serving on the staff of Maj. Thomas S. Dakin, and subsequently under Maj. Gen. James Jourdan. Col. Hester traveled extensively, visiting Europe many times. Yachting was a hobby with him and he was a member of the Larchmont, Atlantic, New York and Shelter Island yacht clubs, and the Nassau Country, the Crescent Athletic, the Riding and Driving, the Hamilton and the Brooklyn (president) clubs of Brooklyn, and the Metropolitan Club of Manhattan. He was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1855, to Theodosia Ward, by whom he had one son, William V. Hester; and one daughter, Carrie Hester, wife of George E. Ide, who was president of the Home Life Insurance Co. of New York city. Col. Hester died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9, 1921.

ROBINSON, John Beverley, architect, was born at Jamaica, Queens co. (now New York city), N. Y., June 10, 1853, son of Henry Barclay and Caroline (Betts) Robinson, and a descendant of Christopher Robinson, who came from Cleasby, Yorkshire, England, in the seventeenth century, and settled at Rappahannock, Middlesex co., Va. His wife was Agatha Obert, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Catherine Beverley; their son Beverley and his wife Susanna Philipse; their son Beverley and his wife Anna Dorothea Barclay, and their son John Robinson and his wife Eliza Maria Allaire, who were the grandparents of John Beverley Robinson. Christopher Robinson (1) was a member of the council and secretary of state for Virginia. John Robinson (2) of Urbana was president of the council of Virginia, and his wife was a daughter of Robert Beverley (q.v.). Beverley Robinson (3) was colonel of the Loyal Legion, and left New York at the evacuation by the British. Henry Barclay Robinson, the father of the architect, was a lawyer. The son received his preliminary education at the private schools of Charles Morris and George C. Anthon. For three years he was a member of the class of 1873 at Columbia University. He began his professional career as a student in the office of George B. Post, architect, in New York city. During 1881–97 he was a member of the firm of Thayer & Robinson, architects, New York, with Fred P. Thayer. In 1897 he became deputy superintendent of school buildings, board of education of New York, continuing in that capacity until 1910. From 1910 to his retirement in 1916, he was professor of architecture in charge of the school of architecture of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Prof. Robinson was a member of the Architectural League of New York from its foundation, serving three terms as its president; fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and member also of the Artists' Guild of St. Louis, the University Club, St. Louis, and Columbia University Club, New York city. He was author of "Principles of Architectural Composition" (1899); "Architectural Composition" (1908); "Economics of Liberty" (1916); and numerous pamphlets and magazine articles. He was married in New York city, July 1, 1885, to

Elizabeth Devereux, daughter of Frank G. Q. Umsted and his wife, Lillie Devereux, the noted woman suffrage pioneer. They had three children: Beverley, an architect; Elizabeth Devereux, the wife of Dr. William McKim Marriott, head of the Children's Hospital of St. Louis; and Devereux Robinson, instructor in the College of the City of New York. Prof. Robinson died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1923.

BABCOCK, Courtlandt Guynet, soldier and banker, was born in New York city, June 14, 1839, son of Courtlandt and Elizabeth (Cany) Babcock, and a descendant of James Babcock, who came to this country from Essex county, England, and settled at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1623. From him and his wife Sarah the line is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Lawton; their son Capt. James and his wife Content Maxson; their son Dr. Joshua and his wife Hannah Stanton; their son Col. Harry and his wife Mary Stanton; and their son Maj. Paul Babcock and his wife Lucy Bell, who were the grandparents of our subject. Dr. Joshua Babcock (4) served as chief justice, as a member of the Rhode Island general assembly, and a major general in the colonial forces. Harry Babcock (5) was a colonel in the colonial wars and commanded a Rhode Island regiment at Ticonderoga in 1775. Courtlandt G. Babcock was connected with the banking house of Carver & Co., Chicago, until 1862, when he recruited a battery for service in the civil war, and was appointed first lieutenant of the 92d N. Y. volunteers. He succeeded Col. Hunt as acting assistant adjutant general, serving under him until 1864. He was then transferred to the 96th N. Y. volunteers, promoted to captain, and later appointed provost marshal on the staff of Gen. Devins. He held this position until 1865 when he ranked as major. After the fall of Richmond he served on the staff of Gen. Harris as assistant adjutant general and was mustered out in February, 1866, with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. From 1867 to about 1877 Col. Babcock was with the banking firm of Babcock Bros. & Co., of New York city, and for some years, until 1882, served also as treasurer of the Providence & Stonington Steamship Co. In the latter year he moved to Stonington, Conn., where he remained until his death. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Stonington school committee, and of the Congregational church. He was treasurer of the Stonington library, and a burgess of the borough. He was rigidly upright, and hospitable, and demanded faithfulness in his associates. He was married Feb. 21, 1871, to Mary Burnet, daughter of Judge Lewis B. Woodruff of New York, and had six children: Lewis B. Woodruff; Rieta Woodruff, wife of Henry Robinson Palmer; Harry Woodruff; Courtlandt Woodruff; Woodruff; and Mary Woodruff Babcock. He died at Stonington, Conn., Apr. 1, 1896.

WHITTEMORE, Frank Hamilton, physician and surgeon, was born at Plymouth, Conn., July 6, 1854, son of Franklin J. and Fallah (Terry) Whittemore. The earliest American ancestor was Thomas Whittemore, who came from Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, before 1640, and settled at Charlestown (now Malden), Mass. From him and his third wife Hannah the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel and his wife Mary Mellins; their son John and his wife Ruth Bassett; their son Jeremiah and his wife Patience Reed; their son Jeremiah and his wife Mary Carter; their son Aaron and his wife Sally Baker, to their son Amos Whittemore and his wife Clarissa Hamilton, who were the grandparents of our subject. His mother was a granddaughter of Eli Terry (q.v.), the clock-maker and inventor, and his father was also a physician. He attended the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and was graduated M.D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1875. After serving as interne in the Jersey City (N. J.) Charity Hospital for two years, he opened an office in New Haven, Conn., and through the forty-five years of his practice there built up a notable clientele and enjoyed enviable confidence among many of the leading families. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society, the New Haven County Medical Society, the New Haven Medical Society, and the Graduates' Club (New Haven). He attended the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Whittemore's career exemplified in a high degree the spirit of self-sacrifice. To his skill as a mental diagnostician and his ability as a surgeon and medical practitioner, no small share of his large practice was due. He was married Oct. 19, 1876, to Amelia, daughter of Isaac T. Rogers of Milford, Conn., and had one son, Edward Reed Whittemore, a surgeon, of New Haven. He died at New Haven, Feb. 26, 1920.

ENANDER, John Alfred, journalist and author, was born in Harja parish, Westergothia, Sweden, May 22, 1842. He had already achieved some literary distinction during his college work at Wenersborg, where he held high honors, when his attention was called to Augustana College, then located at Paxton, Ill., and he resolved to come to America to finish his education. In 1869 he entered the senior class of Augustana, intending to prepare himself for the ministry, but in December of that year he was offered the editorship of the Republican newspaper "Hemlandet," the oldest Swedish political newspaper in America, and published in Chicago, Ill. He accepted and in 1872, with G. A. Bohman as a partner, purchased the newspaper property, continuing as its editor. He also edited an illustrated literary magazine, "Near and Far" (1874–77), and "The Young People's Friend" (1879–81). He became professor of language and literature at Augustana College in 1890, but resigned the chair three years later to return to his editorial work on "Hemlandet," a position he held until his death. He was a writer of ability and a poet of much fine feeling. He wrote a "History of the United States" in two volumes (1874–81), which was translated into Norwegian and Danish, and was also the author of "Selected Writings of John A. Enander" (orations, lectures, treatises and poems, 1892); "The Northmen in America" (1893); "The Character of Our Forefathers" (1894); "The Swedish Poetry of the Nineteenth Century" (1901). He took a leading part in the activities of the Republican party in Illinois, and was a member of the state board of education. He was a member of the Swedish-American Historical Society (president), "Zwiazek Narodowy Polski," a Polish literary society, the Swedish Historical Association in Stockholm, the Northern Museum, an anthropological society, and Westgote Gille (founder and first president). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Augustana College in 1892. He was a delightful after-dinner speaker, and was fond of music as well as literature; he possessed one of the most complete private coin collections in

America, and played checkers with professional skill. He was married June 22, 1872, to Malinda, daughter of Nils Lawson, of Paxton, Ill., and had one son, Einar; and two daughters, Ada and Hilma L. Enander. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, 1910.

ARMSTRONG, George Dodd, clergyman and author, was born at Mendham, Morris co., N. J., Sept. 15, 1813, son of the Rev. Amzi Armstrong. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1832, and after teaching school for three and a half years, he entered the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward co., Va., in 1836. He was graduated there in 1837 and was appointed professor of general and agricultural chemistry and geology in Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va., in 1838. He occupied that chair until 1851, when he accepted a call as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Norfolk, Va., where he remained for forty years, retiring as pastor-emeritus in 1891. In addition to contributions in periodicals, he wrote the following volumes: "The Summer of the Pestilence: a History of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., in 1855," (1856); "Scriptural Examination of the Doctrine of Baptisms," (1857); "The Christian Doctrine of Slavery," (1858); "The Theology of Christian Experience," (1860); "The Sacrament of the New Testament," (1880); and "The Books of Nature and Revelation Collated," (1886). The College of William and Mary conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1858. He died in Norfolk, Va., May 12, 1899.

ECOB, James Henry, minister, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1844, son of Charles and Charlotte (Greenwood) Ecob of Leicestershire, England. His father, a landscape gardener, was a lover of nature, a man of unusual artistic gifts and spiritual endowment. From Homer Academy the son entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1869. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1872, and was ordained the same year as pastor of the South Congregational Church of Augusta, Me. He went to Albany, N. Y., in 1880, as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and during a ministry of fifteen years he was a leader in the pioneer movements for prohibition, for civic reform and for the federation of denominations as the first step in the evolution of church union. When Dr. Briggs was tried for heresy by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, in 1892, Dr. Ecob condemned the action as inimical to freedom of thought, and withdrew from the presbytery. However, he continued as pastor of the church for several years, but after that time never identified himself officially with any denomination. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Denver, Colo., during 1895–98. While in the West he observed that home missionary boards of various denominations frequently established churches in communities where the population was too small to support more than one religious body. He discussed this subject in the press, calling nation-wide attention to the situation, and as a result, plans for cooperation were made, which developed into the community church, now widely established in scattered rural districts. From 1900 to 1907 he was minister of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, and 1908–13 was associated with Dr. Josiah Strong in the American Institute of Social Service, New York, as lecturer and editorial writer. His addresses on social and economic questions were given chiefly in the state of New York and in New England. In 1918, after an absence of more than forty years, he was called back to his first pastorate in Augusta, Me., where the remaining years of his ministry were spent. As a preacher Dr. Ecob possessed the unusual combination of a keen and logical mind and strong emotional appeal. One of the few ministers to rise above denominational lines, he was ranked as one of the first preachers of his day in eloquence and spiritual insight. His personal magnetism and earnestness and the subtle influence of his warm and sympathetic voice, made an indelible impression upon his hearers. His profoundest belief was in the spiritual life that underlies all religious expression and much of his time and effort was given to the work of church union. His marked literary gifts found expression in poetry and special articles on the topics of the day for leading periodicals, both religious and secular. He was richly endowed with the literary sense, and all his work was characterized by refined choice of English and a careful balance of judgment. His poems show deep love of nature, and a reverence of God. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College, his alma mater. He was married Sept. 12, 1877, to Helen Lathrop, daughter of John Henry Gilbert of Gilbertsville, N. Y., and four children survived: Frances Gilbert, wife of Carl Arthur Beck; Robert Gilbert; Eleanor, wife of Harold M. Sawyer, and Katharine Gilbert Ecob. Dr. Ecob died at Flushing, L. I., Nov. 6, 1921.

McLAUGHLIN, William Blair, banker and financier, was born at Beardstown, Cass co., Ill., Mar. 19, 1853, son of David McLaughlin, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to the United States in 1851, settling in Beardstown, Ill. He was a brother of Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin (q.v.). He was graduated at the Poughkeepsie Business College, having previously been employed in the Muskegon National Bank of Muskegon, Mich., of which he was made teller in 1872, and cashier during 1874–80. In the latter year he became cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Muskegon. He organized and became cashier of the Union National Bank, also of Muskegon, remaining in the latter position until 1898, when he was appointed national bank examiner for Michigan and Indiana. In 1903 he accepted the position of cashier and general manager of the National Bank of Houghton, Mich. In this new position he reorganized the bank, changed its name to Houghton National Bank and increased its business to such an extent that in 1912 it stood at the head of the honor roll of Michigan banks. He was made vice-president of this bank in 1908 and remained in that position until his death. Through his influence the state bankers' convention was held at Houghton in 1904, and the banking interests of the upper and lower peninsulas of the state became more united. Mr. McLaughlin was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, attaining the thirty-second degree and serving for one term as Eminent Commander while living in Muskegon. Later he organized the Palestine Commandery in Houghton, was its Eminent Commander for three successive terms; and in 1907 he succeeded in building the beautiful Masonic Temple at Houghton. His chief recreation was in agricultural experiments on his farm in Houghton county, the results of which he used to encourage farming in the upper peninsula. He was president of the Houghton

County Fair Association; and was active in the building of the Houghton Business Men's Club, of which he was a governor. He was a member of the Mishcowanbic Club of Calumet, Mich., and of the Keweenaw Historical Society. He was married Sept. 8, 1875, to Julia R., daughter of Isaac A. Holbrook, of Hastings, Mich.; they had three children: Blair Holbrook, James Andrew, and Edward F. McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin died in Houghton, Mich., Nov. 4, 1914.

POWELL, Leven, soldier and congressman, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1737, son of William and Eleanor (Peyton) Powell and grandson of William Powell of Maryland. He studied in private schools and at an early age was deputy to his uncle, Henry Peyton, sheriff of Prince William county. Following his marriage, he removed to Loudoun county where he was engaged in business endeavors. The outbreak of the revolutionary war found him supporting the colonists' cause. As major of a battalion of minute men he fought against Lord Dunsmore at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton. In January, 1777, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the sixteenth Regiment of Virginia Continentals and saw service at White Marsh, near Philadelphia, and at Valley Forge; the next year he was forced to resign on account of ill-health and he returned home. He was elected to the state convention in 1788, and was among those who voted for the constitution; in 1796 he was the only presidential elector from Virginia to vote for John Adams for president. He was elected as a federalist to the sixth national congress (1799–1801). He was married in 1763 to Sarah, daughter of Burr Harrison, and died at Bedford Springs, Va., July 23, 1810.

REED, Verner Zevola, financier and author, was born in Richland county, O., Oct. 13, 1863, son of Hugh Fulton and Elizabeth Amanda (Wolfe) Reed. He completed his education at the Eastern Iowa Normal School, then newly established, and removing to Colorado Springs, Colo., engaged in a real estate and building business. He later became prominent in mining and banking circles, in the manufacture of petroleum, and in the promotion of land reclamation and irrigation projects in Colorado, Wyoming and other western states. His oil interests included the Midwest Oil Co., the Midwest Refining Co. and the "Little Companies," which, with the Midwest Oil Co., owns the most of the Salt Creek oil field in Wyoming. Probably he organized more companies and effected more consolidations than any other man of his day in Colorado. In 1902 he retired from active business, and continued the artistic and literary studies in which he had been interested all his life. He lived in Europe for nearly fifteen years, and during this period wrote several works and articles. Later he was a frequent contributor to magazines of essays, editorials and stories. He made a study of ethnology and of the American Indian myths and folk lore, especially of those of the Utes and some Pueblo tribes, and wrote many papers on these subjects. He was the author of "Lo-To-Kah" (1897); "Tales of the Sunland" (1897); "Adobeland Stories" (1899); and "The Soul of Paris" (1913). In September, 1917, Pres. Wilson appointed him a member of the President's Mediation Commission, consisting of five members, to inquire into industrial conditions and to mediate in various labor difficulties during the war. He played a prominent part in the settlement of the Arizona copper strike, the threatened strike of telephone and telegraph workers on the Pacific coast, in averting a strike in the southern California oil fields, in settling the strike of oil workers on the gulf coast of Louisiana, and in differences between Chicago packers and their employees. In every controversy in which he took a part a satisfactory settlement ensued. He was a member of the conference which ended in the Macy wage agreement of the San Francisco and Oakland shipbuilders and employers. Throughout the war he lectured extensively on peace and international politics. He was a member of the Athletic, Country, and Denver clubs, (Denver); Golf and El Paso clubs, (Colorado Springs); and the Explorers' and Rocky Mountain clubs, (New York city). He held membership in the Roman Catholic church, and a year prior to his death he purchased a rectory and presented it to the Denver Cathedral. His generosity, dignity and friendliness, combined with his simplicity and tranquility, made him an honored and beloved associate. He was married July 18, 1893, to Mary Dean, daughter of Silas Johnson, a real estate broker of Bucyrus, O., and had three children: Margery; Verner Z.; and Joseph Verner Reed. Mr. Reed died at Coronado Beach, Calif., Apr. 20, 1919.

SHIPMAN, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Southbury, Conn., Aug. 22, 1828, son of Rev. Thomas Leffingwell and Mary Thompson (Deming) Shipman. His first American ancestor was Edward Shipman, who is said to have come from England in 1639 and settled in Saybrook, Conn., and from Edward and his wife Mary Andrews the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Martha Humphries; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Kirtland; their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Leffingwell; their son Nathaniel and his wife Abigail Coit, who were the grandparents of the jurist. His preparation for college was made at the Norwich (Conn.) Academy. He was graduated at Yale College in 1848, and began the study of law with Judge Thomas B. Osborne at Fairfield, Conn. In October, 1849, he entered the Yale law school. In the following year he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he was admitted to the bar, and where for many years he was one of the most prominent lawyers. In 1854 he formed a partnership with H. K. W. Welch, under the firm name of Welch & Shipman, which continued until the death of Mr. Welch in 1870. Mr. Shipman was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1857, and was executive secretary of Gov. Buckingham during 1858–63. In 1875 he was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. district judge for the district of Connecticut, an office he filled with conspicuous ability, and in 1892 he became U. S. circuit judge for the second circuit. After 1889 he was lecturer at the Yale law school on jurisdiction and procedure in U. S. courts. Judge Shipman was a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Aetna Insurance Co., the Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford, the Collins Co. of Collinsville, and the Hartford City Gas Light Co. He was also prominent in educational work, being president of the American College and Education Society; vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Wadsworth Athenæum, and a trustee of the Watkinson Library, the Hartford Grammar School, and the Watkinson Juvenile Asylum and Farm School. He was likewise active in charity and mission work, being president of the Hartford branch of the American Tract Society, and a director of the

Charity Organization Society and the Missionary Society of Connecticut. He was also president of the Divorce League, an organization for the purpose of securing uniform marriage and divorce laws in all the states. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale College. Judge Shipman was married May 25, 1859, to Mary C., daughter of David Franklin Robinson of Hartford, Conn., and had five children: Frank Robinson, a clergyman; Arthur Leffingwell, a lawyer; Mary Deming, wife of Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, president of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.; Thomas Leffingwell; and Henry Robinson Shipman. Mr. Shipman died in Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1906.

BLACK BEAVER, Indian scout and trader, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1808. In his young manhood he spent several years in the Rocky mountains as a hunter and trapper. In 1834 he accompanied the expedition of Gen. Henry Leavenworth and Col. Henry Dodge to the range of the Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita tribes, in the upper Red River country, as one of the interpreters. Throughout the remainder of his life his services were in more or less frequent demand by the U. S. Government in its dealings with the Indians of the southern Plains region. During the Mexican war he raised a company of Indian guides and scouts with which he accompanied Gen. Harney's command and he was ever afterward known as Capt. Black Beaver. He served as guide with the military escort, commanded by Capt. R. B. Marcy, which accompanied the large party of emigrants and gold seekers from Fort Smith, Ark., to Albuquerque, N. M., en route to California, in 1849. He frequently went on trading excursions into the ranges of the nomadic tribes of the southern Plains country, hauling his wares for barter in wagons and pitching his camp wherever he found opportunity for traffic. In 1861 he was chosen to guide the retreating Federal garrisons of Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Cobb on their march through the trackless wilderness from the Indian territory to Fort Leavenworth. He claimed to have been the last custodian of the parchment copy of the treaty which was given to the people of his tribe, at the great council held at Shakamaxon, in 1682, by William Penn, and which, he said, had been lost in the destruction of his home on the Washita by Confederate forces while he was absent as guide of the retreating Federal garrison. Although he belonged to the small band of Delaware Indians which had always kept well out on the southwestern frontier and far removed from the main body of the tribe, he was in more or less frequent communication with the latter and appeared as one of its representatives in the negotiations with the government, at Washington, in 1866. During the decade immediately following the close of the civil war, he was called upon several times to serve as mediator and peacemaker on behalf of the government in its dealings with the more or less intractable Comanche and Kiowa leaders, whose confidence and respect he always commanded. He died at his home, near the present town of Anadarko, Okla., May 8, 1880.

DRAKE, Luther, banker, was born at Royal Oak, Mich., May 18, 1850, son of Flemon and Electa Edwards (De Pue) Drake. His paternal ancestry is traced to Josias Jans Dratz, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1663, and settled at Flushing, L. I., N. Y. While the name "Jans Dratz" is undoubtedly Dutch, its bearer is believed to have been of English descent. From Jans Dratz and his wife, Martha Oldfield, the line of descent runs through their son John, who married Madeline Brower; their son Samuel, who married Sarah Handy; and their son Elijah, who married Abigail Stoddard, and was the grandfather of Luther Drake, our subject. Samuel Drake was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Luther Drake attended a private school at Detroit, Mich., and at the age of twelve began the study of telegraphy under his brother. The brothers settled in Omaha, Neb., in 1867, both being in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co. In 1870 Luther Drake became paying teller of the State Bank of Nebraska. In 1882 its name was changed to the Merchants National Bank, and he was its president from 1906 until his death in 1921. During 1906–20 he was a member of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association. For several years he was a director of the Omaha Club, and he was a member of the Omaha Country, Omaha Athletic, and Palimpsest clubs; and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of Tarrytown, N. Y. He was a golf enthusiast and in politics was a Republican. He possessed great strength of will, a pleasing personality, and inspired confidence in those with whom he came in contact. He was married Jan. 25, 1917, to Grace, daughter of Charles Wiltshire of San Bernardino, Calif. He died at Omaha, Neb., Mar. 15, 1921.

SCOTT, John, jurist, was born at Gordonsdale, Fauquier co., Va., Feb. 3, 1781, son of John and Elizabeth (Gordon) Scott. His father was pastor of Dettingen Parish, Prince William co., Va. The son was educated at Dickinson College, Pa., but was not graduated and subsequently studied law under Charles Marshall at Warrenton, Va., being admitted to the bar in 1801. His knowledge of law was profound; he soon became one of the leading lawyers of northern Virginia and his reputation as an advocate long survived his death. When he came to the bar he made it a rule to be present at every session of the court and it is related that this assiduity obtained him his first case. A stranger, seeking a lawyer to take charge of an important matter, observed his demeanor and interest and employed him; Scott won a verdict for his client, and frequent retention in other cases followed. He was elected to the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829–30 and there added to his reputation, his efforts being directed chiefly to the preservation of the independence of the judiciary. In 1832 he became one of the judges of the circuit superior court of law and chancery and a member of the general court of Virginia and the special court of appeals. His opinions, contained in the Virginia Reports, mark his industry, his learning, and his power of expression. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Martin Pickett of Fauquier county, and had several children, among them, Robert Eden Scott. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 17, 1850.

MUSSER, George Washington, jurist, was born at Nicholas, in the Sacramento Valley, Calif., May 15, 1862, son of Christian and Mary (O'Reilly) Musser. The first of the family in America was his grandfather, Abraham Musser, who came to this country from Switzerland and settled in Ohio in 1827. His wife was Catherine Eicher. George W. Musser was educated in the public schools of Indiana and at the Northern Indiana Normal School where he was graduated B.S. in 1885, and started out in life as

a school teacher. In 1886 he settled in Colorado Springs, Colo. While teaching school and working in county offices he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He began the practice of his profession at Colorado Springs, on his own account in 1895. For fourteen years Mr. Musser had a growing and honorable practice, specializing in corporation, irrigation and mining law. In November, 1908, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the supreme bench of Colorado, under Chief Justice Robert W. Steele, for a term to continue until January, 1915. By an order of the court on Mar. 16, 1909, it was determined that the chief justiceship should be succeeded to in January, 1911, by Justice John Campbell and by Justice Musser in the same month of 1913, who was to hold the office until the same month of 1915. As justice his first opinion was in the case of the Henry Investment Co. vs. Semonian, and after becoming chief justice his first opinion was in Smith vs. Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., while his last reported opinion was an extended concurring one in Stewart vs. Talbot at the close of his term. Chief Justice Musser made his home in Denver after the expiration of his term on the supreme bench, during which he wrote the opinions in many of the most important cases which ever came before the supreme court. He was chosen mediator with Verner Z. Reed during the Leadville strike and was selected by the Federal government as mediator during the labor trouble in the copper mining district of Arizona. He also mediated the strike of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad shopmen in 1917, and the strike of Denver foundry and machine workers in 1918. His thorough knowledge of labor conditions in the West caused him to be summoned to Washington on several occasions during the war with Germany, for important conferences with the secretary of labor. Judge Musser was prominent in Democratic circles, and one of the most widely known men of his party in the state. In 1909 and 1910 he was grand master of Masons of Colorado. He was married Apr. 2, 1891, to Belle, daughter of Daniel McCoy of Livingston county, Ill., and had four children: Ruth, wife of Kenaz Huffman, Denver, Colo.; Georgiebelle; John; and Richard Musser. He died in Denver, Colo., Aug. 7, 1921.

LONGWELL, William Howard, publisher, was born at Fairfield, Adams co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1839, son of Hamilton and Rebecca (Wilson) Longwell and grandson of William Longwell, a soldier in the revolutionary war. He learned the printing trade in the office of the "Repository and Whig," at Chambersburg, Pa., which was then edited by Alexander K. McClure. He enlisted in the civil war in company D, 44th N. Y. volunteer infantry and for proficiency in drill and meritorious conduct under Gen. McClellan during the seven days' battle around Richmond, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and subsequently became first lieutenant and captain. He participated in the leading battles of the civil war, including the "forlorn hope" at Port Hudson, during which he gained distinction in leading volunteers. After the war he went to the scene of the new oil discoveries in northeastern Pennsylvania, beginning the publication, in 1866, of the Pithole "Daily Record," a newspaper as short-lived as the town itself. Two years later he transferred his plant to Petroleum Center, where he published the Petroleum Center "Daily Record" for a decade. In 1871, without giving up the conduct of the newspaper, he founded with Sheriff Herpst and Coleman E. Bishop, the Oil City (Pa.) "Derrick," a newspaper which became well-known and continued under successive publishers, to the present time. He was sole proprietor of the "Derrick" from 1871 to 1885, when he sold it to Patrick C. Boyle. In 1879, with W. F. Jordan, he purchased several newspapers of Bradford, Pa., consolidated them and began the publication of the Bradford "Daily Era." After a period of extensive foreign travel he returned to Oil City and became a member of the Oil Exchange, where he was successful in all his speculations. In 1904 he was postmaster of Oil City, and in 1912 removed to Los Angeles, Calif. Capt. Longwell was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Possessing a singular power for good in the moral and social life of the community, he made it felt through the columns of the Oil City "Derrick" and the Bradford "Daily Era." He never shirked a duty or sought a reward for its performance. He was modest, firm and uncompromising where principle was involved. He was married at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 17, 1876, to Mary Virginia, daughter of John Freed, and left one daughter by a previous marriage, Rebecca Avery, wife of D. K. James of Oil City. He died at Hollywood, Calif., Jan. 29, 1921.

FRANK, Tenney, historian and educator, was born at Clay Center, Kan., May 19, 1876, son of Oliver and Caroline (Danielson) Frank, both of Swedish extraction. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Kansas in 1898, specializing in languages and history, and received the degree A.M. in 1899. He then took a graduate course in classical literature at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1903. He was an instructor in Latin at the same university, 1901–04. He taught at Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1904–18, being appointed associate professor in 1908 and professor in 1912. Meanwhile he was a research student at the University of Göttingen in 1910 and at the University of Berlin from 1910 to 1911. During this period he became convinced that European historians had failed to comprehend the meaning of democracy in ancient times and he thereupon set himself to the task of reconstructing Roman political history from the sources, including the archaeological, especially in reference to ancient methods of production and distribution. "Roman Imperialism" (1914), and "An Economic History of Rome" (1920), are the especial products of that research. In 1922 was published his "Vergil, a Biography," containing the result of his studies on the authenticity of the poems attributed to the poet's youth, the product also of original research. In 1916 he was appointed by the American Academy in Rome as professor in the classical school there for a year and in 1919 was appointed professor of Latin in Johns Hopkins University, which position he is now holding. He has also published a general "History of Rome," as a volume in Holt's American Historical Series, and a translation of essays of Bynkershoek for the "Classics of International Law," to be issued by the Carnegie Institution. In addition to these volumes, he has written many essays of interest to students of history and philology and is a life member of the American Philological

Association and the Archaeological Institute of America. He is a member also of the American Historical Association, of Phi Beta Kappa and an associate editor of the "Journal of Philology." Dr. Frank was married May 28, 1907, to Grace Edith, daughter of Murray Charles Mayer of Chicago, Ill.

CONNELL, James Peter, physician and surgeon, was born at Meeme, Manitowoc co., Wis., Feb. 22, 1862, son of John and Margaret (Ryan) Connell. He attended the Wisconsin state normal school, Oshkosh, and after teaching several years, began the study of medicine at St. Nairn under the preceptorship of Dr. Dennis W. Hayes. He was graduated at Northwestern University medical school, Chicago, with the degree of M.D. in 1892, and began the practice of his profession at St. Cloud, Wis. The year 1893–94 was devoted to special studies in surgery in Vienna, and upon his return to America he settled at Fond du Lac, Wis. After establishing a successful general practice of medicine, he decided, in 1896, to devote himself exclusively to surgery. He was a keen student of his profession and annually pursued courses with the Mayo brothers, of Rochester, Minn. He was chief surgeon of St. Agnes' Hospital, and immediately prior to his death completed the organization of the Fond du Lac clinic. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Fond du Lac Medical Society. He also held membership in the Knights of Columbus. He was an indefatigable worker, and maintained the highest standards of his profession. He was twice married: (1) July 31, 1894, to Nora, daughter of David Twohig of Armstrong, Wis.; she died in 1901; and he was married (2) to Eliza, sister of his first wife. There were four children: John, Laura May, George and Margaret Connell. Dr. Connell died at Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 21, 1916.

JOCELYN, Stephen Perry, soldier, was born at Brownington, Vt., Mar. 1, 1843, son of William and Abigail Nims (Wilder) Jocelyn. The son received his education at Brownington Academy, People's Academy, Morrisville, Vt., and Barton (Vt.) Academy. At twenty he enlisted for the civil war in the sixth Vermont volunteer infantry. Appointed first lieutenant in the 115th United States colored infantry in 1864, he was engaged against guerrillas in southwest Kentucky, and was then transferred to the army of the James, taking part in the operations before Richmond. Upon being honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, he entered the regular army as second lieutenant, sixth infantry; was promoted first lieutenant in the same year; became captain of the twenty-first infantry in 1874; major of the nineteenth infantry, 1897; lieutenant-colonel, twenty-fifth infantry, 1899; colonel, fourteenth infantry, 1901; and brigadier-general, 1906, being retired for age in 1907. Part of his long service was on the western frontier, in the departments of the Columbia and Platte, combating the Indians. He served through the Spanish–American war, and was in the Philippines in 1900, 1903 and 1904, when he commanded forces in the island of Samar and the department of the Visayas. During 1904–06 he was a member of the general staff, United States army and chief of staff of the Pacific division, this period embracing important work incident to the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. He was commander of the Vermont commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; governor Vermont Society, Society of Colonial Wars, and he was a member also of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Buffalo Historical Society, Army & Navy and Union League clubs (New York); Army & Navy Club (Washington); Army & Navy Club (Manila), and Algonquin Club (Burlington, Vt.). He was author of "Alaskan Notes" (1895), and "Journal of Military Service Institution United States, Vol. XVIII." Gen. Jocelyn was a man of wide literary accomplishments and possessed a personality of singular charm. He was married, Feb. 2, 1886, to Mary Chamberlain, daughter of Stephen M. Edgell, of St. Louis and had three children: Stephen Perry, Jr.; Dorothy, wife of William Irving Westervelt; and Louise Edgell, wife of Julian B. Clark. He died at Burlington, Vt., Mar. 8, 1920.

BOND, Charles Otis, illuminating engineer, was born near Lehigh, Ia., Nov. 15, 1870, son of Charles and Chloe Adella (Crosier) Bond. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Bond, who came from Bury St. Edmunds, England, in 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass.; his wife was Sarah Biscoe, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Hepzibah Hastings; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Cutler; their son William and his wife Lydia Farrer; their son William and his wife Rosanna Negus; and their son Charles and his wife Jane Tibbets, who were the grandparents of Charles Otis Bond. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1890. As naval cadet he served on the "Enterprise" and "Philadelphia," and during the Spanish-American war, as ensign on the "Lancaster" and "Newport" on the blockade of Havana, and on convoy of captured vessels. Upon the death of his father in 1891 he left the navy, was principal of schools of Lehigh in 1892, and taught in the department of English of Rochester Business University during 1893–95. In 1896 he entered the service of the United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia; was in charge of photometry and gas testing for that concern during 1899–1908, and thereafter was a delegate to the International Gas Congress, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. He was president of the Society of Illuminating Engineers (1913–14), vice-president (1915–16) of the American Gas Institute, and a member also of the American Gas Association, Franklin Institute, Meridian Club, Philadelphia, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an affiliate member of the Engineers' Club, Philadelphia. During 1906–07 he was president of the board of health at Springfield, Pa. Mr. Bond was married at Town Line, Erie co., N. Y., June 19, 1895, to Mathilde Charlotte, daughter of William Zeller, inspector of botanical garden, University of Tubingen, Germany, and had seven children: Barbara Isabelle, wife of Dr. William H. Perkins; Evelyn Mathilde; Charles Alonzo; Konrad Frederick; Alice Muriel; David Crosier, and George Hastings Bond. He died in Collegeville, near Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1921.

HEMINGWAY, Alfred Tyler, lumberman, was born in Oak Park (Chicago), Ill., Dec. 4, 1877, son of Anson T. and Adelaide (Edmunds) Hemingway. He was graduated at Oberlin (O.) College in 1902, and having decided to learn the lumber business from its very beginning, he went to the forests of Louisiana, where he became an estimator of timber lands. From the outset he displayed a marvelous understanding,

not only of the wholesale manufacture and the retail distribution of lumber, but of the great human side of the industry and met with unusual success and rapid progress. He settled in Kansas City in 1906 and at the time of his death he was assistant secretary of the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.; secretary of the Louisiana Central Lumber Co.; the White-Crandin Lumber Co., and the Exchange Sawmills Sales Lumber Co.; treasurer of the Louisiana Saw Mills Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Forest Oil & Gas Co., and secretary and general manager of the Forest Lumber Co. He was also a directing head of lumber railroads and other kindred interests in the South. A member of the Congregational church, he became one of the leading workers in Westminster Church of Kansas City, and was president of the Westminster Men's Club. He was a trustee of Drury College and of Kidder (Mo.) Institute. His concern in education was part of his especial interest in the advancement and success of young men. In addition to the personal concern he felt, he wrote a book addressed to them, "How to Make Good," that had a wide circulation. It was first written for his son in order that he might have the benefit of some of the experiences which the father had gained in hard knocks in the business world. The last paragraph in the book is typical of the man who wrote it: "So handle yourself that you may be in that large group of men who are making possible the finest development of individuals and communities through making accessible the comforts of life, the fostering of the arts, the promotion of institutions for physical, intellectual and spiritual training and the spreading of the propaganda of peace and good will." The book is a business man's message on commercial character building, a business man's talks on personal proficiency, real success, added rewards, and greater diligence. Mr. Hemingway was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Mission Hills Country Club, Knife & Fork, Kansas City, and City clubs of Kansas City. But with all of his interests in business he had a capacity for friendship, for music, for literature, for poetry and for wholesome fun and his outdoor recreations were golf, fishing and hunting. He was married Apr. 8, 1903, to Arabell, daughter of John Barber White (q.v.) and had two children: Franklin White and Jane Hemingway. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24, 1922.

ZIEGLER, Paul, clergyman, was born in Detroit, Michigan, Dec. 7, 1847, son of John Jacob and Augusta H. E. (Knoll) Ziegler. His father was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, who came to the United States in 1834 and settled in Detroit, Mich., three years later. The son was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., as valedictorian of his class in 1872. Having decided to enter the ministry, he studied theology at the Berkeley Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1875. In that year he was given the M.A. degree by Trinity College. His first pastorate was at Lawrence, Kans.; in 1878 he became rector of St. Peter's Church, Detroit, Mich. He was rector of the Mariners Church, Detroit, during 1885–1900, and of St. Barnabas Church, Detroit, from 1900 until his death. In 1895 he founded the "Detroit Churchman," now the "Michigan Churchman." On June 4, 1895, while his son Carl was a student at Trinity, he was one of the founders (with his eldest son, Carl G. Ziegler, Herbert T. Sheriff, William A. D. Eardeley and William H. Rouse) of the college fraternity Alpha Chi Rho. He was the originator of the movement, formulated most of the plans, wrote the first ritual, and designed the badge. He was a skilled amateur carpenter and joiner, and is said to have built with his own hands his home at Pointe aux Pins, Mich. He was married Apr. 7, 1875, to Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. Agrippa Nelson Bell (q.v.) of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had four sons, Carl G., Howard Bell, Eustace Paul and Winfred Hamlin Ziegler, all Protestant Episcopal clergymen. He died at Pointe aux Pins, Mich., July 18, 1921.

TORRANCE, Jared Sidney, financier, was born at Gowanda, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1852, son of Cyrenius Chapin and Mary (Curtiss) Torrance, and a descendant of Robert Torrance, who came from Mayoghle county Derry, Ireland, in 1754, located first at Woodbury, Conn., and subsequently settled at Middlebury, Vt. His wife was Lucy Peck and their son Styles Torrance and his wife Matilda Hibbard, were the grandparents of Jared Sidney Torrance. Robert Torrance (1) was a "Green Mountain Boy," served in the French and Indian wars, and during the revolutionary war was engaged in casting ordnance in a factory owned by Ethan Allen, located at Litchfield, Conn. Styles Torrance (2) settled in western New York and established a large woolen mill near Buffalo. Cyrenius Chapin Torrance, father of the subject and a lawyer, was attorney for the Seneca Indian Nation during 1852–55, and district-attorney of Erie county, N. Y., during 1861–64. The son was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University in 1875. He began his business career at Gowanda as a lumberman, and afterward engaged also in realty operations and in banking. Because of impaired health he spent two years in Stralsund, and in 1887 he removed to Pasadena, Calif., where he engaged in realty operations and electric lighting. From that time until his death he was an officer or director in over 140 corporations, including in part educational, industrial, land, cattle, oil, electricity, transportation, banking, bonds, agriculture, horticulture, real estate and various public utilities. Chief among these corporations were the Union Oil Co. of California, the Edison Electric Co., of which he was vice-president; the Palomas Land & Cattle Co., owning 2,000,000 acres of grazing land in northern Chihuahua, Mexico, the Chino Land & Water Co., the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, the Pasadena Electric Light & Power Co., the Ventura County Power Co., the Union Tool Co., the California Industrial Co., Torrance-Marshall & Co., the Dominguez Land Corporation, the Chester Fireproof Building Co., the Los Angeles Public Market, Inc., and the McKinley Home for Boys, the La Vina Sanitarium, the Southwest Museum and the Barlow Sanitarium Association. Over one hundred of the corporations with which he was connected were each capitalized for one million dollars or more. The Union Oil Co. of California, of the finances of which he had full charge during 1899–1910, now has capital of $1,000,000. He was instrumental in founding the industrial city of Torrance, Calif., in 1912, having negotiated for the purchase of over 3,500 acres in Los Angeles county, seventeen miles from Los Angeles city. The town, which was named for Mr. Torrance, was laid out by Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect, and its 300,000 shade trees were planted under his superintendence. It was made the site of the manufactur-

ing plants of the Union Tool Co., the Llewellyn Iron Works, the Pacific Metal Products Co., the Pacific Electric Railway Co., the Torrance Window Glass Co., the American System of Reënforcing, and the Torrance Pearl Manufacturing Co., as well as homes for their employees, in all of which he had an interest. The population of Torrance at the time of his death was 3,000. He was a patron of art and was largely responsible for the establishment of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was also a generous supporter of the Barlow Sanatorium, which he served from 1911 until his death, and of many other charitable institutions. He was a member of the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena (president, 1895), the California Club of Los Angeles (director), the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and several golf and gun clubs. Politically he was an independent. He was twice married (1) at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 13, 1889, to Annie Laurie, daughter of John Fowler, of Oakland, Calif.; she died in 1893. He was married (2) June 6, 1914, to Helena, daughter of Daniel Heney, of San Francisco, Calif., and widow of Frank Blake Childs. He had two children by the first marriage: Jared Sidney, Jr., and John Fowler Torrance. He died at South Pasadena, Calif., Mar. 29, 1921.

DAY, Moses Henry, manufacturer, was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 9, 1832, son of Moses and Sarah G. (Sessions) Day. Entering Harvard College from the Roxbury Latin School, he was graduated in 1853. He immediately became identified with the large cordage manufactory with which his father was long connected as a partner, and when in 1880 a new company was organized to carry on the business under the name of the Sewall & Day Cordage Co., he became its president and held that position until his death. He was a director of the People's Bank and its successor, the People's National Bank of Roxbury, and was president of the Institution for Savings in Roxbury during 1877–80. He was a member of the Congregational church, and was a valued officer of the city government of Roxbury. As an employer he was considerate of those working for him, and was a great favorite among them. He was married Nov. 29, 1855, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Nathan Brown, and had seven children: Sarah Louise, Moses Henry, Annie Frances, Carrie Elizabeth, Chester Sessions, Sarah Grosvenor, and Nathan Brown Day. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 7, 1882.

PEIRCE, William Sullivan, soldier and ordnance expert, was born in Burlington, Vt., May 16, 1864, son of Albert Gallatin and Delia Juliette (Benjamin) Peirce. His father was a civil engineer, and later proprietor of a seed and agricultural implement business in Burlington. The first paternal American ancestor was John Pers, of Norfolk county, England, who came to America in 1637, settling in Watertown, Mass. The line of descent is then traced through his son Anthony and the latter's wife, Mary———; their son Daniel Peirce and his wife, Elizabeth ———; their son Joseph and his wife, Mary Warren; their son Isaac and his wife, Susassa Bemis; their son Josiah and his wife, Sarah Gale; their son Byfield and his wife, Mary Hamilton, and their son John S. and his wife, Ann H. Hill, who were the grandparents of William S. Peirce. He attended the University of Vermont for three years (1881–84) and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1888, being commissioned second lieutenant in the artillery division. He was on Garrison duty at Fort Warren, Mass., for two years, after which he was with the light battery of his regiment for a year at Fort Riley, Kan. On Jan. 15, 1892, he was commissioned first lieutenant, ordnance department; he was on duty at Watervliet arsenal, N. Y., for three years, and from 1895 to 1897 he served at the Sandy Hook proving ground. In 1896 he invented a delayed-action fuse for seacoast artillery projectiles, which has since been used by the United States government. He was stationed at Rock Island arsenal, Ill., during 1897–1901, being promoted captain on July 7, 1898. For the following year he was inspector of ordnance at New Haven, Conn., and then went to Springfield (Mass.) armory, serving also as inspector of ordnance at Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, Conn., within that period. On June 25, 1906, he was raised to the rank of major, ordnance department. He was on duty as inspector of ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works in 1907–08 and later in Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C., until September, 1912, when he was placed in command of the Springfield (Mass.) arsenal. Having made the manufacture of small arms his specialty, he immediately took steps when the United States entered the European war, to increase the output of the arsenal, raising it from 150 assembled Springfield rifles (model 1903) to 1,200 rifles per day. In the following January he was appointed chief of the administration bureau in the office of the chief of ordnance, Washington, D. C., and put that office on a war basis, for which service he was commissioned brigadier-general, ordnance department, national army. After a brief tour of duty in France, from July 7, 1918, to Sept. 22, 1918, he returned to the ordnance office as assistant chief and general adviser, and in November, 1918, was appointed also chairman of the claims board of the ordnance department. In this capacity he was in charge of the adjustment and settlement of more than $4,000,000,000 worth of ordnance department contracts which had been cancelled after the signing of the armistice. He was appointed assistant to the chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier-general, on July 1, 1920. Gen. Peirce was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in February, 1919, "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service" both at the Springfield arsenal and as assistant chief of ordnance, and the French government conferred upon him the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor. The University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1908. He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity and the Army and Navy, the Chevy Chase and the Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 24, 1890, to Lula S., daughter of Joseph Abercrombie of Pensacola, Fla., and (2) Apr. 19, 1911, to Harriet W., daughter of John Roberts of Concord, N. H. He had four children: Gladys B.; Marjorie, wife of Edward F. S. Thorn; Albert A.; and Dorothy, wife of Bradford Palmer Smith. He died in Washington, D. C., July 10, 1923.

GARDINER, George Schuyler, lumberman, was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1854, son of Stimson B. and Nancy (Bonney) Gardiner and a descendant in the eighth generation of Lion Gardiner, an English engineer who came to America in 1635 to build the fortifications in the colonies and who fought in colonial wars. George

S. Gardiner began his business career at an early age at Clinton, Ia., where he tallied the cut of one of the lumber mills of C. Lamb & Sons. With an aptitude for mechanics he rapidly learned the sawmilling business, and in his early twenties was placed in charge of the lumber yard and shipping department of Gardiner, Batchelder & Welles, at Lyons, Ia., soon afterwards assuming general supervision of the mill. In 1890, while at Lyons, Ia., he was elected to the state house of representatives on the Democratic ticket. Shortly thereafter with Silas Gardiner, his brother, and Lauren C. Eastman, he bought the great unbroken tracts of long-leafed pine surrounding the village of Laurel in the timber belt of Mississippi, and assumed charge of the firm of Eastman, Gardiner & Co., formed by the three men. Until his death Mr. Gardiner was president of this company and though in the later period of his life he took a less active part in the business he retained his former interest in the welfare of the firm's employees. He contributed generously to the religious and educational institutions of the community, and for many years served as vestryman and warden of St. John's Episcopal Church at Laurel. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Boston Club of New Orleans and of the Lotos Club of New York. Mr. Gardiner was a recognized leader, possessing a gentle, even disposition, with immense reserve force behind his quiet dignity. He was an unremitting student of current events. He was married Apr. 24, 1877, to Catherine, daughter of Charles B. Marshall, of Clinton, Ia. and left two children: Juliet, wife of Hamford N. Rogers, and Rachel, wife of Charles Green, both of Laurel, Miss. He died at Ridgefield, Conn., May 29, 1921.

HUNT, Benjamin Powel, jurist and editor, was born in Franklin county, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1849, son of George Washington and Priscilla (Powel) Hunt, and great-grandson of Capt. John Hunt, a Virginian who fought in the revolutionary war, and in 1808 built the first house at Huntsville, Ala., which was named in his honor. After studying at Mary Sharp and Sewanee colleges, he studied law in Winchester, Tenn., and at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1870 and practiced his profession successfully at Winchester for twelve years. Removing to Huntsville, Ala., in 1883, he purchased an interest in the "Weekly Mercury" in the following year and edited the paper for three years. He established the "Daily Mercury" independently of the weekly in 1885, editing the daily also until 1889, when impaired health necessitated his resignation. However, he resumed his editorial work during 1910–14. Through the columns of the "Daily Mercury" he inaugurated the movement which culminated in the building of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway into Huntsville, and from the day trains began running, city and county entered upon a period of uninterrupted progress. He succeeded in voting out the open saloons of Huntsville for a dispensary, urged a commission form of government for his adopted city, improved farming methods and the introduction of more industries and better schools. As a member of the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce he introduced and had adopted resolutions that resulted in the summoning of a yellow fever quarantine convention at Chattanooga, following which the U. S. government took over the quarantine work and abolished the plague from the South. He was a member of the Alabama house of representatives during 1896–97. For 25 years he was a member of the state board of commissioners that had jurisdiction of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, Ala. At the time of his death he was judge of the inferior court of Madison county. He was a Democrat in politics and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Hunting was his chief recreation. He was married Oct. 5, 1897, to Susie, daughter of Perry L. Harrison, deceased in 1913; and on June 1, 1915, to Fannie, daughter of John B. Keith of Winchester, Tenn. He died at Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 15, 1921.

RANDOLPH, Lingan Strother, mechanical engineer, was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., May 13, 1859, son of James Lingan and Emily (Strother) Randolph. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Randolph, who came from England in 1674, and settled on Turkey Island, James river, Virginia. His wife was Mary Isham and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife Jane Bolling; their son Richard and his wife Anne Meade; their son David Meade and his wife Mary Randolph and their son William Beverley Randolph and his wife Sarah Lingan, who were the grandparents of Lingan Strother Randolph. William Randolph (1) served nineteen years in the Virginia house of burgesses, of which he was speaker in 1698, and was attorney general in 1696. Richard Randolph (2) was treasurer of Virginia during 1736–38, and his son was justice of the peace and a burgess. James Lingan Randolph, father of the engineer, was chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., building the bridges over the Ohio river at Parkersburg and Wheeling, and was subsequently associated with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co. Lingan S. Randolph received his preparatory education at the Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va., and the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, and was graduated at the Stevens Institute of Technology with the degree of M.E. in 1883. During the following two years he was chief chemist and engineer of tests of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Co., with headquarters at Susquehanna, Pa. During 1885–87 he was superintendent of motive power of the Florida Railway & Navigation Co., Fernandina, Fla.; during the next three years superintendent of motive power of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railway Co., and during 1890–92 engineer of tests of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. He was electrical engineer of the Baltimore Electric Refinery in 1892–93, after which he became professor of mechanical engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (state agricultural and mechanical college), Blacksburg, Va., and was dean of the engineering department of that institution 1911–18. He was president of the Lykens Hill Coal Co. of Christiansburg, Va., and from 1898 to 1922 president of the Brush Mountain Coal Co., Christiansburg, Va. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, International Association for Testing Materials, Engineers Club of Philadelphia, the National Arts Club of New York and the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Va. His engineering work was chiefly related to railroads, coal mines and construction of public utilities. He contributed various articles to technical journals.

His chief recreation consisted of hunting, tennis, and athletic sports. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Oct. 15, 1890, to Fanny, daughter of Orlando D. Robbins, a mining engineer of Cumberland, Md. They had four children: James Robbins and Orlando Robbins, mechanical engineers; Emily Beverley, wife of S. C. Deitrick, and Lingan Strother Randolph, Jr. Mr. Randolph died Mar. 7, 1922.

BURROUGHS, Edith Woodman, sculptor, was born at Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1871, daughter of Webster and Mary M. (Partridge) Woodman. She studied art at the Art Students' League, New York city, under St. Gaudens, and in Paris under Injalbert and Merson. She specialized in statuettes, portraits in low relief, busts, and decorative sculpture. She also made portraits in the round and had sittings from numerous prominent Americans. Her children's busts in marble were considered in their day the finest that had come from the chisels of American sculptors. She is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art by medallions of Edgar Allan Poe and Roger A. Fry, and by her bust of John La Farge, which is one of the best examples of American portraiture in bronze. She was awarded the Shaw prize at the National Academy of Design in 1907 and a silver medal at the Panama Pacific exposition in 1915 where her "Fountain of Youth" won much admiration. Her work has a womanly charm and strength, and withal a dignity and refinement which are captivatingly expressive of life. She was a member of the National Sculpture Society and an associate of the National Academy of Design. She was married Sept. 5, 1893, to Bryson Burroughs, an artist, and left two children: Alan and Elizabeth Burroughs. Mrs. Burroughs died in Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1916.

HOLMES, Robert Thomas, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Sandusky, O., Dec. 24, 1857, son of William H. and Rebecca (Thomas) Holmes. His father (1833–1871) was a machinist and his shop at Marion, O., was the predecessor of the iron industries of that city. Robert Thomas Holmes was educated in the public schools at Galion and Marion, O. His career as a machinist began in the Holmes & Seffner machine shops at Marion, O., which were taken over by the Huber Manufacturing Co. in 1874. In 1880 he was sent to Illinois and Indiana to make changes on steam engines, and he later took the agency for the sale of Huber machines in that territory. In 1881 he sold over one-fourth of the entire output of the Huber Manufacturing Co. in his field. On moving to Danville he formed a partnership with Peter T. Baker under the firm name of Baker & Holmes, and dealt in farm implements and machinery. After twelve years, Mr. Baker retired from the firm, and Mr. Holmes formed a partnership with his brother, Grant, under the name of Robert Holmes & Bro., which continued until 1905, when the firm was incorporated under the name, Robert Holmes & Bros., of which he was president. He was also president of the Holmes & Le Neve Implement & Hardware Co.; vice-president of the Vermilion County Building Association, and had large interests in the Silver Island Coal & Clay Co.; Beech Flats Coal Co.; Two Rivers Coal Co.; Carbon Hill Coal Co.; and the Kehota Mining Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Holmes was the inventor of a chaffer for thrashing machines that may be adjusted to meet the requirements of different kinds and conditions of grain, patent No. 549,918, dated Nov. 19, 1895; a metallic packing for piston rods, particularly intended for use in a cylinder head between the two cylinders of a tandem compound steam engine, patent No. 536,206, dated March 26, 1895; a valve designed to facilitate the inflation of a pneumatic tire, patent No. 597,415, dated Jan. 18, 1898; and a wrecking truck particularly designed to support in towing one end of the axle of an automobile or other vehicle which has lost a wheel, patent No. 1,117,049, dated Nov. 10, 1914. Robert T. Holmes was supervisor of Vermilion county, Ill. for two years, and a member of many organizations in Danville. Mr. Holmes was a man of humane interests and generous helpfulness. He was married April 1, 1884, to Edith, daughter of Horatio Prickett, of Danville, Ill., and had two sons: William Grant; and Forrest Robert, vice-president and general manager of Robert Holmes & Bros. Robert T. Holmes died at Tampa, Fla., May 4, 1918.

MAYO, William Worrell, physician and surgeon, was born in Manchester, England, May 31, 1819, son of James and Ann (Bousal) Mayo. He was a pupil and protegé of the famous physicist, John Dalton, under whose direction he was trained as a physicist and chemist at Manchester. He came to New York city in 1845, and after working two years as a chemist in that city, removed to La Fayette, Ind., where he studied medicine under Dr. Eleazer Deming. In 1850 he entered the medical department of the University of Missouri, where he became an assistant to Dr. John Hodges, one of the foremost surgeons of his day. In 1854 he obtained the degree of M.D., and removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he began the practice of medicine. During the massacre of Minnesota settlers by Sioux Indians in 1862, he fought with the little band of white men who checked the Indians at New Ulm. Soon afterward he was appointed provost surgeon for southern Minnesota in charge of the recruiting stations for the Federal army, and in 1863 he settled at Rochester, Minn., where he carried on his work and engaged in private practice. At the close of the war his practice as a physician and surgeon was so well established that he decided to remain at Rochester. During the war three Sisters of St. Francis opened a small school to which Dr. Mayo became surgeon. Nineteen years later, a cyclone swept over that section of the state, and Dr. Mayo improvised a temporary hospital and installed the Sisters to nurse the sufferers. Out of this effort to relieve suffering grew an offer by the Sisters in June, 1885, to furnish him with the necessary funds to establish a permanent hospital. He accepted the offer, bought the grounds, and erected the hospital, which was called St. Mary's, and which has become famous for the work of its founder and his two sons, William and Charles. The first building contained thirty beds, and as the fame of the Mayos spread, numerous additions were made, and at the present time (1924) St. Mary's Hospital has accommodations for more than 600 patients. During the winter of 1870–71, Dr. Mayo attended Bellevue Medical College, New York, where he took an addendum degree. He was a member of the American Medical Association for fifty years; president of the Minnesota Medical Society during 1873–74; and organized the Olmsted County Medical Society in 1881. He was always intensely interested in surgery and was one of the pioneers in abdominal surgery in

America, having successfully performed his first laparotomy for ovarian tumor in 1871. With the highest ideals and traditions of his profession, his career represents all that is best in medical science. He was liberal in his religious views and a generous supporter of religious and charitable institutions. He was a Democrat in politics and took an active interest in public affairs, serving two terms as mayor of Rochester and two terms as a state senator. He was married at La Porte, Ind., Feb. 2, 1851, to Louise A., daughter of Horace Wright of Hartford, Conn., and had three children: Dr. William J. and Dr. Charles H., both noted surgeons; and Gertrude Mayo, wife of Dr. David M. Berkman, of Rochester. Dr. Mayo died at Rochester, Minn., Mar. 6, 1911.

BOLLING, Raynal Cawthorne, lawyer and soldier, was born at Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 1, 1877, son of Sanford C. and Ada (Hart) Bolling, grandson of James Carter and Mary Cecelia (Raynal) Bolling, and a descendant of Robert Bolling, who came from England in 1660 and settled in Virginia. He was prepared for college at the Pennsylvania Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1900 and LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1902. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of New York and began practice in New York city. He was made general solicitor for the United States Steel Corporation in 1912, and probably no other lawyer of his age ever held so important a position as the head of the legal forces of the steel corporation. He was a director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and president of the Arkansas Farms Co. The subject of aviation aroused his interest in its earliest stages and for some years prior to the European war he was an advocate of aerial preparedness in America. In the spring of 1915, as a first lieutenant in the signal corps of the national guard of New York, he organized the first aero company of the N. G., N. Y.—the first national guard aero unit in this country. He supplied his own airplane and received his first training at Mineola, L. I., which was supplemented by actual army training at the Hempstead aviation field. When in 1916 Gen. Pershing was ordered to follow the bandit Villa into Mexica, Bolling's aero unit was offered to the Federal government for border service and was accepted. He attended the first Plattsburg (N. Y.) reserve officers training camp and when war with Germany appeared inevitable he was commissioned major in the signal corps and assigned to active duty in May, 1917. In the following month he was ordered overseas as special representative of the aircraft production board of the council of national defense, thus sailing at the head of America's first aviation mission to the allied governments. Under his direction all the early negotiations as to industrial coöperation between the United States, England, France and Italy, including the whole program of American purchases abroad and questions such as the allocation of raw materials and the interchange of patent rights, were carried out. The commission also made a study of the best foreign designs of airplanes for American use and placed an order for 5,000 foreign built machines for the American army, and made recommendations as to the types of airplanes and airplane equipments for manufacture in the United States. After inspecting airplane plants in England, France and Italy, and conferring with civilian aircraft authorities and officers of the various allied flying corps, he submitted an exhaustive report to the signal corps in Washington. Upon the submission of his final report on Aug. 15, 1917, Bolling, who had then been promoted to the rank of colonel, was placed by the commander in chief in charge of all air service matters within what was then called the zone of the interior, A.E.F. His title was later changed to assistant chief of air service, lines of communication, and his duties covered all air service activities, except those properly belonging to the zone of advance. As the American army had at this time no air service in Europe, the work assumed by Col. Bolling covered practically the creation of the aviation section of our expeditionary forces. In the midwinter of 1917–18 Col. Bolling was assigned to the headquarters of the British royal air force, to study operations preparatory to assuming tactical command of the American air units which it was contemplated to place on the British front in the spring of 1918. He lost his life in the early spring of 1918, on the road between Estrée and Fouquaucourt, France, during the German offensive. He had gone to the front from the headquarters (in Paris) of the British royal air force, to make certain observations and, with his car disabled, was forced to seek shelter in a shell hole, where, after shooting down one German officer, he was himself killed by another. The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the aircraft production board a month later: "Col. Raynal C. Bolling, signal corps, U. S. A., was killed by the enemy on a battlefield in France in the performance of his duty. Col. Bolling was a member of the aircraft production board and rendered distinguished service to his country as a member of a mission to Europe to negotiate important military matters between the United States and the allied governments. His high motives, brilliant attainments and unfailing devotion rendered his work of inestimable value to his country and deepens the sense of personal loss to the members of this board....." The distinguished service medal was posthumously awarded Col. Bolling, and delivered to his family, with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. His service to the United States aviation was distinguished for an accurate and comprehensive grasp of aviation matters, for a sound and far-sighted conception of the measures needed to establish an efficient air service in Europe, for initiative and resourcefulness in attacking the problems of a young air service; for brilliant capacity in arranging affairs with foreign governments; for boldness and vigor in executing determined policies. In all of these he has rendered service of great value to the government." The army flying field at Anacostia, D. C., was named Bolling field in his memory. He was a member of Squadron A, and of the Century, University and Harvard clubs of New York. He was married June 25, 1907, to Anna T., daughter of John C. Phillips of Boston, Mass., and had four children. The date of his death was Mar. 26, 1918.

DE LEON, Thomas Cooper, author and playwright, was born in Columbia, S. C., May 21, 1839, son of Dr. Mardici Heinrich and Rebecca (Lopez y Nuñez) De Leon, both of Spanish descent. He was educated at Rugby Academy, Washington, D. C., at Portland, Me., and at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. After working as audit clerk in the bureau of topographical engineers for three years (1858–61), he

resigned to enter the Confederate army, in which he served until its end. He was engaged in literary work in New York city for two years, editing the "Cosmopolite Magazine," and working for newspapers and magazines and then removed to Mobile, Ala., which he made his permanent home. He was managing editor of the Mobile "Register" from 1867 to 1877, and then became its editor-in-chief. He achieved success both as manager of publications and producer of plays and carnivals, particularly in Mobile, where be managed the city's Mardi Gras for twenty-five years. His success was so marked that his services were retained to organize and manage similar entertainments in Pensacola, Fla., in 1874 and 1875; Vicksburg, Miss., in 1876; Baltimore, Md., in 1881, and Albany, N. Y., in 1886. Despite the fact that he was blind during the last years of his life he continued to create stories, poems and plays until 1912. He was known as the "blind laureate of the lost cause." He was the author of "Cross-Purposes" (1869); "Hamlet, ye Dismal Prince" (1870), a burlesque produced at the Olympia, New York city, and said to be the first American play to run 100 nights; "Pluck" (1873), a comedy-drama; "Jasper" (1873), a drama; "Bet: or Through Fire and Water" (1874), a play; "The Coqsures" (1887); "The Soldiers' Souvenir" (1887); "The Rock or the Rye" (1887), a travesty; "Creole and Puritan" (1889), a novel; "Juny" (1890); "Society As I Have Found It" (1890); "Creole Carnivals" (1890–99); "Sybilla, a Romance of the Town" (1891); "A Fair Blockade Breaker (1891) "The Puritan's Daughter" (1892); "Four Years in Rebel Capitals" (1878); "John Holden, Unionist" (1893), in collaboration with Erwin Ledyard; "Schooners that Bump on the Bar" (1894); "Out of the Sulphur" (1895); "East, West and South" (1896); "A Novelette Triology, Introducing a Bachelor's Box, a Jealous God and the Christus Sonata" (1897); "An Innocent Cheat" (1897); "The Pride of the Mercers" (1897); "Craig-Nest" (1897); "Life of Joseph Wheeler" (1899); "Confederate Memoirs" (1899); "Inauguration of President Watterson; a Travestie" (1902); "Tales from the Coves" (1903); "The Passing of Arle Haine" (1905); "Belles, Beaux and Brains of the 60's" (1907); "Old Vets' Gossip" (1910); and "Centennial Remembrance Book of Col. John Forsyth" (1912); and several translations. He was unmarried, and died in Mobile, Ala., Mar. 19, 1914.

OSBORN, William Henry, commissioner of internal revenue, was born at Oxford, N. C., Feb. 21, 1856, son of Daniel Spinning and Martha Robinson (Daws) Osborn. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Francis Osborn, who emigrated from Leeds, England, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Virginia. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son Caleb and his wife Polly; their son Caleb and his wife Susannah Jewell; their son Jonathan Osborn and his wife Hannah Spinning, who were the grandparents of William Henry Osborn. Caleb Osborn (3) fought in the revolutionary war and his son served as a captain in the war of 1812. William H. Osborn received his education at Horner's Military Academy at Oxford. About 1871 he joined his father in business in Oxford, but, subsequently, he went to Durham, N. C., associating himself with the pioneers in tobacco manufacture in the United States. In 1892 he assumed charge of the Keeley Institute at Greensboro, N. C., an institution devoted to the cure of drunkards. At first he purchased a controlling interest but later gained virtually complete control and remained at the head of the institution for more than twenty-five years, during which seventy-five per cent. of those who applied for treatment were permanently cured. He continued his interest in the tobacco business as well as in real estate operations. From 1909 he was president of the Cunningham Brick Co. of Greensboro. He was also an active participant in Democratic politics. During 1898–99 he headed the executive committee of the North Carolina State Penitentiary. He was elected mayor of Greensboro the next year and served until 1904. Pres. Wilson appointed him commissioner of internal revenue of the United States in 1913 and he remained in that capacity until 1917, when failing health obliged him to leave Washington. During his incumbency he was responsible for the drafting of the income and excess profit tax laws, for the working out of the vast system necessary for the collection of these taxes and for many reforms in the office. The manner in which his department functioned was regarded as a marvel of efficiency. He found his chief diversion in farm pursuits. He was president of the Children's Home Society for North Carolina at Greensboro and in that capacity placed more than 1,500 children in good homes. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the National Press Club of Washington. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was intensely human, possessing a deep appreciation of friends and an earnest desire to serve them. He was married Nov. 14, 1894, to Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of James Calvin Cunningham of Greensboro. He died at Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 3, 1921.

HOISINGTON, Jacob, soldier, was born in Southington, Conn., Sept. 19, 1736, son of John and Sarah (Templer) Hoisington, and a direct descendant in the third generation of John Hoisington, who at an early date settled in Connecticut. He received a good education and in 1763 he located at Windsor, Vt., being the first person to undertake clearing the land and the third to settle in that vicinity with a family. His farm was located within the present limits of the village and he became one of the largest land owners of the town. In 1771 he purchased a large tract of land in Woodstock, Vt., and took a prominent part in the organization of the town. In 1772, he was elected town clerk, an office which he retained until his death; in 1776 he served as selectman and in 1774 he was one of the organizers of the first church. In 1774, upon the eve of the war of the revolution, he was appointed member of the committee of correspondence, and in 1775 he was reappointed to this office and also made member of the local committee of safety. In the same year he tendered his services to the New York authorities as major and urged the formation of a regiment "to keep under proper subjection the regulars, Roman Catholics and savages of the Northward." In January, 1776, he was commissioned colonel of a regiment of minute-men, and in July of the same year was commissioned major of four companies of "Rangers," consisting of about 250 veterans of the French and Indian war, famous Indian scouts and riflemen. The four companies were commanded by Capts. Benjamin Wait, John Strong, Joseph Hatch and Ab-

ner Seeley, all distinguished in the colony for their bravery and daring. He continued in charge of scouting parties in the northern wilderness of Vermont and New Hampshire as far north as the Canadian border until 1776, when he went to Fishkill, N. Y., to confer with the New York committee of safety concerning the pay of his men. While there he was stricken with smallpox and did not survive. He was distinguished for his upright and fearless character and in his untimely death the New Hampshire Grants lost one of her ablest and most resolute leaders. His rangers on the approach of Burgoyne's army marched to the defense of Ticonderoga. On the evacuation of that post they were ordered by the New York congress to proceed to the defense of that colony but refused on the ground that they were needed to guard their own homes. Col. Hoisington was married Jan. 14, 1759, to Mary, daughter of Ephraim Bordman of Southington, and had nine children: Isaac, Bliss, Ozias, Verlina, Cynthia, Lavinia, Mary, Barzava and Joab Hoisington. The date of his death was Feb. 28, 1777.

MAY, Samuel, clergyman and abolitionist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1810, son of Samuel and Mary (Goddard) May. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John May, who came from the county of Sussex, England, in 1640 and settled at Roxbury, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and the latter's wife Sarah (Brewer) Bruce; their son John and his wife Prudence Bridge; their son Ebenezer and his wife Abigail Gore, and their son Samuel May and his wife Abigail Williams, who were the grandparents of Samuel May. Mary Goddard May, the mother of the clergyman, was a prominent advocate of abolition, prohibition, religious freedom and political and legal equality of the sexes. Abby W. May, his sister, was active in educational and philanthropic work in Massachusetts, and during the civil war was secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the U. S. sanitary commission. Samuel May was graduated at Harvard College in 1829 with the degree of A.B., and served as class secretary during his entire life. After his graduation he studied theology with his cousin, Samuel J. May (q.v.), and became imbued with the reformer's interest in all public questions, especially slavery. He was graduated at the Harvard Divinity School in 1833, and the following year was ordained and installed as pastor of the new Second Congregational Church, Leicester, Mass. From youth he was a vigorous opponent of slavery. In 1840 he became the leading spirit in the anti-slavery society at Leicester; for a number of years he served as secretary or president of the South Division Anti-Slavery Society of Worcester county, and in 1845, he held in his church a celebration of the West Indian emancipation. His continued activities in behalf of abolition led to his resignation as pastor in 1846; during the ensuing year he preached at Brooklyn, Conn., the former pastorate of his cousin. Later he was general secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, an office which he retained until 1865, when further agitation seemed unnecessary. In this capacity he arranged anti-slavery meetings throughout New England, secured prominent speakers, and delivered many lectures himself. Throughout this period he was closely associated with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other great leaders. As the crowning act of his devotion to Garrison, he collected the sums which, in 1866, made up a testimonial to Garrison of more than $30,000. It was for this reason that Garrison's sons dedicated their story of their father's life to "Samuel May of Leicester, Mass., who freed from toil and care the declining years of William Lloyd Garrison." For years he was a member of the Leicester school board, a trustee of Leicester Academy and librarian of the Leicester public library. He was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1875, and became chairman of the committee on foreign relations. But his political influence was out of all proportion to his official rating. Love, honor and troops of friends attended his last years. He was married Nov. 11, 1835, to Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel P. Russell of Boston, Mass. He had four children: Adeline, Edward, Joseph Russell and Elizabeth Goddard May. He died at Leicester, Mass., Nov. 24, 1899.

DAVIS, Lowndes Henry, lawyer, statesman and planter, was born at Jackson, Cape Girardeau co., Mo., Dec. 14, 1836, son of Greer Washington and Elizabeth (McGuire) Davis. His great-grandfather, Henry Davis, came from Wales and died on a British prison ship in New York harbor. David Davis, grandfather of our subject, served as major under Gen. Anthony Wayne and rendered distinguished service during the revolutionary war. His son, Greer W. Davis, father of Lowndes Henry Davis, was a pioneer settler in Missouri in 1820, where he held the position of commissioner of the United States land office for many years. Lowndes H. Davis received his preliminary education at Arcadia (Mo.) Academy. He was graduated at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, Greencastle, Ind., with the degree A.B. and at Yale College in 1860 with the degree A.B. At Yale he was a member of the two literary societies and president of one of them, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. The civil war interfered with his plan to study law at a German university. He entered, instead, the Louisville (Ky.) Law School, at which he was graduated LL.B. in 1863. In the same year he was admitted to the Missouri bar and began to practice at Jackson, Mo. On his return from Yale in 1860 he had cast the only vote for Lincoln in Cape Girardeau county, undeterred by the bitter opposition which it excited. During the civil war he was the conservative citizen, but when in 1866 an act was passed to disenfranchise all those who did not agree with the radical war party, he took a bold and determined stand with those disenfranchised and from that time forth was a Democrat. Elected circuit attorney of the tenth judicial district, which at that time embraced all the counties along the river south of Cape Girardeau county to the state line, in 1868, he filled that office acceptably for four years. In 1874 he was a Democratic presidential elector, and in 1875 took a leading part in the Missouri constitutional convention. He was elected to the state legislature in 1876 and to congress in 1878. Twice reëlected, he declined a fourth term. In 1883–84, Jackson greatly needed a railroad and it was through Mr. Davis's influence that Jay Gould built a branch line of his Iron Mountain Railroad into Jackson. In 1892 Mr. Davis retired to "Cave Spring," a plantation in Madison county, Ala. He was interested in every branch of agriculture and in scientific improvements in farming, devoting special attention to improving the breed of horses and cattle. Mr. Davis was a man of dignified bearing, naturally reticent,

courteous, charitable, with a great love of nature and fondness for animals. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing in the Ozark hills of Missouri. An omnivorous reader of the best in literature, he was known for his scholarly and literary attainments. He was a Mason and a member of several temperance organizations. In 1897 he became a communicant of the Catholic church in Jackson. He was married at Shelbyville, Ky., in 1861 to Mary Belle, daughter of Col. Bartlett M. Hall of Shelbyville, Ky., and had three children: Annie Hunter, Clarendon, and Paul Davis. He died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 5, 1920.

PARKER, Rolla Jabish, railroad executive, was born at Roscoe, Minn., June 27, 1857, son of Truman and Climena (Breed) Parker. His father moved from New York state to Minnesota in its territorial days and was a member of the legislature which passed the first railroad bill. Young Parker attended the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn. From 1872 to 1877 he was a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for nine years, the Northern Pacific three years, and the Fargo Southern railroad one year. In 1885 he connected with the Santa Fe railroad and remained with that road during the rest of his life, his career comprising a series of advancements to more responsible positions. In 1887 he was promoted from conductor to division roadmaster, and in the following year became general roadmaster, with headquarters at Topeka, Kans. He was superintendent of the middle division, Newton, Kans., during 1897–1900; of the western division, Pueblo, Colo., during 1900–03; and of the Missouri division, Marceline, Mo., during 1903–05. He served as general superintendent of the western grand division, La Junta, Colo., from 1905 to 1907, of the central grand division, Newton, Kans., from 1907 to 1909, and again at La Junta until 1910, when he was made general superintendent at Topeka, Kans. During the last five years of his life he was general manager of the western lines, with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex. Mr. Parker rose from the ranks, and for forty years was in close contact with men "along the line." His intimate knowledge and sympathetic understanding of the problems in the lives of workmen as well as officials made him a valuable and popular official of the Santa Fe. Of sound judgment and remarkable capability, he was conspicuously successful in solving many difficult problems arising in a large railroad company. Mr. Parker was a Mason and a member of the American Railway Engineering Association and several country clubs. He was married June 21, 1880, to Elizabeth M., daughter of S. N. Aspinwall of Minneapolis, Minn., and died at Topeka, Kans., Apr. 1, 1921.

MILLS, William Joseph, jurist and governor of New Mexico, was born at Yazoo City, Miss., Jan. 11, 1849, son of William and Harriet (Beale) Mills, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Mills. His father and grandfather were natives of Louisa Court House, Va., and the former was a physician and planter of Yazoo City. William J. Mills received his preliminary education at Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, was in business in New York city for a time, but subsequently attended Yale law school and was graduated there in 1877 with the degree LL.B. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in that year, and began practice at New Haven. He early became active in Republican politics, was elected to the house of representatives of Connecticut in 1878, and served in the state senate during 1881–82. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico, and President Roosevelt reappointed him in 1902 and again in 1906. Numerous of his able decisions appear in the New Mexico reports. He was appointed twenty-third territorial governor of New Mexico by President Taft, and served from 1910 until New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912, and during this time exerted great influence at home as well as in Washington to raise New Mexico to the dignity of statehood. He was a member of the bar association of New Mexico, San Miguel County Bar Association, Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Quinnipiac Club, New Haven. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. At the bar and in private and public life he was honest and direct, friendly and charitable, with a kind, manly consideration for the opinions of others, and a pronounced fearlessness in the exposure of chicanery and corruption. He was married at West Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1885, to Alice, daughter of Wilson Waddingham, a financier, of West Haven, and had three children: Wilson Waddingham; Alice Law; and Madeline Mills. Mr. Mills died at East Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 24, 1915.

HUNT, Walter, inventor, was born at Martinsburg, N. Y., July 29, 1796. From boyhood he was industrious, studious and of an inventive turn of mind. One of his first inventions was a machine for spinning flax designed in association with a man named Hoskins, and patented in 1826. With this patent as their capital he and Hoskins opened a machine shop in Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture the flax spinning machine, but the business did not prosper, and at the end of a year the firm was dissolved. Hunt's inventive brain was not discouraged by this failure and he was the patentee of a large number of devices from that time up to his death. Among his more important inventions were: an alarm gong for engine houses, telegraph offices and police stations (patented July 30, 1827); a knife sharpener (patented Feb. 19, 1829); a self-supplying twisting machine (patented June 11, 1829); a castor globe (Apr. 22, 1833); a forest saw (Jan. 6, 1836); the Globe stove, which is still in general use; an ice boat for breaking ice and facilitating navigation in the winter season (Oct. 3, 1838); a nail and nail-making machine (patented Nov. 12, 1839); an improved method of feeding the nail and tack plates into his nail-cutting machine (Oct. 12, 1843); a shoe which enabled acrobats to walk on the ceiling; self-closing inkstand (1845); a fountain pen (Jan. 13, 1847); safety pin (Apr. 10, 1849); an improved rifle, consisting of a combined piston breech and firing cock repeating gun (Aug. 21, 1849); a massage roller to be used with a galvanic current; a street sweeping machine; adamantine candles, made by pressure, and a bottle-stopper. His breech-loading rifle, which was first known as the Jennings rifle, was a valuable invention and of vital importance in the firearms industry. This patent, together with a patent for a conical rifle ball and method of attaching it to a wooden cartridge, was sold to the original makers of the Winchester rifle. He patented the idea of cloth collars and the process for adapting the fabric to the required shape, in 1855. In 1856 he patented a repeating pistol, and elon-

gated priming for firearms, the latter used with the Springfield rifle during the civil war. He designed shortly before his death a safety lamp for kerosene. His most important invention, however, and one which netted him practically nothing in comparison to its great value, was a lock-stitch sewing machine, made in 1834. Elias Howe is usually credited with inventing and patenting the lock-stitch sewing machine, but Hunt preceded Howe by twelve years, and lost the glory of it because he neglected to obtain a patent. His machine had a vibrating arm at the extremity of which he fixed a curved needle with an eye near its point. By this needle a loop of thread was formed under the cloth and through that loop a second thread in an oscillating shuttle was passed, thus making the lock-stitch of all ordinary two-thread machines. Hunt's invention was purchased by a blacksmith named Arrowsmith, and a good deal was done towards improving its mechanical details,but no patent was sought, nor was any serious attempt made to draw attention to the invention. After the success of other machines based on his two devices was fully established, Hunt applied for a patent in 1835, but his claim was disallowed on the ground of abandonment. Howe was thus the first to patent a lock-stitch machine. His invention, however, had the two essential features—the curved eye-pointed needle and the underthread shuttle—which were invented by Walter Hunt twelve years previously. After his association with Arrowsmith, a few of his sewing machines were built. Arrowsmith became involved in other ventures, yet refused to allow anyone else to exploit the sewing machine and in consequence the fruits of the invention were lost to both. When Howe's machine was placed on the market, Hunt brought suit to have the patent set aside on the ground of prior invention. Judge Mason, who was then commissioner of patents, acknowledged the priority of the invention, but decided that the inventor had lost his rights by neglecting to obtain a patent, and the Howe patent was allowed to stand. In 1862 Hunt's heirs brought suit against Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark for the first payment under the terms of a contract made in 1858, which provided that in consideration of the payment to Hunt of $50,000 in five annual installments, he was to refrain from contesting Howe's patents and was to allow Howe to obtain a renewal. The case was in the courts ten years, and Hunt's heirs were finally awarded $17,000, the judgment being upheld by the court of appeals (see 1 Daly Reports, 209). This lawsuit established the fact of Hunt's invention of the fundamental principles of the lock-stitch sewing machine. He was married in 1812 (or 1814) to Polly Anne Locks, and had four children: Walter R., George W., Caroline M. and Francis A. Hunt. He died in New York city, June 8, 1859.

SPRIGGS, Archibald Everett, lieutenant-governor of Montana and mining operator, was born at Racine, Wis., Dec. 2, 1866, son of Jabez and Isabella Spriggs. He was graduated at Valparaiso University in 1886. At the age of twenty-two he migrated to Montana and subsequently taught school and for several years was engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1894 he was elected to the Montana house of representatives as a Democrat and Populist fusion candidate. Despite the fact that the house was overwhelmingly Republican, his commanding personality impressed itself upon his colleagues, he was appointed on important committees, and succeeded in passing a bill by which Broadwater county was created. His ability as an executive and leader won for him the election to the office of lieutenant-governor in 1896. As president of the Montana senate he attracted wide attention when, in 1899, he presided over those memorable joint sessions of the legislature which found the contest between William A. Clark and Marcus Daly for the U. S. senate at its height, when he became a stanch supporter of Clark. Later, as acting governor, he reappointed Sen. Clark to fill the vacancy created by his resignation from the senate. In the campaign for Clark's reëlection, he played an important part, contributing much towards the sweeping vindication for Sen. Clark that followed. Upon the conclusion of his term Mr. Spriggs became interested in a number of mining properties, which include the Emma mine, the Ruby mine, the Hope mine, and the Southern Cross mine, which are famed for the millions they have produced. Previously he had been associated with Henry L. Frank, who developed the great coal mines at Frank, Alberta, Can., and it was Mr. Spriggs who negotiated for the sale of these properties in 1904 to a French syndicate in Paris. Mr. Spriggs personally obtained from Pres. Estrada Cabrera, Guatemala, in May, 1911, a concession for two years of all the mineral rights of Guatemala, organizing the Guatemala Mining & Development Co., living in that country for a period, during which he occupied the position of confidential adviser to Pres. Cabrera. Returning to New York afterward, he became the campaign manager of William Sulzer for governor, and after the latter's election was his confidential adviser and as such opposed the policies of Gov. Sulzer which subsequently brought about his removal from office. He then returned to Montana and was chairman of the newly appointed state industrial accident board from 1915 until his death. In the thousands of cases before the board his decisions were accepted as final, and in the only two cases which were appealed the state supreme court upheld Mr. Spriggs' decision. Mr. Spriggs was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party of Montana from 1915 until his death, because of his recognized accurate vision and peculiar gift of harmonizing factions. Through his sagacity as leader and campaign manager Gov. S. V. Stewart was reelected in 1916. In 1918 he managed successfully the campaign of Sen. Thomas J. Walsh, notwithstanding the state was Republican, as shown by statistics. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows and the Rocky Mountain Club. Reading and gardening were his two most enjoyable recreations. His principal characteristics were patience, unselfishness, sense of humor, prudence and mental balance, an infinite compassion and comprehension of human nature. Under a quiet, pleasant manner he had a fearless courage to act resolutely upon a decision of the truth and justice of which he was convinced. He was married in New York city Mar. 22, 1911, to Josephine Marie, daughter of Capt. Thaddeus O. Leighton, a sea captain of Steuben, Me. Mr. Spriggs died in Helena, Mont., July 19, 1921.

OTEY, Peter Johnston, soldier and congressman, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 22, 1840, son of John Mathews and Lucy Wilhelmina (Norvell) Otey, grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Mathews) Otey and great-grandson of John Otey, founder of the family in America, who

settled in Bedford county, Va., and was a captain in the revolutionary war. Peter J. Otey was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1860, having participated, while a cadet, in the defense of Virginia at the time of the John Brown raid. He was employed as an engineer on the Virginia & Kentucky railway following his graduation until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the confederate cause as second lieutenant in the Virginia Provincial Army. He was adjutant in the 51st Va. regiment and major of the 30th Va. battalion of sharpshooters and with the rank of lieutenant-colonel participated in the East Tennessee campaigns under Longstreet, Breckinridge and Early. He was badly wounded at New Market and was captured Mar. 2, 1865. Returning to Lynchburg after the war he was cashier of the Lynchburg National Bank, resigning in 1887 to accept the presidency of the Lynchburg & Durham railway, which he financed and improved. He was engaged also in the insurance business and was president and director of other enterprises. He was elected to the national Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1895, as representative of the Sixth Virginia district, and was thrice reëlected, but did not live to complete his last term. He was married in 1863 to Mallie, daughter of Ben Rush Floyd, and died in Lynchburg, Va., May 4, 1902.

BROWN, James Frederick, lawyer and capitalist, was born at "The Elms," Charleston, Kanawha co., Virginia (now West Virginia), Mar. 7, 1852, son of James Henry and Louisa Mayer (Beuhring) Brown. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Brown, who came from England probably at the time of the founding of the Jamestown colony and, in 1664, received land grants in Rappahannock county, Va. From him and his wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son Maxfield and his wife Martha Newman; their son George and his wife Elizabeth; their son George Newman and his wife Sarah Hampton; their son Benjamin, a physician, and his wife Matilda Scales, who were the grandparents of James Frederick Brown. James Henry Brown, his father, was one of the distinguished lawyers, statesmen and jurists of Virginia before the state was divided; a member of the first constitutional convention of the new state, and judge of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia. His son attended Charleston Institute and was graduated at the University of West Virginia in 1873, receiving the degree of M.A. from that institution two years later. After studying law under the direction of his father, he was admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1875, and became associated with his parent under the firm name of J. H. & J. F. Brown of Charleston. Rapidly advancing in his profession, he later practiced alone, soon extending beyond the courts of the state and into the highest courts of the country. He formed a partnership with Malcolm Jackson in 1888 and, four years later, the firm of Brown & Jackson was changed to Brown, Jackson and Knight, following the admission of Edward W. Knight. This partnership remained unchanged until the death of its senior member, nearly thirty years later. His character, sound judgment, and knowledge of business and public affairs made his counsel widely sought beyond his profession, and he became associated with banking and industrial enterprises. He was vice-president of the Kanawha Valley Bank, and of the George Washington Life Insurance Co.; a charter member and director of the Central Trust Co., the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Co., the West Charleston Improvement Co., and the Charleston Window Glass Co. He was nominated by the Democrats in 1882, as one of the three members to the state house of delegates from the Charleston district. His father was nominated by the opposing party for the same position and after an earnest but dignified campaign both were elected. West Virginia University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1917. He served as a regent of the University of West Virginia during 1890–1901. He was a trustee of the Charleston City Hospital, the Masonic Temple, and the Kanawha Presbyterian Church, and an active supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the West Virginia State Bar Association, the Kanawha County Bar Association, and the Edgewood Country Club of Charleston. He was also a member of the Charleston city council for twenty years. He reflected deeply and loved the beautiful in art, literature, music and nature, and traveled extensively in the United States and abroad. His kindliness of nature, his unfailing geniality, his devotion and loyalty were the chief marks of his character. He was democratic in his tastes and habits; sincere and candid in all the relations of life; firm in his convictions and loyal to his friendships and principles. He was married Sept. 13, 1877, to Jennie Morgan Woodbridge, a daughter of John Morgan Woodbridge, a clergyman of Marietta, O., and had six children: Louise Beuhring, wife of O. P. Fitzgerald; Elizabeth Woodbridge, wife of Angus W. MacDonald; Ruth Dannenberg, wife of Briscoe W. Peyton; Jean Morgan; Ceres and Benjamin Beuhring Brown. He died in Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 5, 1921.

FLAGG, Charles Allcott, librarian and genealogist, was born at Sandwich, Mass., Oct. 1, 1870, son of Samuel Benjamin and Anna Bigelow (Allcott) Flagg. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Flagg who came from Norfolk, England, in 1637, and settled at Watertown, Mass. From him the line is traced through his son Eleazer and the latter's wife Deborah Wright; their son Eleazer and his wife Deborah Tompkins; their son Eleazer and his wife Huldah Chandler; their son Samuel and his wife Lydia Rockwood, and their son Joseph Flagg and his wife Olivia Milliken, who were the grandparents of Charles Allcott Flagg. Samuel B. Flagg, the subject's father and a native of Grafton, Mass., was a Unitarian minister. The son was graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1894, and at the New York State Library School in 1897 with the degree of B.L.S. (Bachelor of Library Science). In 1902 George Washington University conferred the M.A. degree upon him. He was principal of the Hopedale (Mass.) high school during 1894–95 and assistant and later sub-librarian in charge of history and genealogy at the New York State Library during 1896–1900. In the latter year he was appointed specialist in American history at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., which post he held for thirteen years, at the end of which period he resigned. During 1913–20 he was librarian of the Bangor (Me.) public library and 1915–20 served on the Maine library commission. He was also associate editor of "The Massachusetts Magazine" published at Salem. He was devoted to genealogical and historical research and his fruitful endeavors in these fields are recorded in a series of valuable books, namely, the "Family

of Asa Allcott'' (1899); ''Reference List of Connecticut Local History'' (1900); ''Bibliography of New York Colonial History'' (1901); ''In Memoriam, Samuel B. Flagg'' (1901); ''The Descendants of Benjamin Rockwood'' (1905); ''A Guide to Massachusetts Local History'' (1905); and ''An Index of Pioneers from Massachusetts'' (1915). It was in the researches antecedent to and in the compilation of these studies that Mr. Flagg found his chief recreation as well as in long tramps to places of historic interest. He was a Unitarian in religion and a Republican in politics and a member of the American Library Association, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the American Historical Association, the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Library Association, the Bowdoin Club of Bangor and the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities. As library custodian he brought to his duties an intimate knowledge of books and their authors, besides the broader culture of the scholar, and was equally well versed in the theory and technique of the care and collection of books. His ideals of citizenship were high and his industry unflagging. He was twice married: (1) at East Orange, N. J., June 21, 1900, to Harriett (Dryden) Valentine, and (2) Feb. 18, 1909, to Ethel M., daughter of Charles E. Flinder. He had four children: Harriett Valentine, John Benjamin, Caroline Allcott and Anna Katherine Flagg. He died in Bangor, Me., Mar. 28, 1920.

COOLIDGE, David Hill, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1833, son of Charles Leonard and Elizabeth Lydia (Hill) Coolidge. His ancestry is traced from John Coolidge, an Englishman who settled in Watertown, Mass., before 1636, through his son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Wright; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Eddy; their son David and his wife Mary Mixer; their son Thomas and his wife Lucy Wyeth; their son Jonas and his wife Sarah Rouse; their son Charles Leonard and Elizabeth Lydia Hill. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School where he displayed marked brillancy as a student and won the Franklin medal, and was graduated at Harvard in 1854. After studying law for a year at the Harvard Law School, he read law for three years in the office of Peleg W. Chandler. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he speedily won a high reputation. He was a commissioner of insolvency for fifteen years and for several years was one of the masters in chancery for Suffolk county. He was Gov. Andrew's private secretary in 1861–62, a member of the Boston common council in 1863–64, and in 1865 was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts. Besides his professional and public interests he was identified with a number of business and philanthropic activities. He was for several years a director in the Sandwich Glass Co., and for forty-five years a director-clerk in the Home for Aged Men. From 1863 to 1871 he was trustee of the Boston City Hospital, serving as its secretary for two years. He was a member of the Union, Algonquin and University clubs of Boston. He was married Jan. 6, 1858, to Isabella, daughter of Dr. Samuel A. Shurtleff, of Brookline, Mass., and had four children: Charles Allerton, an architect; David Hill; Isabella; and Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 7, 1907.

NEVINS, Winfield Scott, journalist and antiquarian, was born at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 6, 1850, son of Amos H. and Mary (Sutherland) Nevins. He was educated in the normal department of the Gorham (Me.) Seminary and taught school for several terms. His newspaper career dates from 1867 when he joined the staff of the Lewiston (Me.) "Journal." He was with the Boston "Times" for a short period in 1872 and in 1873 served as assistant editor of the Portland (Me.) "Enquirer." In the latter year he entered the employ of the Boston "Herald" as its Essex county correspondent, with headquarters in Boston, the Essex district then including Salem, Lynn, Beverly, Marblehead, Newburyport and all other localities on the old Eastern railroad. He remained in this position until 1905, when he resigned, the oldest member of the staff in point of service. During 1885–86 he was also manager and owner of the Salem "Evening Telegram." In 1906 he became a member of the staff of the Salem "Evening News," being assigned to court and city hall work and continuing as court reporter up to the time of his death. He was a contributor to the columns of the New York "Tribune," the Portland "Press" and the Bangor "Whig and Courier," among other newspapers. He was the author of a volume on old Salem, especially of the "witchcraft" period, that is today an accepted authority, "Old Naumkeag" (1877). His other works include "The North Shore," with B. D. Hill (1879), a series of papers in the "New England Magazine" on "Witchcraft in Salem Village" (1892), the article on "Education and Salem Schools," in the "Essex County History" (1890) and the article on "Salem Witchcraft" for the "New Essex County History" (1921). As a court reporter he was upright, observant, with a keen sense of the proprieties and jealous of the honor and dignity of the law. For eleven years (1881–92) he was a member of the Salem school board and during 1889–92 he was its president. He was also a member of the commission which built Salem's sewage disposal plant and was an authority also on sewage conditions and disposal methods. In politics he was an independent. He was a member of the Loyal Protective Association of Boston (president), the Press Club of Salem (president), the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Essex Institute, the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Rebekah lodge of that order and the Fraternal Ten, an organization of past officers of the Odd Fellows. He was married June 22, 1881, to Mary E., daughter of Israel P. Leavitt, a county official of Salem. He died at Salem, Mass., Oct. 23, 1921.

PHILLIPS, Benjamin Troup, physician and surgeon, was born at Wadsworth, Medina co., O., Oct. 14, 1840, son of Nelson and Almira (Hatch) Phillips. His father, a native of Connecticut, removed to Eldorado, Fond du Lac co., Wis., in 1848. At the outbreak of the civil war, young Phillips was a student at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., and enlisting first in a cavalry regiment and subsequently in an infantry, served until the close of the war, taking part in the chief battles of the army of the Cumberland, and in Sherman's Georgia campaign. He returned to Lawrence College and in 1868 began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Noyes of Oshkosh, Wis., his former regimental surgeon. He was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1870, with the degree of M.D., and in that year began to practice his profession at Fond du Lac. In 1872 he removed to Menominee, Wis., where he resided during the rest of

his life. He had charge of the relief work at Marinette, Wis., during the great Peshtigo forest fire in October, 1871, in which 1,400 lives were lost. In 1893 he was associated with several Milwaukee physicians in founding the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and held for a time the chair of surgical anatomy and operative surgery on the cadaver. He was chief surgeon for the Lumbermen's Hospital, Provident Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, of Menominee, and at various times was surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., and the Milwaukee Northern Railroad Co. From its organization in 1872 he was president of the local government pension examining board, and was president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Fox River Valley, Menominee County and Upper Peninsula Medical societies; member of the American Medical Association, and the Michigan Medical Society. He was prominent in many civic activities as well as in Republican politics, serving as president of the first city council, as the first superintendent of the city schools, and as a member of the school board for sixteen years. He held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic (commander), and the Masonic fraternity (32d degree). Possessing indomitable energy, perseverance and capabilities of a high order, Dr. Phillips attained a high position in the medical world; his kindliness and his rugged manliness made him a valued friend. He was married Nov. 21, 1871, to Olive J., daughter of George Rogers, of Oshkosh, and was survived by one child: Jessie P., wife of Fred A. Roper, of Menominee. He died at Menominee, Wis., Nov. 29, 1918.

OLDS, Schuyler Seager, lawyer, was born at Mount Morris, Ill., Nov. 29, 1847, son of Carmi Clark and Lima Ann (Sloan) Olds; grandson of Joseph Jenkinson and Olive (Clark) Olds, and great-grandson of John and Dolly (Clark) Olds. He attended Albion College and studied law at Lansing, Mich., to which city the family had removed in 1863, under the preceptorship of Judge John W. Longyear and was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1870, in which year he began the practice of his profession at Lansing, continuing active at the Ingham county bar until his death. He specialized in corporation law, acting as counsel for many years for the Michigan Central railway, Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Lansing Co. Aside from his professional activities he was president of the Hall Lumber Co., with which he had become associated in 1910, and a director in the Lansing Co., manufacturers of wheelbarrows. He was one of the most interesting characters in state politics and wielded great power for more than forty years. He was actively identified with the Republican national committee and the Republican congressional committee, and he was secretary of the Michigan state central committee during 1872–82. He was credited, in 1887, with putting Francis B. Stockbridge (q.v.), in the United States senate, after an interesting and shrewdly conducted campaign, and he was made secretary to Sen. Stockbridge. He was a trustee of the Edward W. Sparrow Hospital, Lansing, and a member of the American Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association, and the Ingham County Bar Association. He found his chief recreation in reading and long walks in the woods. Schuyler Olds combined unusual business judgment and experience with profound knowledge of the law. He was not a lover of litigation, but when he felt that his client's rights had been violated, he seldom ceased his efforts to obtain redress. He was interested in public affairs, in the problems of society and government; was a student of legislation and of history, and his wide reading was supplemented by extensive travel in his own country. He was married Sept. 12, 1872, to Mary A., daughter of Schuyler Seager, a Methodist clergyman and educator in N. Y. state. He had four children: Alice, wife of Herbert Allen Hall; Schuyler S., Laura E., whose husband is John T. Ross, and Donald S. Olds. He died at Lansing, Mich., Apr. 25, 1920.

CUSHING, Henry Platt, geologist, was born in Cleveland, O., Oct. 10, 1860, son of Henry Kirke and Betsey Maria (Williams) Cushing and brother of Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing, professor of the diseases of children in Western Reserve Medical School, and Dr. Harvey Cushing, professor of surgery in Harvard University. His father (q.v.) was a prominent physician and surgeon of Cleveland. The son was graduated Ph.B. at Cornell University in 1882 and received the degrees of M.S. in 1884 and Ph.D. in 1909 from the same institution. He took graduate work at the School of Mines of Columbia in 1883–84, at Cornell University in 1884–85, and at the University of Munich in 1891–92. During 1885–91 he was instructor in geology, chemistry and physics at the State Normal School, Mankato, Minn. He then went to Western Reserve University as instructor in geology and chemistry, and was associate professor of geology in 1893–95, and full professor from 1895 until his death. Prof. Cushing was an efficient and able teacher and an influential councilor in the affairs of the university. He was the first appointee who gave full time to geology, and he made an exceptionally large collection of minerals, fossils and rocks, which after his death went to Western Reserve University. In 1893 he became geologist for the New York State Geological Survey in the Adirondack region, where work was consistently prosecuted every summer until 1917, when it was interrupted on account of the world war, and it was not resumed because of Prof. Cushing's failing health. He was characterized by the director of the New York State Geological Survey as a "fine geologist in a difficult field, keen, patient, with the factors of his problem fully in hand; an excellent petrologist with a perfectly competent understanding of the dynamics of the Pre-Cambrian rocks." While he made valuable contributions to scientific knowledge of Palaeozoic stratigraphy, his most important discoveries and observations related to the pre-Cambrian formations in northern New York and upon them his chief claim to scientific fame will always rest. His contributions on Clinton county in 1894 and 1897 established the last northeasterly appearance of anorthosite and the great local abundance of diabase dykes. In 1896 he definitely established the presence of pre-Potsdam dikes in the Champlain valley. Two years later, while working along cuts made near Loon Lake for the new Mohawk & Malone division of the New York Central railroad he found slabs and blocks of Grenville limestone and associated strata caught up in an intrusive gneissoid rock of syenic composition. This observation was regarded by geologic scientists as of much value, since it proved conclusively that, despite its gneissoid character, the syenite in that region was intrusive and was later than the Grenville

strata. He was the first to determine (1902) that the outlier of old crystalline rocks brought up by the great fault near Little Falls, belong to the syenite series instead of being gneissoid anorthosites, as had been supposed. During the last fifteen years of his active work he was engaged in studies of the ancient crystalline rocks in the region of the Thousand Islands, in the mapping of the Saratoga Springs and Ogdensburg areas, and in studies of the Mississippian strata in northeastern Ohio, all of which resulted in interesting and valuable scientific discoveries. Prof. Cushing was a man of high ideals in his scientific work as well as in all his relations with his fellow men. Of a frank, open, and generous nature, he was a true and valued friend to all those who were honored with his intimacy. With a quick and sure intuitive grasp of scientific truths, his care and accuracy in the field were exceptional and were applied with unwearying patience. His most noted published work is his "Geology of the Northern Adirondacks" (1905), but he was the author of no less than fifty-five able and learned papers on geologic subjects. He was one of the original fellows of the Geological Society of America (librarian, 1898–1913 and vice-president, 1915), and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Institute of Social Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the National Economic League, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Navy League of America, the Alpha Delta Phi and Sigma Xi fraternities; the Chamber of Commerce and the University Club of Cleveland. He was a trustee of the Hathaway-Brown School (Cleveland), and of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Prof. Cushing was married June 3, 1886, to Florence E., daughter of Samuel Gardner Williams (q.v.), professor of geology and pedagogy at Cornell University. He died in Cleveland, O., Apr. 14, 1921.

SMITH, Everett Russell, physician and surgeon, was born at Bristol, Vt., Nov. 8, 1846, son of James and Martha (Lowell) Smith. His father, a native of Irasburg, Vt., was an engineer and inventor. The son was graduated at the Illinois State Normal College in 1867, and obtained his medical degree from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1873. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago in association with Dr. William R. Griswold. He was ten years in De Kalb, Ill., and three years in Rockford, Ill., when he removed to Los Angeles, Calif., where he practiced for twenty-five years, taking first rank among the surgeons of southern California. He was one of the founders of the California Hospital in Los Angeles, of which he was vice-president and later president. He took great delight in hunting and trout fishing, particularly on the border of Yellowstone park. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Society, the Los Angeles Medical Society, and the California and Sunset clubs of Los Angeles. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and, politically, was a Republican. Dr. Smith was a lifelong student and was deeply devoted to his professional work. He was married June 25, 1874, to Addie, daughter of Thomas Griswold, and had three children: Rea, a physician and surgeon of Los Angeles; Rose; and Helen, wife of George C. Martin. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1917.

BOATSMAN, Deark Mennen, merchant and banker, was born at Oestfriesland, Germany, Oct. 13, 1848, son of Deark M. and Gebka (Johnson) Boatsman, and came with them to the United States in 1854. His father died in New York city, and with his widowed mother he migrated to Ackley, Ia. In 1878 the family settled on a farm near Sterling, Nebr. Four years afterward he formed a partnership at Sterling with C. C. Wilson, as dealer in general merchandise. Subsequently his brother, Christian Boatsman, joined him, and finally he became associated with John Janssen. In 1894 he turned to banking, purchasing an interest in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Sterling, and became its president, a post he retained until his death, at which time the institution had a capital stock of $60,000 and deposits aggregating $400,000. In 1901, he organized the Vesta (Nebr.) State Bank, of which he was likewise president until his death, and five years afterward he founded the Citizens' State Bank of St. Mary, Nebr., which he headed until 1920. He was a communicant of the Lutheran church, and in politics he was a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in doing some manual labor outside business hours and was well-versed in the teachings of the Bible, which he studied faithfully. In business he was shrewd and his honesty and integrity were never questioned. He was thrice married: (1) Mar. 22, 1870, to Margaret, daughter of Herman Menkin of Ackley, Ia.; (2) Dec. 26, 1900, to Johanna Ottersberg of Sterling, Nebr.; she died in 1901, and he was married (3) Dec. 18, 1902, to Rebecca Arnold, also of Sterling. He had five children by the first union: Manyel; John of Morrill, Nebr.; Fannie, wife of Menherd Ehmen; Minnie, whose husband is Henry F. Eilers, and Carrie, who was married to E. H. Johnson, all of Sterling. He died at Sterling, Nebr., Jan. 29, 1921.

COWLES, Edward, physician and surgeon, was born at Ryegate, Vt., July 20, 1837, son of George and Mary (Bradley) Cowles, and a descendant of John Cowles, who came from England about 1635 and settled at Hartford, Conn. From John Cowles the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel who was married to Abigail Stanley; their son Timothy and his wife Hannah Pitkin; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Goodwin; their son Abijah and his wife Martha Smith, and their son Timothy and his wife Susan Fairchild, who were the grandparents of Dr. Cowles. He was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1859, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1861, and he was graduated M.D. at Dartmouth Medical School in 1863. In the latter year he volunteered as surgeon for service in the civil war, at the close of hostilities continuing in the army as captain assistant surgeon. Upon retiring from military service in 1872, he was appointed resident physician and superintendent of the Boston City Hospital. Seven years later he became superintendent of McLean Hospital, an institution for the treatment of mental diseases, then located at Somerville, Mass., and subsequently removed to Waverley, Mass. He was professor of mental diseases at Dartmouth Medical School 1885–1914, and thereafter was professor emeritus. He was also instructor in mental diseases at the Harvard Medical School 1889–1914, and for a number of years was nonresident lecturer at Clark University, Worcester, of which he was also a trustee. In 1899 he established the first laboratory in the world for the study of mental diseases, at McLean Hospital. It served to awaken American psychiatrists to the need of studying the chemistry and bio-

chemistry of a patient mentally sick, by means of a well equipped laboratory. It was Dr. Cowles' conviction that his patient was a hospital patient and not an asylum inmate; he wanted the eyestrain corrected, the focal infections removed, the metabolism studied, the endocrine organs considered, and exercise and diet carefully regulated. He also entered upon a searching inquiry into the patient's mental condition, getting at the root of the conflicts in his mind, often dating back to childhood. He always analyzed the patient's condition mentally as carefully as he examined him physically. Believing that a laboratory should work in close conjunction with the hospitals, Dr. Cowles was one of a committee to investigate Dr. Van Gieson's laboratory in New York, known as the State Pathological Institute and to make such suggestions as seemed proper. The result of this investigation was that the legislature withdrew funds from the laboratory, until it could be removed to Ward's Island, where it is now known as the Psychiatric Institute. Because of impaired health Dr. Cowles retired as head of the McLean Hospital in 1903, and settled in Plymouth, Mass. He was author of a number of treatises on medical topics, among them: "Insistent and Fixed Ideas," "Neurasthenia and its Mental Symptoms," "The Problem of Psychiatry in the Functional Psychoses," and "Researches in Pathological Psychology and Biochemistry." He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Columbia University in 1863, and LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1890. He was president of the American Medico-Psychological Association, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Psychological Association, the American Neurological Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Maine State Medical Society, the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, the National Geographic Society, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Saint Botolph Club, Boston. He found his chief recreation in reading and in studying his own line of work; he played an occasional game of golf and was fond of his little garden. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was an expert alienist in many capital trials in the Massachusetts courts, notable among them being the Bram and Eaton trials for murder. He was untiring in his zeal in behalf of his specialty, giving lavishly of his time, ability and means towards the furtherance of his life work. Possessing indomitable energy, perseverance and capabilities of a high order, he attained an exalted position in Boston's medical world. Personally he endeared himself to all who came within the sphere of his influence by his kindliness, his rugged manliness and his absolute conscientiousness in the performance of his duties. He was married Dec. 25, 1865, to Harriet M. Wainwright of Hanover, N. H., and died without issue at Plymouth, Mass., July 25, 1919.

McCARTHY, Charles, librarian and political economist, was born in Brockton, Mass., June 29, 1873, son of John and Katherine (O'Shea) McCarthy, both natives of Ireland. He was engaged in various occupations, on sea and land, during his boyhood and youth, and while employed in Providence, R. I., worked his way through Brown University, graduating with the Ph.B. degree in 1896. At college he distinguished himself in athletics, playing on the 'varsity football team, and he was selected for fullback on an all-American football team in 1895. He became football coach at the University of Georgia and later at the University of Wisconsin, where he was scholar in history in 1900 and fellow in history in 1901. He received the degree of Ph.D. at the latter in 1901, and in the same year was appointed legislative librarian for Wisconsin and subsequently developed the legislative reference library, including a specialized reference and research service for legislators and the scientific drafting of bills for them. The organization of this work as developed by him was taken as a standard in many other states. He served the University of Wisconsin as lecturer on political science, without compensation, and he was the chief builder of the university's extension system, now the model in many other states. Its distinguishing feature is the recognition that those to whom the university would have to go were as important as those whose circumstances enabled them to attend the institution. He induced the legislature to appropriate a large sum so that members of the faculty could regularly visit selected centers and give their help in various subjects to those unable to attend the university; from this evolved an elaborate system of instruction by correspondence. Next he turned his attention to the large number of working boys and girls who were untouched by university extension and Wisconsin's admirable system of compulsory part-time education for working children was the result of his labors. He originated also the state-wide survey on behalf of rural school development and the state marketing commission and helped to found the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Confederation. Until his resignation in 1915, he was a director of the United States commission on industrial relations, in the reorganization of which he played a prominent part. During the European war he served as assistant to Herbert Hoover in the government food administration bureau and was sent to Europe on investigations by that department and also for the war labor policies board. In the spring of 1917, the state department offered him a place as adviser to the Chinese government but he refused it, preferring to help the United States in the solution of the problems then facing it. He was the author of the "Anti-Masonic Party" (1902), which won for its author the Justin Winsor prize of the American Historical Association, and "The Wisconsin Idea" (1912). In 1913 Brown University conferred upon him the honorary Litt.D. degree. He found his chief recreation in sports and he led the first American university baseball team to Japan in 1909. Lord Bryce said of him: "Mr. McCarthy's career is a striking instance of the services rendered by the free popular state universities of America. Through the University of Wisconsin he became known to the leading men of the state, won their respect and confidence and was able to accomplish a great deal in improving the methods of legislation." Mr. McCarthy was a member of the American Political Science Association, the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association. He was married Sept. 26, 1901, to Lucile Schreiber of Madison, Wis., and they had a daughter: Katherine O'Shea McCarthy. He died in Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 26, 1921.

GREGORY, Daniel Seelye, editor, was born at Carmel, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1832, son of Horace and Betsy (Seelye) Gregory, grandson of Daniel and

Elizabeth Gregory and great-grandson of Rev. Elnathan Gregory, a graduate of Princeton College and a prominent divine. He was graduated at the State Normal College, Albany, N. Y., in 1850, at Princeton University with the degree of A.B. in 1857, and later at Princeton Theological Seminary. During 1858–60 he was instructor in rhetoric at Princeton, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1861. He served as pastor at Galena, Ill., from 1860–63; at Troy, N. Y., 1863–66; at New Haven, Conn., 1866–69; and at South Salem, N. Y., 1869–71. In the latter year he became professor of metaphysics, logic and English literature in the University of Wooster, Wooster, O., continuing in that connection until 1878. During the following eight years (1878–86), Dr. Gregory was president of Lake Forest University in Illinois, and as an exponent of the newer "constructive and cumulative" method of teaching he established the standards of collegiate education in the West. After selecting an able faculty, a curriculum was developed in which the essential truths of each study were presented in a systematic manner, and the mind of the students was trained for logical, inductive and constructive work in later life. An interesting innovation was made by the faculty in language under the direction of Pres. Gregory, when the grammars of the several languages were reorganized and reconstructed into a general grammar, which presented the rules common to those languages and showed clearly the similarities and dissimilarities among them. The value of Dr. Gregory's unique educational work was shown in the original and constructive work of his student graduates. During 1884–85 he was the L. P. Stone lecturer in Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1886 he entered the pastorate at Morgan, Minn., where he remained for four years. He was managing editor of the "Standard Dictionary" during 1890–94 and was editor of the "Homiletic Review" from 1895 to 1904. From the latter date until the time of his death he served as chief secretary of the Bible League of North America, and as managing editor of "The Bible Student and Teacher." He was the author of "Christian Ethics" (1875); "Why Four Gospels?" (1877); "Practical Logic" (1881); "Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry" (1896); "The Church in America and Its Baptisms of Fire," with Rev. S. B. Halliday (1896); "The Crime of Christendom" (1900); "Bible League Primer, No. 1" (1904); and "Constructive Studies in John, the Gospel for the Christian" (1909). Dr. Gregory received the honorary degree of D.D. from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1873, and that of LL.D. from the University of Wooster in 1895. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 5, 1860, to Jennie G. Brown of Croton Falls, N. Y.; she died in February, 1866, and he was married (2) Dec. 26, 1867, to Harriet Byram, adopted daughter of Rev. David M. Halliday, D.D. They had one child, Euphemia Paulding Gregory. Dr. Gregory died in East Orange, N. J., Apr. 14, 1915.

STORER, George Butler, manufacturer, was born at Cuyahoga Falls, O., Jan. 1, 1866, son of Daniel Webster and Fannie (Butler) Storer. His father, a native of Akron, O., was the founder of the Shelby Milling Co. The son completed his education at Oberlin (O.) College, and began his business career in the ice and cold storage business at Champaign, Ill. In 1908 he went to Toledo, O., to be secretary of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, a post he retained for four years. He resigned in 1912 to organize the Standard Steel Tube Co., Toledo, of which he was president and general manager until his death. During the European war he was a member of the council of national defense. He was a trustee of the Toledo Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the Loyal Legion, the Toledo, Toledo Yacht, Country and Rotary clubs of Toledo, and Detroit Athletic Club. He was a communicant of the Congregational church, and politically was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in collecting rare books and art. George B. Storer was a man of wide experience, sound judgment, fundamental integrity and generous humanity. He was married Mar. 16, 1887, to Mabel, daughter of David Carson Mozier of Morrow co., O., and had three children: Frances Louise, wife of John Harold Ryan of Toledo, O.; Martha Grace, wife of Convers Goddard, Chicago, Ill., and George B. Storer, Jr., of Toledo, O. He died at Toledo, O., Dec. 5, 1920.

MANN, William Orris, physician, was born in Randolph, Mass., Oct. 19, 1869, son of Charles H. and Annie (Phillips) Mann. His earliest paternal ancestor was Richard Man, who came from England about 1640 and settled at Scituate, Mass. From Richard Man and his wife Rebecca the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Sarah; their son Joseph and his wife Mary; their son Seth and his wife Debora Dyer; their son Elisha, who added a second "n" to his surname, and his wife Abigail Whitcomb; and their son Elisha and his wife Naomi Mann, who were the grandparents of William O. Mann. He was graduated M.D. at the Boston University School of Medicine in 1892. After serving three years as physician of the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Insane, Westboro, Mass., he became assistant superintendent of the Minnesota State Hospital for the Insane, Fergus Falls, Minn. Upon being elected superintendent of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, he returned to Massachusetts, settled in Boston, and devoted the remainder of his life to the welfare of that institution. Under his management the Homeopathic Medical Dispensary which had existed independently for sixty years became the out-patient department of the hospital (1906); the John C. Haynes Memorial for Contagious Diseases was erected and opened (1908), thus increasing the capacity of the hospital by 150 beds; the Robert Dawson Evans Department of Clinical Research and Preventive Medicine was instituted, still further enlarging the hospital's facilities (1912); the Clark Ward for Children, and the Nash House for convalescent men were also established and the Maternity Department was in process of construction at the time of his death. Besides these additions Dr. Mann was laregly instrumental in introducing a number of innovations, including an ambulance service, an x-ray department and the reorganization of the medical and surgical staff. He devoted his life to a study of the economic problems of hospitals, including design and arrangement, equipment, administration and cost of maintenance, and it was particularly as an executive officer that his ability and force of character found opportunity for the greatest service. He possessed unusual business sagacity, administrative ability and a thorough grasp of all details in the management of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, from engineering, repairing and housekeeping to nursing and the technicalities of medical and surgical treatment. He was a member of the American Hospital Association, serving as president at the

time of his death; the American Medical Association; the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society; and the Massachusetts and Boston Homeopathic Societies; the Boston Art Club; the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Masonic fraternity. In his political affiliations he was a Republican. He was married Dec. 30, 1896, to Frances, daughter of Edward Fairchild of Kasson, Minn., and had two children: Helen Fairchild and Josephine Clary Mann. Dr. Mann died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 9, 1915.

SHUMAN, Frank, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1862, son of Armin and Elizabeth Dorothea (Seestedt) Shuman, and grandson of Carl Frederick Schumann, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1848 and settled at Trenton, N. J. Armin Shuman was a Federal soldier in the civil war and later entered the government civil service. The son became a chemist for the Victor G. Bloede Co., aniline dye makers, at Parkersburg, W. Va., at the age of eighteen. In 1890 he became associated with the Tacony Iron & Metal Co., where his inventive genius manifested itself in the development of various mechanical devices. In 1889 he obtained a patent on a process for the manufacture of wire glass, for which he was awarded the John Scott medal in 1894. He perfected more than a hundred processes and mechanical inventions, among which were a mercerizing machine (1901); a machine for molding glass (1901); an apparatus and process for making concrete piles (1903), for which he received a second John Scott medal; and a low pressure steam turbine (1910), for which he received the degree of M.S. from Cornell University in 1916. In this turbine the action of the admission and exhaust valves is four times as rapid as in any other existing engine; the clearance, a source of considerable loss in others, is reduced to one-quarter, and by an ingenious arrangement the total cylinder condensation is reduced to one-third of that in other reciprocating engines. To develop this invention the Shuman Engine Syndicate, Ltd., was incorporated in England in 1910. He also invented a solar engine patented in 1912, designed to convert heat from the sun's rays into motive energy. It consisted of a series of large mirrors, constantly facing the sun, and a group of steam boilers, so arranged that the sun's rays are reflected against the boilers, swung at the focal line, which thus absorbed the heat of the rays and generated low-pressure steam. The Egyptian government installed an engine near Cairo, where it proved capable of pumping 6,000 gallons of water a minute. In 1914 he invented and began the manufacture of a "super-glass," commercially known as "Safetee-glass," made by welding together two pieces of plate glass separated by a sheet of "pyralin." The product was made by the Safetee-glass Co. of Philadelphia, of which he was president, chiefly for windshields, skylights, goggles' lenses and machine tool guards. He was president of the Simplex Concrete Piling Co., and a director in the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Co., and other corporations growing out of his inventions. In 1917 he designed a submarine vessel to be propelled by liquidated oxygen, which he offered to the U. S. government. It was rejected, but after the appearance of a similar invention in Germany, a patent was promptly granted by the United States. He was a member of the Franklin Institute and the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the Masonic fraternity, and the Torresdale Golf Club. He was twice married: (1) in 1885, to Mary, daughter of William Watson of Philadelphia; she died in 1887, leaving one son, Victor B. Shuman; and he was married (2) Dec. 31, 1894, to Yadviga Josephine, daughter of Ludwig von Eisinger of Germany. There were six children by this marriage: Armin, Frank Randolph, Arthur Robert, Eleanor Constance, David and John Edward Shuman. He died at Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 28, 1918.

WESTON, Franklin, manufacturer, was born at Dalton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1866, son of Byron and Julia Clark (Mitchell) Weston. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edmund Weston, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Duxbury, Mass. His wife was a De la Noye (Delano) and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Edmund and his wife Rebecca Soule; their son Zachariah and his wife Mehitable Shaw; their son Zachariah and his wife Sarah Pomeroy; their son Isaiah and his wife Sarah Dean and their son Isaiah and his wife Caroline Curtis, who were the grandparents of Franklin Weston. Isaiah Weston (5) had been a Congregationalist minister who later joined the new sect of Unitarians. For three years he was collector of the port of New Bedford, Mass., but later removed to Dalton, Mass. Byron Weston, father of the subject, who had fitted himself for the profession of civil engineering, became associated with an uncle, Dr. Josiah Dean Weston, a practicing physician, who, during the Mexican war, had obtained the government contract for the manufacture of books and news paper. He continued in this work at Ballston, N. Y., and at Lee, Mass., being made, at the latter city, general superintendent of the seven mills operated by Platner & Smith, then the largest paper manufacturers in the world. While there, Byron Weston produced the first wood pulp paper ever manufactured in the United States. In 1856 he became associated in the ownership and management of three paper mills at Hartford, Conn. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company which became a unit in the 49th Mass. volunteer infantry, he serving as its captain. Subsequently he purchased a paper mill at Dalton, which he paid for from the profits of a year's operation. In 1876 he erected a second mill at Dalton, the celebrated Centennial mill and continued in the active management of both plants. In 1892 he formed the Byron Weston Co., with a capital of $400,000 and was its president. Besides note and letter paper, he made paper for county and state records, ledgers and legal documents, the equality of which won for him medals in exhibitions at Paris, Calcutta, Sydney, Adelaide, Atlanta, Louisville, New York and Chicago, as well as from the Franklin Institute and the New England Society. He served in the Massachusetts senate and was for two terms (1879–83) lieutenant governor of that state. He was vice-president of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., member and trustee of the finance committee of the Berkshire Life Insurance Co. and trustee of the Berkshire County Savings Bank. He gave Weston Field to Williams College. Franklin Weston was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1887, and began work in that year in one of his father's mills. Five years later, in 1892, the business was incorporated under his direction and he was elected treasurer. He was made president of the Byron Weston Co. in 1898 and held that position

until 1920, when he was chosen chairman of the board of directors, which position he held until his death. His brother, Philip Weston, succeeded as president of the firm and Donald Weston became treasurer. At the time of Franklin Weston's death, the company had a capital stock of $400,000 and an output every twenty-four hours of 15,000 pounds. Because of its artesian wells, which gave a very pure water supply, the company was enabled to make a fine quality of ledger and record paper; it was a pioneer in the manufacture of the hinge ledger paper and was nationally known for its brand, "Defiance Bond." Mr. Weston found his chief diversion in the collection of war implements and curios, chiefly from the Philippine islands and in 1922, by gift of his wife, the entire collection became the property of the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art, Pittsfield. He was married June 14, 1893, to Edith Clement, daughter of Edward S. Brewer of Springfield, Mass. He had five children: Corinne Brewer, Byron, Elizabeth Alden, Julia Caroline and Sarah Edith Weston. He died at Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 24, 1920.

LEEDY, William Hart, publisher, was born in Cass county, Ind., Oct. 10, 1855, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Jane (Nelson) Leedy, grandson of David Leedy, and descendant of Jacob Leedy, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools of Cass county, Ind., and worked on his father's farm in the vicinity of Logansport, Ind. At the age of eighteen years he entered the office of the Logansport "Journal" to learn the printer's trade, and nine years later was elected managing editor of the Indiana Newspaper Men's Association. In 1885 he removed to Indianapolis. He was elected representative from Marion county to the state legislature for the session of 1895, and was particularly active in all legislation relating to agricultural welfare. He was a member of the park commission of Indianapolis for two years and was actively affiliated with several fraternal organizations. In 1884 he was initiated into Indianapolis Lodge No. 465 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Indiana, becoming a member of Metropolitan Encampment No. 5, the Fidelity Rebecca Lodge No. 227 and Canton Lodge of Indianapolis, No. 2, in the following year. In 1895 he was elected grand master of the state of Indiana, and in the following year resigned his position as superintendent of the W. D. Pratt Publishing Co. of Indianapolis to accept the position of grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World in which capacity he continued to serve until 1922. During 1896–1912 he was editor of the "Talisman," a publication of the Indiana lodge. He was also a member of the Masonic order, in which he held the 32nd degree, and the Methodist Episcopal church. His favorite diversions were reading and travel, and his extensive reading equipped him with a wide range of useful information. He was democratic and companionable, and exemplified in his life the ideals of his fraternal orders. He was twice married: (1) in Logansport, Ind., Dec. 28, 1880, to Elizabeth Behmer of Cass county; she died Feb. 12, 1896, leaving three children: Bessie, Ruth and Grace Leedy; and he was married (2) Aug. 17, 1898, to Jennie Elizabeth Heller of Indianapolis, Ind. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 29, 1922.

SHARP, George W., lawyer, was born in Mt. Gilead, O., Mar. 14, 1859, son of George and Mahala (Graves) Sharp, and twin brother of William Graves Sharp (q.v.). He was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan law school in 1881, having won first honors at both high school and college, and shortly after his admission to the bar in that year he went to Texas, where he first taught school and then practiced his profession at Ft. Worth. Subsequently he was associated with his brother in the manufacture of wood alcohol at Newberry, Mich. He served one term in the state legislature. Always a student, he devoted his later years to travel and to writing on sociological problems. He was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married to Cornelia R. Hitchcock of Cleveland, O., and had three children: William G.; Annabel; and Margaurita, wife of Herbert Bohnert. He died at Elyria, O., Jan. 8, 1919.

TROTT, Eli, welfare worker, was born at North Pethington, England, Jan. 9, 1832, son of John and Ann (Porter) Trott. By the early death of his father, he was thrown on his own resources when a mere youth. Accordingly he worked on a farm until the age of nineteen, when he came to the United States and began work in a nail factory at Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y. Subsequently he found employment in a hardware store in New York city. Meanwhile he did a great deal of missionary work among sailors at the old Sailors' Institute, in the early '60's. Several years afterward he was made superintendent at the old Five Points Mission, New York city, and there lived during the régime of Rev. Dr. Pease, founder of the mission. For a time he was manager of the Girls' Lodging House, an adjunct of the Children's Aid Society, and as superintendent had charge of thousands of girls and young women. Later he was "placing out" agent for the Children's Aid Society in the West and made frequent trips to almost every section of the West with boys and girls for whom he had selected homes. Despite advancing years he did not relinquish this work, although he made shorter trips than formerly, and as visiting agent for New York state he made semi-annual visits to the children who had been placed in homes. In varying capacities he was in the employ of the Children's Aid Society for fifty-four years, and gave to that organization that labor that is born only of love of service. He was of great value to other associations also. At St. Augustine, Fla., where he spent his winters, he was vice-president of the public library and the St. Augustine Historical Society, being a member of the committee of the latter which obtained for it the house on St. Frances street, said to be the oldest in the United States. He was active also in the Sunday school work of the white and colored Baptist churches. At Chautauqua, N. Y., where he maintained a summer cottage, he was president of the Village Improvement Society, and for sixteen years was treasurer of the Baptist headquarters. He was interested also in his home city, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., where he was candidate for mayor on the prohibition ticket in 1894; organizer and president of the Band of Hope, a temperance society for young people, and the founder of the colored and Italian Baptist churches, both of which are now independent and successful institutions. In truth his whole life was one of service for others. His kindness of heart, his generosity and his charity endeared him to all who encountered or who knew of these qualities. He was twice married: (1) in September, 1863, to Lois Andrews of Oswego, N. Y., who died in 1894, leaving two children: Cyrus D.

of Duluth, Minn., and Eloise A., wife of Frank Lindsley of Jersey City, N. J.; and he was married (2) Nov. 9, 1897, to Mary A., daughter of Henry F. Thorn of New York city. He died in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920.

LAWSON, Publius Virgilius, manufacturer and historian, was born at Corning, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1853, son of Publius Virgilius and Elizabeth (Fleming) Lawson. He was a descendant of John Lawson, who came from Linlithgow, Scotland, and settled at Uniontown, Conn., in 1724, the line being traced through John's son John, who married Mary Brown; their son Ebenezer and his wife Elizabeth Brown; their son Nicholas and his wife Jana Crana Pepper, who were the grandparents of Publius V. Lawson, Jr. From the high school of Menasha, Wis., he entered the University of Wisconsin in 1873, where he took three years in the academic course and two years in the complete law course, at the same time reading law under Sen. William F. Vilas and Gen. Edwin E. Bryant. He was admitted to practice before state and federal courts in 1877, one year before he was granted his LL.B. degree. At the university he was a member of the boat crew, president of the baseball association, an organizer and charter member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and member of the Athena Literary Society. He practiced law for fifteen years at Menasha, Wis., and then turned his attention to industrial affairs. In 1886, having invented a small wooden pulley, he organized the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co., of which he was president and principal owner, and began to manufacture the pulleys in large numbers. The Lawson pulley (as patented in 1889) consists of five pieces of maple wood bolted securely together, no nails or glue used, and forming what its inventor claimed to be an unbreakable pulley. The company also manufactures industrial hand trucks and trailers, transmission gear and articles used in the manufacture of paper. The company, which employs 100 workmen, has a capital stock of $80,000 and does an annual business of $200,000. He made the study of local history, archaeology and geology an intellectual recreation and wrote a number of books which marked him as a careful student and discriminating historian, viz: "Bravest of the Brave; Life of Charles de Langlade" (1904); "Prince or Creole: The Mystery of Louis XVII" (1905); "Rocks and Minerals of Wisconsin" (1906); "Rocks and Minerals of Michigan" (1907); "Lawson Family Genealogy" (1903); "History of Winnebago County, Wisconsin" (1908); "Life of Gov. James Duane Doty" (1908); "The Potawatomie" (1920); "Life of Thure Kumlin" (1920); and "Shakespeare and Worcester Bond" (1920). He gave a Fourth of July address each year from 1878 until 1899, and delivered the memorial oration for the Grand Army posts of Menasha and Neenah for the decade from 1880 to 1890 and again in 1902. He was court commissioner of the 6th circuit during 1880–88, serving during 1882–83 as alderman and was mayor of Menasha for six terms, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1893 and 1896. He was a director of the public library and park commissioner during 1895–1904, vice-president of the library board 1899–1919, member of the board of education in 1895 and 1915–16; examiner of the Wisconsin Civil Service Commission in 1906–07 and member of the Wisconsin legislature 1918. He was the author of the Wisconsin law of 1901, establishing county traveling libraries throughout the state, was president (1898–1903) of the Fox River Valley Library Association, the Winnebago County Traveling Library Board (1901–03), the Wisconsin State Library Association (1901–03), the Menasha Museum, Historical and Art Association, the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, a founder and vice-president of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, the Kansas Historical Society; the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order, the Rod and Gun, the Nodaway Yacht and the Republican and University clubs. He was married Aug. 5, 1884, to Florence J., daughter of Dr. Isaac Hendon Wright of Neenah, Wis., and had eight children: Harold Kimberly; Percy Vilas; Lillian Edith; Marion Florence; Donald Washburn; Kenneth Finney; Helen Elizabeth and James Wright Lawson. He died at Menasha, Wis., Dec. 1, 1920.

GIBBS, James Edward Allen, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Aug. 1, 1829, son of Richard and Isabella Guffey (Poague) Gibbs and a descendant of Rev. John Gibbs, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who settled in Connecticut in the seventeenth century. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a wool carder and fuller and in 1816 established in Fairfax county, Va., the first wool carding mill in that state, later removing it to Rockbridge county. As soon as he was old enough James E. A. Gibbs went to work in his father's mill and when it was destroyed by fire in 1846 he became a partner in a carding factory at Huntersville, W. Va. Here his inventive faculty manifested itself for the first time when he devised a carding machine of a new type. His enterprise, however, was not a financial success and during 1852–55 he was employed as a carpenter and builder. His attention was first drawn to sewing machines in 1855, when he saw a picture of an intricate two-thread shuttle machine in a newspaper advertisement. He believed a single thread simpler machine could be devised and set to work to make it. At length he conceived the idea of placing at the end of the driving shaft, beneath the cloth, a revolving hook which would take hold of the thread after the needle had passed through the cloth and fashion it into a chain-stitch. After months of patient effort he succeeded in making, with his pocket knife, a crude wood model. The revolving hook which it contained was an entirely novel feature and it became the distinguishing characteristic of sewing machines that has achieved a world-wide reputation. With this rotary hook the machine is capable of making more than 3,000 loops of thread per minute in the stitch-forming process. Obtaining letters patent on his invention in June, 1857, he went to Philadelphia to find means for putting it on the market. There he became acquainted with James Willcox, a promoter, and in 1858 the two men entered into a life long partnership. With the assistance of Charles H. Willcox (q.v.), the son of James Willcox, who had shown much inventive ingenuity, Gibbs perfected his machine and made it ready for manufacture. Its upper framework was shaped so as to resemble a capital G, the first letter in the name of its inventor. A factory was established in Providence, R. I., and in 1859 the first Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine made its appearance. It sprang at once into popular favor and has ever since remained one of the leaders in its field. Although of northern descent Gibbs was loyal to the state of his birth when the war between the

states began and returning to Virginia gave whole-hearted support to the cause of the Confederacy. He invented a breech-loading gun on which he received a patent from the Confederate government. He then enlisted in a cavalry company for field service, but a serious illness forced him to return to Rockbridge county and he was there during the remainder of the war, being in charge of the manufacture of saltpeter for the Confederate army. After Lee's surrender he returned to New York and found that his partnership with Willcox had stood the test of war. In 1866 they organized the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co., of which Willcox was president and Gibbs secretary and treasurer. They obtained patents on the machine in various foreign countries and established numerous foreign agencies. Gibbs made numerous improvements in the sewing machine, being granted in all twenty-five patents, and until his retirement in 1886 he continued to participate actively in the affairs of the company. The later years of his life he devoted to travel and indulging his taste for literature, the arts and sciences. He spent most of his time on his large estate in his native county of Rockbridge. To the village which grew up around a railroad station built on his property he gave the name Raphine, from the Greek word meaning "to sew." He was married (1) Aug. 25, 1852, to Catharine, daughter of Col. Samuel Given of Nicholas county, W. Va., by whom he had four daughters: Florence V., wife of Benjamin C. Rawlings of Raphine, Va.; Cornelia, wife of Robert G. Davies of Hot Springs, Ark.; Ella Belle, wife of John C. Moore of Raphine; and Ethel Rowena, who was married (1) to George E. Wade and (2) to Lancelot C. Lockbridge of Raphine. Mrs. Gibbs died in 1887 and he was married (2) Apr. 27, 1893, to Margaret, daughter of James Craig of Augusta county, Va. He died at his home in Rockbridge, Nov. 25, 1902.

BETTINGER, Albert, lawyer and authority on river improvement, was born in Cincinnati, O., May 3, 1854, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Angst) Bettinger, natives of Württemberg, Germany, who came to the United States in 1848, and in 1859 removed to Tell City, Ind., a Swiss settlement on the Ohio river. The son entered the Indiana State University in the class of 1874 but ill-health prevented him from completing his course. Subsequently he began his education in law at the same institution, continuing it in a law office in Cincinnati, O. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1875. For the subsequent forty-six years he was actively engaged in legal practice. At the time of his death he was senior member of the firm of Bettinger, Schmitt & Kreis, his associates being Walter Schmitt and L. Alvin Kreis, with whom he had been affiliated since 1912. In his practice he specialized in inland water transportation cases and appeared in both state and federal courts. In 1913 the directors of the Ohio National Life Insurance Co. called Mr. Bettinger to the presidency and, although fifty-nine years of age, he proceeded to reorganize the company completely, dividing his energies during the nine remaining years of his life between his legal and insurance interests. It was the development of inland waterways that constituted the chief life work of Mr. Bettinger, and gave him his greatest prominence. In connection with the development of the Ohio River as a channel of transportation, he won the celebrated Pittsburgh Bridge cases, and on Apr. 2, 1917, an order issued by the secretary of war required the railroads to raise their bridges to a height of forty-eight feet above pool level. In his fight against the Louisville & Nashville railroad he was also successful. This company had constructed half of a railroad viaduct across the entire front of the Cincinnati public landing when Mr. Bettinger succeeded in obtaining a permanent injunction against the completion of the work which would have deprived the city of the use of the landing as a means of access to the Ohio river. To him is given much of the credit also for the deepening of channels and the construction of dams in the Ohio River. So widely recognized was his knowledge of river improvements that on one occasion, during a session of the rivers and harbors congress when some perplexing question had arisen, Pres. Roosevelt said: "Ask Albert Bettinger, he knows." During the World war he was chairman of the Hamilton county fuel administration. He was one of the founders of the national rivers and harbors congress and of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, the latter of which he served as vice-president. He was president of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, and because of his distinguished service in the development of inland waterways, he was elected to the presidency and later to honorary life membership in the Cincinnati Business Men's Club. He was a member of the American, the Ohio State and the Cincinnati (president) Bar associations, and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Mr. Bettinger was a man of clear and logical thinking, powerful convictions, and rare devotion to his city and state. He was married Oct. 21, 1878, to Antonia, daughter of August Steinauer of Tell City, Ind. They had five children, of whom only one survives him, Alma Bettinger, wife of John Little Holzborn. Mr. Bettinger died in Cincinnati, O., June 27, 1922.

DRAPER, John, printer and publisher, was born in Roxbury, Mass., 1702, son of Richard and Sarah (Kibbey) Draper. In September, 1731, he began the publication of a political paper, "The Weekly Rehearsal," edited by Jeremiah Gridley, which he printed for about a year and a half; it was discontinued in 1735. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Bartholomew Green, in 1733, Draper took over the Boston "News Letter," which was first printed by John Campbell (q.v.) in 1704. In 1734 his printing shop, press and type were destroyed by fire. They were replaced by new equipment imported from England and he continued the printing business for twenty-eight years, during which he produced a long list of books. In 1734 he printed "Laws of the Provinces," and he continued to be the printer for the government and council until his death. Among his other publications were Ames's Almanac, of which 60,000 copies were sold annually; Jennings's "Two Discourses" (1740); Coopers's "Doctrine of Predestination" (1740); Dr. Coleman's "Sermon on the Death of Hon. Samuel Holdman" (1740); "A Conference with the Eastern Indians at St. George's" (1742). An obituary in the Boston "Post" stated that "by his industry, fidelity and prudence in his business he rendered himself agreeable to the public." He was succeeded in the publishing and printing business by his son, Richard (1726–74), who changed the name of the paper to the "Weekly News Letter and New England Chronicle." Richard Draper's wife, Margaret, continued its publication until the revolutionary war and is referred to as "Mother Draper" in Trumbull's "McFingal." Upon the evacuation of

Boston by the British troops in 1776 the "News Letter" ceased to exist. John Draper's wife was Deborah, daughter of Bartholomew Green, his master in the printing trade. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1762, leaving two sons and one daughter.

PATTENGILL, Henry Romaine, educator, was born at Laurens, Otsego co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1852, son of Lemuel Cleff and Mary (Gregory) Pattengill. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Richard Pettingell of England, who settled in Salem, Mass., prior to 1641 and married Joanna Ingersoll. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Poore; their son Daniel and his wife Mary Stickney; their son Daniel and his wife Abigail Leonard; their son Lemuel and his wife Zervia, and their son Lemuel and his wife Sabra Fitch, who were the grandparents of Henry R. Pattengill. Lemuel C. Pattengill, the father, was a Baptist minister and a member of the Christian commission during the civil war. The son was graduated with honors at the University of Michigan in 1874. He began his teaching career as superintendent of schools, St. Louis, Mich., during the two following years, and was superintendent of schools, Ithaca, Mich., during 1876–84. He then became part owner and associate editor of the "Michigan School Moderator," Grand Rapids, a state educational journal, and the following year he was made full owner and editor, transferring the paper to Lansing. Later he founded "Timely Topics," a current event weekly, which was merged with the "Michigan School Moderator" under the name of "Moderator-Topics," and was its editor and proprietor until 1918. During 1885–89 he was assistant professor of English in Michigan Agricultural College, but his increasing duties as lecturer, institute worker and editor obliged him to resign this position. In 1892, without his knowledge, a club was formed at Michigan Agricultural College to promote his candidacy for the Republican nomination for state superintendent of public instruction. He received the nomination on the first ballot, was elected and, in 1894 reëlected, serving until 1896. During his administration he actively encouraged patriotism in the public schools and secured legislation providing for the display of the American flag from every schoolhouse in the state. In 1902 Gov. Bliss made him a member of the state board of library commissioners, an appointment which he retained until his death. In 1914 he was the candidate of the Progressive party for governor of Michigan. He was the author of: "Orthography" (1888); "Civil Government of Michigan" (1888); "Michigan Cards" (1889); "Old Glory Speaker" (1894); "Primer of Michigan History" (1903); and "Hints from Squints" (1905). He was also compiler of "Thoughts of Those Who Think" (1890); and "Knapsacks" (1885) and "Pat's Pick" (1905), two collections of songs for school and community singing. He was a leader in the successful open forum of Lansing, and helped to establish the forum idea throughout the country. He was prominent as a lecturer and institute leader among the educational circles of the entire country. He gave liberally of his time to Baptist church work and supported the Young Men's Christian Association and other welfare organizations. He was a member of the National Education Association; the National Educational Press Association; the Michigan State Teachers' Association (president); the Michigan Press Association (president); the Pioneer Society of Michigan (secretary); the Michigan Historical Society, and the Rotary Club. He advocated the reorganization of the rural school system; the introduction of democratic method in education, and the teaching of current events in the public schools. A large school edifice in Detroit and a junior high school in Lansing were named in his honor. He was married July 17, 1877, to Lizzie A., daughter of Mortimer Sharpsteen of St. Louis, Mich., and they had four children: Edith Lille, wife of Dr. Austin Brant; Margaret Irene, wife of T. G. Foster; Victor Romaine, and Craig Lemuel Pattengill, both of whom served during the European war. Mr. Pattengill died at Lansing, Mich., Nov. 26, 1918.

HINE, Charles Daniel, educator, was born at Fair Haven, Vt., Feb. 26, 1845, son of Orlo Daniel and Ellen Caroline (Whittelsey) Hine. His father was a native of Connecticut, and for thirty years a pastor of the Lebanon (Conn.) Congregational Church. The son attended Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated at Yale University in 1871. He went to Saginaw, Mich., where he was superintendent of schools during 1871–74, and later served in a similar capacity in Norwich, Conn., during 1874–76. He pursued the study of law and in 1878 was graduated with the degree of LL.B. at the University of Iowa. Resuming his educational work, he was principal of the Omaha (Neb.) high school from 1880 to 1883. The chief contribution of his life was his service as secretary of the state board of education, which title was changed in 1918 to state commissioner of education. His administration extended from 1883 to 1920. During this period of thirty-seven years, public education in the state was characterized by marked progress, including a system of state certification of teachers based on examinations; an elevation of the standards of professional training of teachers; training of teachers in service; professional supervision in rural schools; increased state aid to schools in rural districts and small communities; consolidation of schools in many districts; attendance and employment of children laws; the organization of summer schools for teachers; the establishment of trade schools; the founding of public school libraries; and the distribution of books and pictures through the state library committee. Mr. Hine was also an instructor in the graduate educational department of Yale University, chairman of the Connecticut public library committee from its organization in 1893 to his death, and public library director at Derby and Ansonia, Conn. During the European war he was state director for school war activities; director of state war library council; member of war savings committee; member of committee to make accurate estimation of population of the state; member of national committee of 100 on publicity. He was appointed by the state council of defense to go to Canada to investigate the work being done for disabled soldiers. In his position as director of war activities in the schools he coöperated with many organizations, both state and national. He was a member of the National Education Association, the National Superintendents' Association, American Library Association, the University Club (Hartford), the Graduates' Club (New Haven), the Skull and Bones Society (Yale), the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and the Masonic order. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was an able educational executive, a speaker of

authority, a devoted friend to the teachers and students of the state, and a friend of rare understanding and sympathy. His tenure was remarkable for its continuity. By his first marriage to Mary Stark Thomas of Omaha, Nebr., he had two sons: Charles and Daniel Hine. There were two stepsons: Edwin S. and Alfred H. Thomas. He was married June 26, 1916, to Mabel Elizabeth Moston of Troy, N. Y. They had one daughter: Elizabeth Hine. Mr. Hine died at Winsted, Conn., Aug. 27, 1923.

WOLF, Rennold, playwright and dramatic critic, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1872, son of Reinhold and Alice Jane (Hoffman) Wolf. He attended Cornell University, distinguishing himself in athletics, and was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Ph.B. In 1894 he was graduated at the Cornell School of Law and began the practice of his profession in Buffalo, N. Y., as a member of the firm of Simons, Rockwell, Farnham & Wolf. He preferred a career related to the drama, however, and resigning from the practice of law in 1900, he became advance agent for the Wilbur Opera Co. In the same year he was made a member of the staff of the N. Y. "Morning Telegraph," a position which he retained during the remainder of his life. In 1903 he was special newspaper correspondent in Paris and in 1905 he was made special writer and dramatic editor of the New York "Morning Telegraph." He was an intimate acquaintance of theatrical managers, and was considered an authority on the theater. His department of theatrical news on the editorial page was widely read and much quoted, and as a writer of clever and humorous paragraphs on the personnel of the stage he was unequaled. In 1906 he wrote dramatic reviews also for "Ainslee's Magazine" and at other times contributed special articles to "Smith's Magazine" and the "Green Book." In collaboration with Channing Pollock he wrote ten plays, which were produced with varying degrees of success, besides photoplays and sketches. The most successful of their theatrical productions was "The Red Widow," which opened at the Colonial Theater, Boston, in 1911, with Raymond Hitchcock as the star. Mr. Wolf was the sole author of four other plays, notably "The Rainbow Girl," in which Billy B. Van starred under the management of A. L. Erlanger. For two seasons he and Channing Pollock together wrote the book of Ziegfeld's "Follies," while "The Follies of 1919" book was written by Mr. Wolf alone. He was the author of these plays: "Hell" (1911); "My Best Girl" (1912); "Her Little Highness" (1914); "The Beauty Shop" (1914); "A Perfect Lady" (1915); "The Grass Widow" (1918); "The Beautiful One" (1919); "Heartsease" (musical version, 1919) and also books and lyrics of many other musical productions. He was a member of the Authors' League of America, the Society of Authors and Composers, the Sons of the American Revolution; the Phi Delta Theta, Theta Nu Epsilon, and Masonic fraternities, and the Cornell, Friars', Lotos, and Composers' clubs of New York. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Unitarian church. He was prominent as an after-dinner speaker, and distinguished for his humor and friendly sarcasm. He was unmarried, and died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1922.

GLOVER, Thomas Jefferson, wood carver, was born at Quincy, Mass., Nov. 29, 1833, son of James Madison and Harriett Louise (Gibbs) Glover. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Glover, of Prescott, England, who came to America on the ship "Mary and John" in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. His wife was Margery Dean, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Anna; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Smith; their son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Hinkley; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Clough; their son William and his wife Mary Capen; their son William Glover and his wife Mary Billings, who were the grandparents of Thomas Jefferson Glover. Thomas Glover (V) served as lieutenant in the "1st regiment of Massachusetts Bay in New England." Thomas J. Glover attended the schools of Quincy and Dorchester, and early showed artistic talents. Adopting wood carving for his vocation, he became widely known as an expert in furniture carving, and conducted a large studio in Boston. After 1890 he was associated with the Walter Baker Chocolate Co. at Dorchester Lower Mills. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Unitarian church. He was a lover of all forms of art, and his chief form of recreation was the cultivation of flowers. He possessed unusual devotion to home and friends, and was generous in his charities. He was married Oct. 27, 1859, to Annie Frances, daughter of Edmund Pope of Dorchester, Mass., and had two children: Edmund Thomas and Herbert Gibbs Glover. Mr. Glover died at Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

LYON, Frank Almon, lawyer, was born at Walworth, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1855, son of Newton Thomas and Caroline Matilda (Smith) Lyon; grandson of Daniel and Polly (Strickland) Lyon, and great-grandson of William and Sarah (Titus) Lyon. He was of New England ancestry and his parents went as pioneers to Michigan in 1856, settling near Quincy, in Branch county. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Quincy and Coldwater. Having obtained a teacher's certificate with high recommendations, and having learned the trade of carpenter, he alternated study with work and in this way completed the course at Valparaiso (Ind.) normal school, showing a special ability in logic and mathematics. He then studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Charles Upson at Coldwater, and was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1880. After spending six months as a clerk in the Winnebago Indian agency, Nebraska, he returned to Michigan and began legal practice at Howard City, in Montcalm county. Eleven years were devoted to the practice of his profession at Edmore, Stanton and Quincy, Mich., and in 1891 he settled at Hillsdale, Mich., forming a partnership with A. B. St. John. Later, for short periods only, he became the partner of C. M. Barre in the firm of Lyon & Barre, and of Judge M. M. McIntyre, as Lyon & McIntyre. Most of his practice was conducted independently, however, and his unusual legal talent and unceasing study won for him an excellent reputation among members of the Michigan bar. His law library was one of the most extensive in the Middle West, and his cases were prepared with extreme thoroughness and accuracy. During the earlier part of his career he specialized in criminal law, and in the Foglesong murder case of Hillsdale county, Mich., probably his greatest victory, he showed an accurate knowledge of the pathology of medical jurisprudence and strychnine poisoning. Later he specialized in corporation law, and served as attorney for most of the leading corporations of Hillsdale, in-

cluding Hillsdale College. His ability became widely recognized and he was called to conduct cases in other parts of the country. He was elected on the Republican ticket circuit court commissioner and village attorney at Quincy, declining a reëlection in both instances. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. He served the city of Hillsdale as city attorney, and at the urgent request of influential men in the county, at a time when prohibition violations were a burning issue in that community, he became a candidate for prosecuting attorney, but through the efforts and money of the state liquor interests, he was defeated. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association (director), the Hillsdale County Bar Association (president), and the Masonic fraternity. His chief recreation was music, and he was locally known as a baritone soloist. He was twice married: (1) in Quincy, Mich., Aug. 11, 1878, to Mary L., daughter of Henry Demarest of Girard, Mich.; she died Dec. 7, 1881; and he was married (2) Aug. 5, 1885, to Emma, daughter of J. M. Fink of Ionia, Mich. They had one child, Vivian Elsie Lyon, wife of Donald K. Moore of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Lyon died at Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 29, 1921.

HILBERT, Pierre Alphonse, physician and surgeon, was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Apr. 10, 1865, son of Pierre and Mary (Nepper) Hilbert. His family came to the United States in 1881, settling on a farm near Minneiska, Wabasha co., Minn. He completed his education in the State Normal School, Winona, and taught for six years. Meanwhile he studied medicine at the college of medicine, University of Minnesota, was graduated in 1893 and began the practice of his profession at Melrose, Minn. He took post-graduate work at the Vienna General Hospital and subsequently studied in the hospitals in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and in 1914 spent three months in the Orient, studying conditions and taking notes on tropical medicine in China, Japan and the Philippines. He early gained a reputation for professional skill and ability, building up an extensive and an important clientele. He was head of the Melrose City Hospital for eight years, and for twenty-eight years was division surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Co. He was also a business man of sound judgment and had large banking and other interests. In 1907 he organized the State Bank of New Munich (Minn.), of which he was president and principal owner. Later he organized banks at Meyer Grove and St. Martin, and bought a controlling interest in the Security State Bank of Melrose, and in banks at Ryegate, Plevna and Ekalaka, Mont. For years Dr. Hilbert was a dominant factor in Democratic politics in the city, county and state. He served as a member of the state board of medical examiners under Gov. Lind during 1899–1902, and under Gov. Johnson during 1906–12. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1908. During 1914–18 he was a member of the state senate. In 1920 Gov. Burnquist appointed him to an unexpired term on the state board of control, and he was later made chairman of the board. Gov. Preus reappointed him to the board in 1921. Special recognition was attached to this reappointment when the state legislature passed a bill increasing the membership on the board to assure the reappointment, thus permitting Gov. Preus to fulfill his promise to appoint a woman to the board. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Minnesota State Medical Society, Stearns County Medical Society, and a communicant of the Catholic church. Dr. Hilbert was married July 12, 1894, to Agnes, daughter of Henry Borgerding, a banker of Melrose, Minn., and they had two children: Irene and Margaret Hilbert. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 23, 1921.

McCORMICK, Andrew Phelps, jurist, was born on the San Bernard river, near Columbia, then in the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas, now in Brazoria county, Tex., Dec. 18, 1832, son of Joseph Manson and Louisa Agnes (McKenzie) McCormick. His father was a soldier under Capt. Henry S. Brown in the battle of Valasco, June 26, 1832. The son was graduated with honor at Center College, Danville, Ky., with the degree of A.B. in 1854, studied law at Brazoria under the preceptorship of Judge James H. Bell, and was admitted to the bar of Texas in 1855. He began the practice of his profession at Brazoria as a partner of his preceptor, Judge Bell, in the firm of Bell & McCormick. He served in the Confederate army with the regiment of Col. Joseph Bates during the civil war, and in 1865 he was appointed county judge of Brazoria county by the provisional governor, A. J. Hamilton (q.v.). Mr. McCormick was delegate from Brazoria and Galveston counties to the constitutional convention of 1866; and when, in the course of reconstruction, the convention of 1868 was called, he was elected a delegate to that body from the counties of Brazoria, Matagorda, Wharton and Fort Bend. For several years he served as judge of probate, and in 1871 he was appointed by Gov. Edmund J. Davis (q.v.) judge of the district court for Brazoria and Galveston counties, an office which he held five years. From 1876 to 1879 he was a member of the senate of Texas from the district comprising the counties of Brazoria, Galveston and Matagorda, and at the close of his term resumed his law practice. He served by appointment of Pres. Hayes as judge of the U. S. district court for the newly created northern district of Texas from 1879 to 1892 and, by appointment of Pres. Harrison, judge of the U. S. circuit court for the 5th judicial circuit from 1892 to 1913, when an accident incapacitated him from further service. During the remainder of his life he resided successively in Dallas, Graham, Dallas, and Waco, Tex. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of various law associations. Politically he was a Republican. Judge McCormick had great capacity for work, and was a man of extraordinary industry, energy and ability. He was married (1) in Brazoria county, Tex., Sept. 8, 1859, to Mary Jane, daughter of James Wilson Copes, a planter of Brazoria county, and granddaughter of Josiah H. Bell, prominent in the colonial history of Austin's colony; she died in 1870. He was married (2) in Harris county, Tex., Mar. 1, 1871, to Lula, daughter of Thaddeus Constantine Bell of Harris county, and likewise a granddaughter of Josiah H. Bell. There were ten children as the issue of both marriages as follows: Andrew Phelps; J. M. McCormick; Mrs. John O. Muse, Jr.; Jewell Freeman; Lucy Carnes; Mollie McGill; Mrs. G. T. Barnes; Sallie Croxton; Lula James; and Thomas B. McCormick. Judge McCormick died in Waco, Tex., Nov. 2, 1916.

CRAIG, James William, physician and surgeon, was born in York, Livingston co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1825, son of William and Jane (Stewart) Craig. His father, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland,

came to America at the age of nineteen and settled at Amsterdam. James W. Craig attended Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and his first instructor in medicine was his uncle, Dr. John Reid Craig, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He attended lectures on medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, the University of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1850, and subsequently the Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in 1851. In the same year he began his practice in Churchville, N. Y., in which he engaged until his death. During the civil war he was made surgeon in the U. S. army but was unable to enter upon his duties. He was curator of the medical department of the University of Buffalo from 1867 until his death, and was associated in this office with Doctors Mott Moore and Enoch Vine Stoddard. He was active in community life and among his local offices was that of superintendent of schools. In his professional affiliations, Dr. Craig was a member of the Monroe Medical Society, serving as delegate to district, state and national conventions, and as treasurer and vice-president. In 1870 he was elected a trustee of the Monroe County Asylum for the Insane, and after it became the Rochester State Hospital in 1891, he was appointed president of its board of managers. In addition to his professional practice Dr. Craig was a generous contributor to the press of western New York, writing on health subjects under the nom de plume of "Dan de Lion." He was a pleasing lecturer on professional and literary subjects and his kindly humor secured for him warm appreciation. He was a discriminating student of literature and among his most popular addresses was that on Robert Burns. During his forty years of medical practice, Dr. Craig was a constant, devoted and unselfish friend to a large clientele, whom he left for one vacation only—the summer of 1886—which was spent in European travel. While he was a contemporary of the old school of practice, he was deeply interested in the progressive movements of his day. As a pioneer of reform during his generation he was active in behalf of temperance, equal franchise, and professional opportunity for women, and numbered among his friends Frances Willard, Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Sarah R. A. Dolley, pioneer woman physician. Dr. Craig was twice married: (1) Sept. 2, 1851, to Sarah S. Butterfield of Caledonia, N. Y. There were six daughters by this marriage, three of whom adopted the profession of medicine: Anna Craig, M.D. (deceased), graduate of the University of Michigan in 1893, and practitioner of medicine at Kings Park Hospital, Long Island, for thirty years; Sarah Craig Buckley, M.D., graduate of the University of Michigan in 1884, a practitioner in Chicago; and Marion Craig Potter, M.D., also a graduate of the University of Michigan in 1884, and wife of Dr. Ezra B. Potter, a practitioner in Rochester, N. Y. He was married (2) May 7, 1890, to Mrs. Almira Doty Borst. Dr. James W. Craig was the first of four generations of physicians, including Marion Craig Potter, M.D., his daughter; James Craig Potter, M.D., his grandson; and James Craig Potter, M.D., his great-grandson, graduate of Johns Hopkins University in 1921, and fellow in surgery at the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn. Dr. James W. Craig died in Churchville, N. Y., June 25, 1891.

BAKER, Frank, anatomist, was born at Pulaski, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1841, son of Thomas C. and Sybil Sheldon (Weed) Baker, and a descendant of Thomas Baker, who resided at Newport, R. I., between 1653 and 1710. From him the line descends through his son Thomas, his son John, his son Samuel and the latter's wife Abigail, and their son Thomas Baker and his wife Mary Carswell, who were the grandparents of Frank Baker. He was educated in his native town, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the 37th N. Y. volunteers, serving as sergeant for two years, after which he was transferred to Washington, where he later entered the government service and began the study of medicine. He was graduated M.D. in the medical school of Columbian (now George Washington) University, in 1880, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution eight years thereafter. Beginning professional practice in Washington, D. C., in 1883 he became professor of anatomy in Georgetown University and occupied this chair continuously until 1918. In 1889–90 he served as assistant superintendent of the U. S. life saving service, and in 1890 became superintendent of the National Zoölogical Park, D. C., remaining in this connection until 1916. Dr. Baker was editor during 1891–98 of the "American Anthropologist," to which he was a generous contributor; was a collaborator on "Billings's National Medical Dictionary" in 1890, supplied the definitions of anatomical and medical terms for the "Standard Dictionary" and contributed various monographs on regional anatomy to the "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences" and the "International Cyclopedia." His monograph on the "History of Anatomy," published in "Stedman's Handbook," has been favorably compared with the well-known article on the same subject by Sir William Turner in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," which has remained the ranking contribution in English. His offerings to professional journals were constant and notable, including "The Rational Method of Teaching Anatomy," "What is Anatomy?", "Some Unusual Muscular Anomalies," "Ascent of Man," "Primitive Man," "The Two Sylviuses," "The Relation of Vesalius to Anatomical Illustration," and the "History of Body Snatching." Among the journals which published his papers were the "Medical News" of Philadelphia; the "Medical Journal" and the "Medical Record" of New York and the "National Medical Review" of Washington, D. C. In 1891 Georgetown University conferred the Ph.D. degree upon him and in 1914 that of LL.D. Dr. Baker was a man of fine presence and of affable manners. He possessed a lively sense of humor, was everywhere beloved and had no enemies. As teacher of anatomy he had few equals, maintaining as he did that the proper place for instruction in this subject is the dissecting room. He was a friend of young men, fighting their battles and making their cause his own. His pupils never failed to carry away with them something of the scholar and gentleman who had taught them more than books. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, 1890), and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the Association of American Anatomists (president, 1897), the Washington Academy of Sciences (secretary, 1890–1911), the Anthropological Society of Washington (a founder), the Medical History Society of Washington (a founder), the Medical History Club of Washington (president, 1915–16), and the Cosmos Club. He was married Sept. 13, 1873, to May E., daughter of

Rufus S. Cole of Sedgwick, Me., and had seven children: Margaret D., wife of Bailey Willis; Mabel Whitman, wife of Alfred H. Brooks; Frank Cole, surgeon, U. S. A.; Sheldon King, engineer; Sibyl; Effie K., wife of Richard W. Lewis; and Eva, wife of George F. Lewis. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1918.

ROWERDINK, William Henry, merchant and banker, was born in the town of Brighton, Monroe co., N. Y., in 1859, son of Henry John and Wilhelmena (Seckink) Rowerdink. His father was a native of Holland. The son was graduated at Hope College, Holland, Mich., in 1880 with the degree of A.B. In 1888 he established a wagon and carriage business in Rochester, N. Y., and subsequently departments for blacksmithing, harness, and a paint shop were added to his business. With the advent of the automobile, the house became one of the largest automobile accessory concerns in western New York, and in 1910 the business was incorporated as W. H. Rowerdink & Son, of which the elder partner was president until his death. He was a director of the Traders' National Bank of Rochester and a member of the chamber of commerce of that city. In addition to his business, he was actively interested in civic affairs at Brighton. He served as justice of the peace for four terms (1890–1902), supervisor (1891–92), collector and school trustee for several years. He was an active member of the Rochester Historical Society, and a contributor to its early records. He was a man of deeply religious nature. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church until 1910, and subsequently a communicant and elder of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester. Throughout his life he retained a deep interest in missionary work acquired during his college days, and was a devoted leader in Sunday school and Bible class activities. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Rochester Club and the Oak Hill Country Club. Politically he was a Republican, and his chief form of recreation was golf. Mr. Rowerdink realized his opportunities for social and civic helpfulness, and was a man to whom friendships and early associations were sacred. Even as a boy in college, he knit himself very closely to his chums. It mattered not whether they were of high or low estate. On those, in whom, with seldom erring intuition, he discerned true friends, he lavished all that was in him of sympathy and interest in many ways. He was married Mar. 28, 1882, to Mary A., daughter of Abram De Potter of Brighton, N. Y., and had two children: Mayme R., wife of Levi W. Layman; and Henry J. Rowerdink, the business associate of his father. Mr. Rowerdink died in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1923.

VERITY, Jonathan, clergyman and missionary, was born in Clark county, O., Apr. 19, 1836, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Nicholson) Verity. His father was a native of Midderdale, Yorkshire, England, and came to America in 1834, settling at Springfield, O. Jonathan Verity was admitted to the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist church in 1860, and for several years was junior preacher on various circuits. At a revival in Jamestown, O., 600 were received into the church, while more than that number were either converted or reclaimed, a success which led to his appointment as conference evangelist. He founded a church at Peebles, O., and supplied the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, of which he later became pastor and paid off the church indebtedness. He was then called to Trinity Church, Dayton, O., where he served two years, half of the church debt was cancelled and a parsonage erected. In 1912, at the age of seventy-eight, he began an evangelistic missionary trip around the world, holding services in Japan, China, Korea and Manchuria, returning by the Trans-Siberian railroad to London. An account of his evangelical work is found in his book "Fifty-Six Years in the Ministry (1860–1916)." Mr. Verity had the courage, vision and unselfishness of a martyr, and his ministry was eminently instructive and stimulating. He was married: (1) Oct. 17, 1861, to Mary Anne, daughter of George W. Deaton of Clark county, O.; she died in 1867, leaving two children: George Matthew, president of the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O., and Elizabeth, wife of B. F. Freeze, Middletown. He was married (2) June 30, 1868, to Louisa J., daughter of Jacob King of Fremont, O., and they had one child, Nannie, wife of Howard Whiteside, New York city. He died at Middletown, O., Jan. 30, 1917.

COOPER, Theodore, civil engineer, was born at Cooper's Plain, Steuben co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1839, son of John and Elizabeth M. (Evans) Cooper. After being graduated C.E. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1858, he became assistant engineer on the Troy & Greenfield railroad, assisting also in the construction of the Hoosac tunnel. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined the U. S. navy as assistant engineer and was stationed on the gunboat "Chocura" until the close of the war. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of West Point and York River, the blockade off Ports Caswell and Fisher, and the blockade along the coast of Texas. He was detailed to the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., upon its reopening in the fall of 1865, and served three years as instructor in the new department of steam engineering, assisting in the organization of the courses of study in the department and having charge of all new construction, including a seawall and a number of new buildings. With the exception of two years spent on the "Nyack" (1868–70) he remained at the naval academy until 1872, when he resigned from the service. Entering the employ of the Midvale Steel works, he was inspector of the steel being made for the St. Louis (Mo.) bridge and superintended its construction. In 1875–76 he was superintendent of the Delaware Bridge Co.'s shops at Phillipsburg, N. J., and later superintendent and assistant general manager of the Keystone Bridge Co. at Pittsburgh, Pa. He designed and built the Laredo shops of the Mexican National railroad; remodeled and rebuilt the furnace plant of the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Co. at Scranton, Pa., and designed and built the Norton Cement Mills at Binnewater, N. Y. In 1879 he opened an office as consulting engineer in New York city and thereafter he designed the Seekonk bridge, Providence, R. I.; the Sixth Street bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Second Avenue bridge over the Harlem river, New York; the Newburyport bridge over the Merrimac river and the Junction bridge over the Allegheny river. Other consulting work included the New York public library, the Quebec bridge and rapid transit projects in New York and Boston, Mass. His "General Specifications for Iron Railroad Bridges and Viaducts" (1884) gave the first authoritative specifications on bridge construction that had been published and circulated. He was a recognized authority on bridge specifications, and his name became familiar to bridge engi-

neers throughout the world through his system of locomotive and train loading for bridge design. Composed of a wheel system representing the heaviest locomotives of that time, followed by a uniform load whose amount in pounds per foot bore a simple relation to the driving-axle load, this system proved so convenient and so well adapted to modification for increasing weight of trains and engines by simple multiplication, that for many years it was the almost universal stand ard for bridge design in America. He was also instrumental in bringing about the adoption of wheel-load analysis for railway bridges in place of uniform-load or other methods, and the moment tables which he published made it possible to carry out the analysis rapidly and conveniently. He read technical papers at a number of the sessions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and received the Norman medal from that society for his "Use of Steel for Bridges" (1879), and "American Railroad Bridges" (1889). For more than a quarter of a century he was one of the foremost authorities on bridge design and construction. He was unmarried, and died in New York city, Aug. 24, 1919.

HARJES, John Henry, financier, was born at Bremen, Germany, Feb. 5, 1830, son of Philip J. and Louise (Dulon) Harjes. His parents, both natives of Copenhagen, Denmark, emigrated to Baltimore, Md., in 1849. He began his banking career as a member of the firm of Harjes Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1853. In 1868, at the request of Anthony J. Drexel (q.v.) he established in Paris, France, a branch of Drexel & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, the Paris house being known as Drexel, Harjes & Co. After the death of Mr. Drexel in 1895, J. Pierpont Morgan took Mr. Drexel's place in the firm, and the name was changed to Morgan, Harjes & Co. Paris was thereafter his permanent home and for forty years he gave his personal attention to the affairs of the firm which figured so largely in international finance. It is said that he never missed a day from his office when he was in Paris. Under his management Morgan, Harjes & Co. extended its resources and connections until it became one of the most prominent in Europe. Besides doing a general banking business, the firm made a special effort to interest the French public in American securities, particularly American railroad bonds. He was in Paris during the siege of 1870–71 and won the gratitude of the French government for his work in relieving the distress among the peasants after the Franco-Prussian war. In recognition of this service and other expressions of his generosity he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1872 and subsequently an officer of the Legion of Honor. He supervised the transfer in Paris of $40,000,000 which the U. S. government paid to the old Panama Canal Co. for the Panama canal rights on May 9, 1904. He was considered one of the ablest financiers in France and his judgment was considered invaluable when large international loans were being negotiated. Retiring from business Jan. 1, 1909, he devoted the remainder of his life to the numerous works of charity and benevolence in which he was interested. Among them was the American Hospital at Neuilly, the founding of which was made possible largely through his coöperation and of which he was president from 1906 until his death. He was a discriminating art collector, possessing some splendid examples of Rembrandt and the other old masters, ivory statues, carvings and tapestries. Although quiet and unostentatious in private life, he entertained on a lavish scale and was a familiar figure in the American colony at Paris. He helped his fellow countrymen in the French capital in many ways. He worked perseveringly for the erection of a magnificent equestrian statue of George Washington in the Place d'Iena in 1900—the gift of the women of America to France; he presented a statue of his old friend and business associate, Anthony J. Drexel, to the city of Philadelphia in 1901 and gave to the city of Paris in 1906 a statue of Benjamin Franklin, which stands in the Place du Trocadero. He was a great lover of horses and an expert in judging them. Before the advent of the motor car he drove the finest teams seen in the French capital. He was married May 29, 1861, to Amelia, daughter of Herman Hessenbruch of Philadelphia, Pa., and had two sons and four daughters: John H., Jr.; Henry Herman; Louise, wife of Charles M. Moore; Bertha, wife of Charles P. Waddington; Amelia; and Nellie, wife of Lyon Gardiner. Mr. Harjes died at his winter villa at Grasse, near Nice, France, Feb. 15, 1914.

BALCH, William Ralston, journalist, was born at Leetown, Jefferson co., Va. (now W. Va.), Dec. 9, 1852, son of Lewis Penn Witherspoon and Emily (Wiggin) Balch. His father was a Protestant Episcopal minister. He began his newspaper career in the composing room of the Concord (N. H.) "Monitor," and in 1872 became associated with the Boston "Advertiser." He wrote such an admirable story of the Boston fire of 1872 that he was appointed on the staff of the "Advertiser." In 1875 he studied in Leipzig, and did special work for the Boston "Herald." He contributed special articles to the Manchester (Eng.) "Guardian" and a number of American journals. On his way to Bayreuth to report the Wagner festival, he traveled with Liszt, who arranged an interview for him with Wagner. In 1879 Mr. Balch edited the "International Review" (New York) and became the managing editor of the Philadelphia "Press," being heralded in the latter city as one of the best equipped of Boston's young journalists. In connection with the presidential campaign of 1880, he wrote a biography of James A. Garfield, and made a compilation of his works. In 1882 he prepared "Mines, Miners and Mining Industries in the United States," containing exhaustive topographical and technical data. Later he was made managing editor of the Philadelphia "North American." In addition to the duties of this office he prepared two elaborate brochures for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., "The Battle of Gettysburg," the first railway guide-book of its kind, and "A Message from the Sea," the first illustrated pamphlet published for railway publicity purposes. Returning to England, he was associated for several years with the London office of the Associated Press, and later the "Daily Mail" (London). During the Boer war he devoted one of his columns in the "Daily Mail" each day to the welfare of the British soldiers and their dependents. He also instituted many forms of relief, including soldiers' dock canteens at English ports of debarkation, the construction of a hospital at Alton, Hampshire, England, for returned wounded soldiers, and refugee work in South Africa. Thirty-six years were spent in Europe, during which he traveled extensively, studied the Balkan situation, and met many of the leading figures in British and continental life. In 1914 he joined the editorial staff of the Boston

"Evening Transcript," and contributed the important "War Chronicle" to the columns of that newspaper. By the help of a correspondent in Amsterdam he was able to secure articles from the German press. He remained with the "Transcript" until ill health compelled him to retire in August, 1922. Mr. Balch was an authority on the European war and an able lecturer on international subjects, whose idealism and optimism never wavered. He was married and had two children: William Ralston, Jr., and Winifred E., wife of Herbert Darley. Mr. Balch died at Somerville, Mass., Mar. 8, 1923.

PEDERSEN, Lars Andreas, packer, was born at Christiansand, Norway, Oct. 10, 1856, son of Peder and Ane Olsen, in Norway the surname of the children being derived from the father's Christian name. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He emigrated to the United States in 1881 and was first employed in railway work at Sioux City, Ia. Thereafter, he spent two years in copper mining in New Mexico, becoming foreman; a year in salmon fishing on the Columbia river at Astoria, Ore., and several seasons in fishing operations at Nushagak, Bristol Bay, Alaska, in the employ of a San Francisco salmon canning firm. In 1890 he began operations on his own account, starting a salmon salting station at Naknek, Bristol Bay, Alaska. Four years afterwards he added a one-line cannery to this saltery and in 1895 the business was incorporated under the name of the Naknek Packing Co., with Mr. Pedersen as president and manager. Gradually the firm developed into a four-line cannery. In 1901, without disposing of his interest in the Naknek Packing Co., he organized the Bristol Packing Co., and in that year commenced salmon fishing and salting at Ugashik, Bristol Bay, Alaska. In a short time, the plant developed into a two-line cannery and was operated as such until 1905. In 1907, fish on the Ugashik river having become quite scarce and a severe loss in cannery outfit having been suffered during the San Francisco earthquake and fire of the preceding year, the stockholders of the Bristol Packing Co. discontinued business and sold the plant, machinery and cannery material to Mr. Pedersen. In that year he disposed of the Naknek Packing Co., removed the newly-acquired machinery and supplies of the Bristol Packing Co. to the salting station he had started the previous year at Koggiung, Alaska, and commenced salmon-canning anew under the name of the Bristol Bay Packing Co., with himself as sole owner. Shortly thereafter he added a one-line salmon cannery and each year buildings were erected and new machinery acquired until the plant now has 600 employees and a total annual capacity of 200,000 cases of salmon. It is engaged chiefly in packing red Alaska salmon, one of the best species in Alaskan waters, its principal brands being the Bristol, Battle Ax, Frost King, Moose Queen, Alaska Bear and Paramita. The general offices of the company are in San Francisco, Calif., and it maintains a fleet of four vessels in which its products are shipped to all parts of the world. It transacts a business of approximately $1,000,000. Mr. Pedersen was president also of the Santa Cruz Canning Corporation and for a time headed the Pacific Packers' Assn. He was married Dec. 17, 1902, to Kate G., daughter of Timothy Callane of San Francisco. They had eight children: Alice Marie, Grace Catherine, Marie Elizabeth, Thelma Frances, Lars Andreas, Paul Andreas, Carl Andreas and Laura Pedersen. He died in Seattle, Wash., July 7, 1921.

CARTERET, Philip, first colonial governor of New Jersey (1665–82), was born in the island of Jersey in 1639, son of Helier de Carteret, who was deputy-governor of the island. On June 24, 1664, the Duke of York granted to his relative Sir George Carteret and to Lord Berkeley the country lying between the Hudson and Delaware rivers, and New Netherland was divided into two provinces, to one of which the name of New Caesarea or New Jersey was given in commemoration of George Carteret's defense of the island of Jersey against the forces of the Commonwealth fifteen years earlier. On Oct. 28, 1664, four months after the grant by the Duke of York, a group of persons including John Bailey, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson, purchased from the Indians a part of this land, by written license of Col. Richard Nicolls, governor under the Duke of York. The royal governor did not know of the previous grant by his superior, and the purchasers took possession of the tract by the erection of at least four houses and the tilling of the soil. When Philip Carteret came as governor of the new province, with thirty immigrants, he found the settlement with the four houses, and for a time the claimants under the two conflicting titles lived in amicable association. The settlement was named Elizabeth Town, in honor of the wife of Sir George Carteret, or, as some authorities state, in memory of Queen Elizabeth. A number of settlers joined the colony and Newark and Piscataway were planted in 1666. The first general assembly, with Carteret as president ex-officio, was held at Elizabeth Town, the capital, May 26, 1668, and six towns were represented by burgesses, though two of these, Middletown and Shrewsbury, having received their grants from Gov. Nicolls of New York, refused to take oaths of allegiance. At this session a code of laws was enacted which is characterized by one historian as "Puritan austerity tempered by Dutch indifference." In 1670 quit-rents were demanded by the proprietors and with one or two exceptions the towns made refusal, on the grounds that either they had bought their lands from the Indians, or had received them by grant from Gov. Nicolls. In 1671 he suppressed the proceedings of two assemblies, and the excitement was at its height, when James Carteret, younger son of Sir George, appeared upon the scene. He had been appointed a landgrave and was on his way to South Carolina. Claiming that he had received instructions from his father, he ingratiated himself with the people, and soon gained the leadership. Gov. Carteret refused to sanction the assembly which convened in May, 1672, and the disaffected colonists deposed him as president and appointed James as his successor. The latter was now spoken of as "president of the country," and Philip after issuing a proclamation and promising favor to those who would aid the lords proprietors, sailed for England to consult the proprietors, leaving John Berry to act in his stead. James Carteret proved incompetent, and in May, 1673, the people acknowledged Berry's authority. Meanwhile England had declared war against the Netherlands; New York was captured by a Dutch fleet in August, 1673, and New Jersey again became Dutch territory, receiving the name of Achter Coe. By a treaty of peace March 6, 1674, New Netherland was restored to England, and in November Philip Carteret returned on the same ship

with Gov. Andros, who was his kinsman, bringing with him a letter confirming his authority, and making some concessions, such as postponing the payment of quit-rents. In 1676 the province was divided, the eastern portion, Carteret's, including all that northeast of a line drawn from Little Egg harbor to a point on the most northern branch of the Delaware river, in north latitude 41° 40′. By the treaty with the Netherlands, the territory of New Netherland had passed to the crown and the Duke of York was obliged to obtain a new grant, under cover of which he plotted to regain New Jersey and commissioned Andros to govern it for him. After ordering Carteret to desist from all further exercise of authority, confiscating ships engaged in trade between New England and New Jersey, threatening to build a fort on Sandy point, and otherwise making trouble, Andros ordered Carteret's arrest in 1680 and removal to New York for trial. After three juries had acquitted him, Andros escorted him back to Elizabethtown and gave his pledge not to exercise authority until the whole matter could be submitted to the king. Carteret resumed office Mar. 2, 1681, but again came under the displeasure of Andros by demanding Staten Island as part of his province. He now stretched his prerogative to the utmost, and on Oct. 19, 1681, he dissolved the assembly because its members had reasserted their fundamental rights. In August, 1680, the Duke of York relinquished all claim over West Jersey, and in October over East Jersey in favor of Sir George Carteret, grandson of the original George, and in February, 1682, East Jersey was sold to ten of the West Jersey proprietors, among whom was William Penn. Gov. Carteret was married in April, 1681, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith of Smithtown, L. I., and widow of William Lawrence. She survived her second husband and in 1685 became the wife of Lieut. Col. Richard Townley. Gov. Carteret died at Elizabeth, N. J. early in December, 1682.

LAMBUTH, Walter Russell, bishop, was born in Shanghai, China, Nov. 10, 1854, son of James William and Mary Isabella (McClellan) Lambuth, both American missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was graduated at Emory and Henry College, Va., in 1875, with the M.A. degree. Having decided to be a medical missionary, he studied medicine at the college of medicine of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, receiving his M.D. degree from the former in 1877 and from the latter in 1881. He took post-graduate medical courses in Edinburgh and London in 1882, specializing in diseases and treatment of the eye. Meanwhile he had been licensed to preach in 1875, and while pursuing his medical and theological studies at Vanderbilt he served as a junior preacher in Nashville. In 1877 he sailed for the Orient and for nine years (except for his subsequent medical studies) he was engaged in medical missionary work in Shanghai, Soochow and Peking, founding the Soochow Hospital in 1882 and the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Peking, in 1885. Born in the Orient, the son of a missionary and with exceptional collegiate training, few missionaries in the Far East ever went better equipped for both medical and evangelical work than he, and few, if any, laid the foundations for such important and far-reaching work as he. When, in 1886, the Southern Methodist Board of Missions decided to begin work in Japan, he and his father were transferred to that country for five years, and Walter R. Lambuth was made superintendent of the new mission. He established at Kobe an institution of learning known as the Kwansei Gakuin, which at the time of his death was the largest college in the church from the point of view of patronage. Returning home in 1892 he was made a field secretary of the board of missions and during 1894–1910 was its general missionary secretary. In 1910 he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and thereafter resided in Oakdale, Calif. In 1913 he took a group of Vanderbilt graduates with him into the very heart of Africa to establish a mission at Wembo Niama in the Belgian Congo which has yielded most satisfactory results. He was for seven years editor of "Review of Missions." He was a delegate to the ecumenical conferences in Washington in 1892 and in London in 1902, and of the ecumenical missionary conferences in New York in 1900, and to the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh in 1910. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and an honorary member of the Academy of Medicine, Nashville. He was associated from its origin with the Federal Council of Churches in America, and at the time of his death was chairman of its executive committee. In 1907 he was one of two special commissioners from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to unite the Methodist bodies of the United States, Canada and Japan. In 1915 he delivered the Cole lectures at Vanderbilt University which were published in that year under the title "Winning the World for Christ." He was author also of "Side Lights on the Orient" (1908), and "Medical Missions" (1919), and he edited the English edition of "Discipline of the Japan-Methodist Church." During the European war he rendered valuable service in Paris as a member of the commission appointed in 1918 by the general conference of his church. His broad-mindedness and catholicity of spirit transcended the bounds of all denominational lines and made him, as it were, a member of every evangelical church. In 1892 both Emory College, Georgia, and Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. He was married Aug. 2, 1877, to Daisy, daughter of David Campbell Kelley, of Nashville, Tenn., and had three children: David Kelley, Mary Cleveland and Walter William Lambuth. He died in Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 26, 1921.

BLAKE, Ebenezer Nelson, merchant and philanthropist, was born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., Feb. 9, 1831, son of Ellis Gray and Ann Elizabeth (Wyman) Blake. William Blake, the founder of the family in America, came from Somersetshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. His wife was Agnes Bond, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Elizabeth Clapp; their son James and his wife Ruth Bachellor; their son Increase and his wife Ann Gray; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Harris; and their son Nathaniel Blake and his wife Lucy Parker, who were the grandparents of E. Nelson Blake. Because of the early death of his father he engaged in farm work at the age of twelve. In 1850 he joined the migration of gold seekers to California and there became associated with John Bidwell (q.v.) in the management of the latter's 40,000-acre ranch. Returning to Boston he became an independent flour merchant, and with Kilby Page formed the firm of Blake &

Page in 1858. In 1869 his firm purchased a half-interest in a cracker manufacturing concern in Chicago, and Mr. Blake went to Chicago to take charge of the new interest. When the firm of Blake & Page was dissolved in 1879 he became exclusive owner of the Chicago business and conducted it for twenty-one years under the firm names of, successively, Blake, Herdman & Co.; Blake, Walker & Co.; and Blake, Shaw & Co., selling his interest to his partner, W. W. Shaw, in 1890. He was long a director of the Chicago board of trade and its president for two terms, and was the first president of the Western Cracker Bakers' Association. His devotion to various phases of church, religious welfare and educational work was life long. He was a trustee of the old University of Chicago and one of the largest subscribers to the endowment fund of the new university, serving as the first president of the new board of trustees; he took a deep interest in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, was president of the Baptist Theological Union, the corporation which owned and controlled the seminary and contributed largely to its financial support; he was president of the Chicago Baptists' Social Union which he was instrumental in founding, and of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. Upon retiring from business in 1890 he removed to Arlington, Mass., but made frequent trips to Chicago on behalf of the interests which he left there. In Arlington he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and its president for twenty-one years. As a memorial to his son he built in Arlington a home for the Grand Army of the Republic, and contributed the E. Nelson Blake, Jr., memorial fund to provide for prizes for graduates of high schools. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 15, 1858, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph W. Whitten of West Cambridge, Mass. She died in 1903, having had three children: Mabel E., wife of Herman H. Kohlsaat, a Chicago journalist; Laura Elizabeth and Ebenezer Nelson Blake, Jr. He was married (2) Feb. 9, 1905, to Lucie A., daughter of Bevis Tucker of Chelsea, Mass. He died in Arlington, Mass., Dec. 16, 1921.

CLARK, James Johnson, inventor and physician, was born in New York city, Dec. 8, 1828, son of William H. and Mary (Johnson) Clark. His father, a native of England, was a mathematical instrument maker, who came to the United States in the year of his son's birth and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he followed the trade of clock-maker and subsequently manufacturer of telegraph instruments and supplies. The son, after graduating at the Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1846, joined his father in the clock business, the firm name becoming William Clark & Son. The Morse telegraph was then in its infancy, and a number of the early inventors sought the service of William Clark to construct various instruments from their designs. The Clarks thus made the first improvements in relay magnets, which were much smaller than the old style which weighed over 100 pounds, also an improved Morse register known as the "harp register," in which the different parts of the mechanism were supported in solid side plates. In this way James J. Clark made the acquaintance of Samuel F. B. Morse, Alfred Vail, George Harding, Amos Kendall, Samuel K. Zook, Henry O'Reilly and James D. Reid. He was the inventor of the first successful closed circuit repeater, patented July 24, 1860, and known as the Clark repeater. The repeater was sold to the Western Union Telegraph Co., and with but slight changes is still in use. He also made the first relays that were used as sounders. They were ordered by Wells, Fargo & Co., who built an opposition line across the continent, and who were obliged to use an instrument not covered by the Morse patent. While in his father's shop Dr. Clark made the movement of the thirty-day clock installed over the door of the senate room in the capitol building, Washington, in 1850. The room has been occupied by the U. S. supreme court since 1859, and the clock is still in service (1924). Having long been interested in the study of medicine, he resolved to practice that profession in middle life. He was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1863, and at the Homeopathic College of Medicine, Harrisburg, Pa., in 1869, and practiced his profession first in Harrisburg, and later in Washington, D. C. During 1872–76 he was a member of the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, and during 1870–86 he was employed in the bureau of weights and measures. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia (president two terms), the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and the Old Time Telegraphers' Association. He belonged to the Republican party, and was a communicant of the Universalist church. Dr. Clark was gentle, kind, amiable and possessed of a charm of manner that made him always a delightful companion. He was married in Burlington, Ia., May 27, 1860, to Mary, daughter of Ebenezer R. N. Allen, of Wexford, Ireland; she died in 1869, and he was married again, Aug. 2, 1876, to Annie E., daughter of William Groome, of New York, N. Y. His children were: Emma Draper Clark Jones and Mary Allen Clark Minnix, both of Washington, D. C. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 19, 1919.

OTIS, Charles Eugene, jurist, was born in Prairieville township, Barry co., Mich., May 11, 1846, son of Isaac and Caroline (Curtis) Otis, and a descendant of John Otis, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Massachusetts. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1864, and for two years taught as superintendent of the La Porte (Ind.) public schools. He went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1871, where he began the study of law under the direction of his brother, George L. Otis, a pioneer lawyer of Minnesota, and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1873. He then practiced in partnership with an older brother from 1873 to 1883, the firm being George L. & Charles E. Otis and from 1883 to 1889 with a younger brother, Arthur Gray Otis, under the firm name of C. E. & A. G. Otis. Although a Democrat, he was appointed in 1889 by Gov. Merriam, a Republican, judge in the second judicial district of Minnesota to complete an unexpired term, and performed his duties with such ability that, in 1890, before the expiration of his term, both political parties nominated him for another term, and he was elected without opposition. In 1896 he opposed the policy of Mr. Bryan and, although he was refused nomination by the Democrats, he was reëlected by the Republicans. In 1903 he declined another nomination and returned to practice with his son, James C. Otis, as C. E. & J. C. Otis. Later a nephew, Willis C. Otis, was member of the firm for several years, the firm name being Otis & Otis, and in 1917 when he left practice to enter

the army, Kenneth G. Brill entered the firm, the firm name becoming Otis & Brill. During the period of nearly fourteen years that Judge Otis served on the bench, he participated in the decision of many well-known cases of statewide importance, with relatively few reversals, and acted as arbiter in a number of disputes. Against vigorous opposition, he sustained the validity of the Bell charter enacted in 1891, under which the city of St. Paul administered its public affairs for many years. Judge Otis was active in local affairs, serving as a member of the St. Paul city library board, the board of education and the common council, in which capacity he was instrumental in securing a municipal water-supply. Possibly his greatest service was rendered in 1908 when, as special master in chancery, he reviewed the nine Minnesota rate cases brought by stockholders of the several railroad companies to enjoin the enforcement of the freight and passenger rates prescribed by the state legislature and the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission. Exclusive of the twenty days consumed by oral arguments, a period of more than two years was required for the taking of the testimony which, with printed briefs, constituted an exhaustive body of evidence. His report recommended decision in favor of the complainants, and was known for thoroughness of preparation, logic of arrangement, and clear statement of the legal principles involved. As a jurist he was distinguished for his conservatism and thorough understanding of legal precedent. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Sept. 3, 1874, to Elizabeth Noyes, daughter of Alexis Ransom of Kalamazoo, Mich., and they had two children: James C. and Maribel R. Otis. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8, 1917.

DODGE, John Francis, manufacturer, was born at Niles, Mich., Oct. 25, 1864, son of Daniel Rug and Maria (Casto) Dodge, and brother of Horace E. Dodge (below). His first American ancestor was William Dodge, who emigrated from England in 1629 and settled at Salem, Mass., and from him the line of descent is traced through his son William, the latter's son Robert, who married Lydia Woodbury; their son William, who married Mary Trask, and their son Ezekiel, who married Annie Cleves, and was the grandfather of John F. Dodge. After a public school education he learned the machinist's trade in his father's machine shop, and in 1886 entered the employ of the Murphy Engine Co. at Detroit, Mich., becoming foreman of the shop within six months. Four years later he and his brother entered the employ of the Canadian Typothetae Co. in Windsor, Ontario, of which John became superintendent. Later the brothers created the Evans and Dodge bicycle, known as the "E. & D." and leased the Typothetae Co.'s plant, where they manufactured it. Returning to Detroit in 1901, they opened a machine shop under the name of Dodge Bros., beginning with half a dozen men and as many apprentices. While both the brothers possessed mechanical ingenuity of a high order, this quality was more fully developed in Horace Dodge, and from the first John handled the business relations of the firm. The mechanical skill of the brothers attracted the attention of men interested in the development of the automobile, such as H. E. Olds, H. M. and W. C. Leland, Henry Ford and others, who consulted them on the problems they encountered. A substantial order from the Olds Motor Works, followed by a contract from Henry Ford, as described under Dodge, Horace E. (below), started them well on the road to success. John F. Dodge invested $5,000 in the stock of the Ford Co., which was organized soon afterwards, and was elected vice-president. Out of the relationship thus established there grew an extraordinary community of interest between the two firms. As the Ford Co. developed it called more and more upon the Dodges to supply it with parts for the Ford car, and in time this demand assumed such proportions that the Ford Co. was the only customer of the Dodge Co., which had been organized with John Dodge, president, and Horace E. Dodge, vice-president and treasurer. In 1908, when the capital of the Ford Co. was increased to $2,000,000, each of the Dodge brothers received 1,000 shares of stock at the par value of $100 each. Realizing that Mr. Ford might suddenly look elsewhere for his motors and parts which the Dodge company was making in such quantities, Mr. Dodge proposed to Henry Ford that he buy their concern outright and make it an integral part of the Ford organization; otherwise the Dodges would be under the necessity of manufacturing cars themselves. Ford refused and in November, 1914, Dodge Bros. produced a new automobile carrying their name. By July, 1920, its production had reached the half-million mark. In 1917 the Dodge brothers, as minority stockholders in the Ford Co., sued the latter to compel the distribution of the profits of the previous year as dividends, instead of turning them back into the concern for extensions and betterments, the result of which was that each brother received $13,500,000 for his stock. When war against Germany was declared, the brothers placed all their resources at the disposal of the government, and the manner and extent to which those resources were later employed form one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of America's participation in that war. A striking instance of their service was in the manufacture of the intricate recoil mechanism for the famous French 155-millimeter gun. The French munition factories could produce only five a day and France desired to reproduce it in this country, although her military experts declared that the mechanism could not be made outside of France. After two American firms had undertaken the job and had failed, the problem was set before John F. Dodge at a conference in Washington. He asked and received permission to take the model to Detroit for a consultation with his brother to decide whether they could build it. It was then the latter part of the week. On Monday he was back in Washington with the decision that: "We can build it; just tell us how many you want." When the subject of remuneration was mentioned Mr. Dodge told the officials that he and his brother would erect a plant, build the required machinery and finance the entire project themselves without a cent of profit, if they were permitted to do the work according to their own plans and without government interference. On the following Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, his terms were accepted. Land for an entirely new plant was purchased on the outskirts of Detroit, and on the following Monday arrangements for water mains, sewers, a street car line, and a spur railroad track were completed, and the next day 1,800 men began construction work. Four months in an unusually severe winter the work went on by day and night, and on Mar. 1, 1918, the production of the recoil mechanism started, the result being pronounced by

American ordnance experts to be absolutely perfect. The factory turned out 1,600 of these mechanisms, the maximum production being nearly thirty per day. The factory itself, costing $10,000,000, was probably the finest of its kind in existence. Between John and Horace Dodge there was a remarkable and exceedingly touching affinity. They were almost inseparable, and in matters of importance neither acted without the other's approval; but it was largely the organizing and administrative genius of John F. Dodge that built up the vast industrial enterprise that bore their name and made its products familiar the world round. From 1905 to 1910 Mr. Dodge was a member of the board of water commissioners of Detroit, and in 1913 he became a member of the Detroit street railway commission. A Republican in politics, he was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1916. He was a member of the Detroit board of commerce, the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit Motor Boat, Yacht, Golf and Country clubs, the Bloomfield Hills Club, Lockmoor Club, Old Club, and the Automobile Club of Detroit. He found his chief recreation in golf, fishing and yachting. A man of superior mental and physical energy, unquestioned integrity and strong friendships, he combined the appearance of ability with the fact of it. His fine physique and commanding appearance, a face expressing tremendous power; an impressive manner of speech, characterized by careful economy in the selection of words, clear enunciation and tone, and a voice firm and powerful, combined to make him a dominant figure in every gathering. Mr. Dodge was twice married: (1) Sept. 22, 1892, to Ivy S. Hawkins of Detroit, Mich., who died in 1901, leaving three children: Isabel Cleves; Winifred, wife of William J. Gray, Jr., and John D. Dodge; and he was married (2) Dec. 10, 1907, to Matilda, daughter of George Rausch of Detroit, by whom he had three children: Frances M., Daniel George and Anna Margaret Dodge. He died in New York city, Jan. 14, 1920.

DODGE, Horace Elgin, manufacturer, was born at Niles, Mich., May 17, 1868, son of Daniel Rug and Maria (Casto) Dodge and brother of John F. Dodge (above). His life throughout was almost an exact parallel of his brother's and the two were associated in every important enterprise of their lives. After attending the public school he served an apprenticeship in his father's machine shop, and then joined his brother in a boilermaker's shop in Detroit, Mich. Subsequently they both were employed by the Canadian Typothetae Co. at Windsor, Ontario, where he invented a four-point dirt proof and easily adjustable bicycle ball bearing, which gave the brothers their first real start in life. The bearing was a distinct improvement over anything in use at that time and it led them to form a partnership with a man named Evans, under the name of Evans & Dodge, for the manufacture of the later well-known "E. & D." bicycle. They sold out their business in Canada in 1901 to remove to Detroit and establish a machine shop for the manufacture of bicycles. Their first automobile order was for 3,000 transmissions for the original "Olds" car. Soon afterwards Henry Ford went to them to manufacture his first car. Horace Dodge redesigned the rear axle and other parts of the Ford car and made important changes in the motor, producing the first Ford automobile in 1902. When the Ford Motor Co. was organized the same year the brothers bought a ten per cent. interest in it and received the contract for manufacturing the parts. Thereafter Horace E., in his own private workshop, made many improvements in the machine. About this time he also designed a 1,000 high-power engine for the "Hornet," a 100-foot steam yacht owned by the brothers, which was faster than any other boat on the Detroit river at the ime. While Henry Ford was considering their proposal that he absorb their plant entirely or look elsewhere for the manufacture of his parts, the Dodge brothers practically decided that they would retire from business regardless of what Ford's decision might be, but as such a move would force their employees to find new positions, they decided when Ford rejected their proposal, to manufacture a car bearing their own name. When the first Dodge automobile was built in 1914 the factory occupied about 20 acres of floor space and was one of the largest industries of Detroit. At the time of Mr. Dodge's death this area had grown to 100 acres. In this plant the vital parts for more than a half-million of the first Ford cars were manufactured, as well as the major parts of several other cars early in the market. Dodge Bros. had become so widely known that when it was announced that they were to build a car of their own more than 22,000 concerns swamped them with applications for agencies. Throughout the period of experimentation Horace Dodge personally supervised every mechanical detail and, with his brother, rejected plan after plan and part after part, until the two were satisfied that nothing better could be devised. It was about this time that he contributed another important invention to his own industry—a universal stand for holding engines while on the assembly line. The foresight of the brothers in visualizing an immense market for a car midway between the two extremes then being manufactured, was probably the chief factor in the phenomenal success which they enjoyed. The Dodge car was of simple design, had a 110-inch wheelbase and a 35 h.p. 4-cylinder engine of Horace Dodge's own design, and possessed economy of operation and dependability. Many new manufacturing methods were evolved by the brothers and their factory from the very beginning was regarded as the last word in systematic quantity production. Conveyor systems were installed throughout, thus eliminating a great loss of time through extra handling, and an improved process for baking enamel on the steel bodies of the cars was devised. Mr. Dodge himself studied all the oven systems in use in the automobile industry and even extended his research into the field of refrigeration, where he found materials in use as heat insulators which were found superior to anything previously in use in enameling ovens. Where the best ovens had shown a heat loss of at least 40 per cent., these lost only four per cent. In the broad program of expansion which followed the first flood of orders, and which still continues, Horace E. Dodge was constantly directing the purchase and installation of new machinery and it was said by his associates that he could operate any machine in the entire plant better than any of his workmen. If a machine did not function satisfactorily, he frequently told the manufacturers or his own superintendent how it might be improved. He designed the machine which enabled Dodge brothers to build the recoil mechanism for the big French guns during the European war. It was an extremely delicate lapping machine which made it possible

to construct the mechanism with a greater degree of accuracy than the French themselves had achieved. By perfecting his invention after the war, he applied it to the lapping of motor car cylinders and it has since contributed materially to the refinement of the Dodge brothers car. Mr. Dodge was extremely fond of music and was a generous patron of the Detroit Symphony Society. This and his various handsome yachts, two of which he turned over to the government for war service, afforded him his chief recreation. Like his brother, he was modest and uncommunicative, except in the company of his select associates, to whom he was known as a man of the most cheerful simplicity. He was a member of the Detroit Yacht Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Larchmont Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, Detroit Club, Detroit Country Club, Detroit Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, Detroit Automobile Club, Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Chamber Music Society, Detroit Golf Club, and Detroit Curling Club. He was married in 1896, to Anna Thomson, by whom he had two children: Delphine Ione, wife of James H. R. Cromwell, and Horace Elgin, Jr. He died at Palm Beach, Fla., Dec. 10, 1920.

LEACH, Josiah Granville, lawyer, genealogist and historian, was born at Cape May Court House, N. J., July 27, 1842, son of Joseph S. and Sophia (Ball) Leach, and descendant of Giles Leach, an early proprietor of Bridgewater, Mass. J. Granville Leach received his preliminary education in private schools and later engaged in newspaper work. In 1862 he enlisted in the civil war and served as sergeant, sergeant major and 2nd lieutenant in the 25th regiment, N. J. volunteer infantry, receiving his initial promotion for gallant conduct in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866 with the degree of LL.B., and in the same year he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, beginning the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. In 1876 he was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives. During 1887–91 he was commissary general of the Pennsylvania national guard with rank of colonel. In 1889 Pres. Harrison appointed him appraiser of the port of Philadelphia. Mr. Leach devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He was historiographer of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; president of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; president and historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; president of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; historian of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; deputy governor-general and historian of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Pennsylvania, and member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and the Virginia Historical Society. He was the first to suggest the observance of June 14 in America as "Flag Day." He was a prolific biographer and was especially interested in discovering and presenting biographical material for the state of Pennsylvania. He was author of "Memoranda Relating to the Ancestry and Family History of Vice-President Levi P. Morton" (1894); "Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families" (1898); "History of the Bringhurst Family, with Notes" (1901); "History of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia" (1902); "History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia" (1903); "Chronicle of the Yerkes Family, with Notes on the Leech and Rutter Families" (1904); "Captain John Frazier and His Descendants, with Notes on the West and Checkley Families" (1910); "Genealogy of Harry Alden Richardson;" and editor of the "Journal of Rev. Silas Constant" (1903); "Annals of the Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families" (1905); "The Redington and Wales Families" (1909); "The Tree Family" (1908); "The First Provincial Council of Pennsylvania and Its Members" (1915); "Some Account of the Pawling Family of New York and Pennsylvania," and many similar works. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His mental amplitude was remarkable, and his writings were marked by an elegant and scholarly style, lucid simplicity and terseness. He was married Oct. 5, 1866, to Elizabeth T., daughter of Capt. Wilmon Whilldin of Philadelphia, Pa., and left four children: J. Granville, Jr., Wilmon Whilldin, Meredith Biddle, and Annie Adele Leach. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1922.

HARDING, Warren Gamaliel, 29th president of the United States, was born in Blooming Grove, Morrow co., O., Nov. 2, 1865, son of George Tryon and Phoebe Elizabeth (Dickerson) Harding. He was descended from John Harding, a native of England, who settled at Weymouth, Mass., in 1623 and later became one of the original proprietors of Providence, R. I., where he was associated with Roger Williams in the founding of the Baptist church. A branch of the family later moved from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, where the president's great-grandfather, Amos Harding, was one of the few white survivors of the Indian massacre of 1778 in the Wyoming valley. In 1820 he migrated with his family to Ohio, where he established the farm on which the president was born. The latter's father, George Tryon Harding, served in the civil war and afterwards became a country doctor, supplementing his small income by farming. Warren Gamaliel Harding was the oldest of his eight children. The family lived on their Blooming Grove farm until Warren was seven years old, and then removed to Caledonia, in Marion co., O., where they resided ten years. In winter the future president attended the village school and in summer performed the manifold tasks of farm life. He sometimes earned extra money by peddling brooms or cutting corn for neighboring farmers, and in the office of the Caledonia "Argus" he learned to set type. When only fourteen years old he became a student at Ohio Central College at Iberia, O., only a few miles from his home. During his vacations he earned the money for his school expenses by doing whatever work he could find, which included the painting of three Iberia churches and helping a construction gang to build the roadbed for the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad by driving a dirt wagon or scraper. He was active in the college literary society, excelled in its debates and founded and edited a college paper. He was graduated B.S. in 1882 and taught school in the Marion County Institute for a session. His family removed to Marion, where he engaged in the insurance business, and early in 1884 obtained employment on the "Mirror," a Democratic weekly newspaper of that city. He also joined the Marion brass band and won a local reputation by his skill in playing the tuba, the trombone and the cornet. Like his father, he was an uncompromising Republican and he gave early evidence of his devotion to his party by wearing a shiny black Blaine campaign

hat throughout the Blaine-Cleveland presidential contest of 1884, much to the embarrassment of his employer. In the fall of that year Harding's father and a business associate acquired control of a little paper called the Marion "Daily Pebble," Warren being placed in charge of it. He had changed its name to the "Star" and thrown all his energy into the task of making it a success when litigation over the transaction resulted in a judgment against Dr. Harding and his partner and in the return of the paper to its former owner. A short time later the "Star" was placed in the hands of the sheriff for sale and with the financial assistance of two friends he purchased it for $300, and thus entered upon his career as a publisher. It was a hard struggle and at times the "Star" came dangerously near reaching the sheriff's hands again. He scoured the town for local news, advertising and job-work, supervised the carrier boys, kept the books, set type, made up the forms, put them on the press, and helped with every other task where a hand was needed. Finally he acquired sole control of the paper by buying out his active partner, John Warwick, who became his employee. After his marriage his wife helped him in the business office and at one time, when her husband was ill for several months, she managed the paper for him; she continued as an active worker in the office for fourteen years. As an editor Mr. Harding won the good-will of the people of Marion by advertising the town and adhering firmly to the creed of fairness, honesty, impartiality, cleanliness and respect for the opinions of his readers. His own character, patient, sympathetic, neighborly, generous and considerate of his employees, was reflected in the "Star" policy. When he relinquished control of the paper in 1923, after directing its fortunes for thirty-nine years, it had the largest circulation of any paper in Marion, then a city of 30,000, with a full telegraphic service, the latest type of press, eight linotype machines and fifty employees. He took supreme pride in his professional ability as printer, editor and publisher. Journalism as the handmaiden of politics led him to become aligned with the Republican organization, and he was a delegate to the state convention when he was twenty-two. He acquired local fame as a speaker, stumping for William McKinley when the latter ran for governor in 1891, and became a member of the county committee, which nominated him for auditor on a complete Republican ticket. Marion county was strongly Democratic, and his first bid for public office was not successful. In 1899 he was elected to the state senate from the 13th district, which comprised Marion and four adjacent counties. His election, on a vote four times as large as that which the Republican candidate received for the same office two years previously, broke down the Democratic grip on the territory, which had been continuous since 1884. Two years later he was reëlected. At the close of his second term in 1904 he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio under Myron T. Herrick. He served only one term in that office, refused a renomination, and did not again seek public office until 1910, when he was the Republican nominee for governor of Ohio in opposition to Judson Harmon, the Democratic candidate. He failed of election by more than 100,000 votes, due to Republican discord, progressivism having begun to break the party's solidarity, and to Democratic unity. He obtained the nomination as the Taft candidate, defeating James R. Garfield, who was supported by the Roosevelt element. After his defeat he remained firmly aligned with the conservative wing of his party, and more than ever espoused "regular" Republicanism through public addresses and "Star" editorials. In the conflict between Taft and Roosevelt in 1912 he made the nominating speech for Pres. Taft at the Republican convention and in the campaign was a severe critic of Roosevelt and the Progressive party. Thereafter his standing in the Republican party made him an acceptable candidate for the U. S. senate and in 1914 he was supported by the strongest elements of the Republican party in Ohio as a contestant for the senate nomination against ex-Sen. Joseph B. Foraker. Harding's success in the primaries was a foregone conclusion, though he was reluctant to become a candidate against Foraker, whose political protegé he had been. In the election Harding defeated his Democratic opponent, Timothy Hogan, ex-attorney-general of the state, by more than 100,000 votes. He entered the senate Dec. 6, 1915, and was assigned to a group of committees, most of them inconspicuous, namely, those on claims, coast defenses, commerce, expenditures of the treasury department, territories, transportation and sale of meat products, and the committee that investigated trespassers on Indian lands. His patient attention to the more or less routine committee duties as well as his service in the chamber yielded nothing of note. No outstanding legislation was identified with his name, and his speeches, except in the post-war period, were few and of little moment. However, he was influential in the party councils, and was more active in shaping policies than in framing legislation. He supported most of Pres. Wilson's war measures, including the arming of merchant ships and the espionage and selective-draft laws. By 1916 he had become such a factor in his party that he was made temporary chairman of the Republican national convention of that year and delivered the keynote speech. He became impatient of the delays in America's part in the war, though he approved the virtual dictatorship exercised by Pres. Wilson as commander-in-chief, recognizing that in a national crisis supreme power should be vested in one head. When the war ended he refused further support of the Wilson policies, and was one of the signers of the "round-robin" which notified the president that thirty-seven senators disapproved the inclusion of the League of Nations covenant in the Versailles peace treaty. He challenged Pres. Wilson's famous declaration that the United States entered the war to make the world safe for democracy; it had done so, he held, solely for the preservation of American national rights, which formed the basis of the Republican opposition to the league covenant. The sore question of America's ratification of the treaty with or without reservations to the covenant led Mr. Harding, who denounced the league proposal as a colossal blunder, to take a more frequent part in the senate debates and party councils, and special notice was taken of his utterances in view of the attention his name was receiving as a presidential candidate in the approaching campaign of 1920. The Republicans had obtained control of congress by the elections of 1918, and his growing importance in his party had already made him a member of the senate foreign relations committee (1919), which was the fountain head of American opposition to the league covenant. His chief objection to the league, as expressed

in January, 1920, was that the covenant establishing it created a super-state, and he could only assent to it if it were safeguarded with effective reservations that preserved American sovereignty intact and maintained the principles of the Monroe doctrine. He voted for all the Lodge reservations to the peace treaty in its vicissitudes in the senate and for its ratification by the United States with the Lodge reservations attached (see Lodge, Henry Cabot). His record as a senator also included his votes in favor of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution, the Volstead prohibition measure, the Esch-Cummins railroad bill, the measure returning the roads to the companies, his opposition to the Plumb plan providing for divided ownership of the railroads between capital and labor. As a presidential aspirant he was frankly receptive to overtures and had acquired the politically minded attitude of being "in the hands of his friends" for any public service. His chief qualifications for the presidency at a time when the country, as the conservative Republicans saw it, was in need of governmental tranquillity, lay in his equable temperament, fidelity to the Republican organization, which made him safe from strife with his party in congress, and his aptitude for conciliating conflicting factions. The Republican party itself was at cross-purposes on the league issue, and its leaders in seeking a candidate who could hold the factions in rein, found in Sen. Harding the best medium for doing so. His candidacy was declared as early as November, 1919, but he was regarded more as a senatorial than as a popular choice; though he had become a national politician, he did not have a national reputation. At the Republican convention in Chicago, Ill., June 8–12, 1920, his candidacy at first was overshadowed by those of Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. Lowden of Illinois and Sen. Johnson of California. All three had received considerable popular support in a number of states where presidential preference primaries had been held. The balloting for the nomination began on June 11, and ten ballots were taken before he was nominated by the decisive vote of 692½ against 156 for Wood, 80½ for Johnson and 11 for Lowden. In his speech of acceptance he boldly affirmed his belief in party sponsorship in government, as distinct from personal government, "individual, dictatorial or what not," and pointed out that the constitution had guaranteed the rule of intelligent, deliberate opinion expressed through parties. "No man is big enough to run this great republic," he said. "There never has been one. Such domination was never intended. Tranquillity, stability, dependability—all are assured in party sponsorship." He wanted constitutional government restored through the agency of the Republican party, and cordial coöperation between the executive and congress. His program, as expressed in his attitude towards new measures, included a "return to normalcy," a separate peace with Germany, the establishment of a budget system, reform of federal departments, a protective tariff policy, an ample navy, a small but efficient army, American preëminence in trade abroad, immigration standards favorable to an improved citizenship rather than to mere man power in industry, protection for women and child labor, and lower tax burdens. His campaign was mainly conducted from the front porch of his home at Marion, where he received multitudes of visitors, but the country also saw something of him on brief tours he made in Minnesota, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. The Democratic candidate, Gov. Cox, also of Ohio, declared for the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, while Mr. Harding advocated a new "association" of nations which the United States could join with the right of independent action, declaring that such an association could be formulated "without wrecking the constitution—without surrendering American sovereignty." The election resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans, not on any one issue, but as a natural recoil from the abnormal activities of a war administration that had served its purpose, and as an expression of national unrest due to post-war burdens of high prices and taxes. Mr. Harding viewed the overturn as a mandate forbidding American membership in the League of Nations, but events did not warrant the Republican claim that the league issue determined the election (see Wilson, Woodrow, page 11). He received the huge popular vote of 16,181,289, the largest on record, against 9,141,750 for his Democratic opponent or a plurality of 7,039,539, and an electoral vote of 404 to 127. Coincidently his election marked the introduction of radio broadcasting in political campaigns in America. (See Davis, Harry Phillips.) Pres. Harding relied for administrative guidance on the counsels of the "best minds" in his party and with that end in view chose his cabinet as follows: Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state; Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury; John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general; Edwin Denby, secretary of the navy; Will H. Hays, postmaster-general; Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior; Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture; Herbert C. Hoover, secretary of commerce; and James J. Davis, secretary of labor. Mr. Hays resigned as postmaster-general in 1922 and was succeeded by Dr. Hubert Work, and later by Harry C. New, when Mr. Fall resigned as secretary of the interior and Dr. Work was transferred to that office. Mr. Harding's inaugural address was an appealing statement of lofty generalizations upon the post-war situation and America's relation to it. In his first message to congress, delivered at an extra session in April, 1921, he declared that the League of Nation's highest purpose had been defeated in linking it with the treaty of peace and making it the enforcing agency of the victors of the war, but in discarding it, with "popular consent," as he insisted, his administration did not reject its hope and aim for an association of nations to promote peace in which the United States could heartily join. He recommended that a formal peace be declared through a congressional resolution to end the technical state of war existing between the United States and the European central powers with a treaty to follow containing provisions essential to protect American rights, and peace with Germany and Austria was accordingly made. The treaty provided for the establishment of a mixed claims commission, which adjusted claims on either side for damages sustained during the war. Pres. Harding took no steps to form the "association of nations" he had favored, though he did urge, in a message to the senate, Feb. 24, 1923, that the United States join the permanent court of international justice, which had been created by the League of Nations, but only on conditions that enabled American participation in the election of judges without any legal relation to or assumption of

any obligations of the league. Later he wavered and advocated a self-perpetuating court entirely separated from the league before America could join it. His real attitude toward the tribunal was indicated in his last public statement just before his death, when he declared that personally he favored American entrance into the world court without reservation, but that officially he must attempt to reconcile the conditions of such participation with the conflicting views of Republican factions. He failed to do so, and thus was prevented from formulating a definite foreign policy, as outlined in his inaugural address, based upon harmonious international coöperation to preserve world peace, either by entering a league of nations modified to meet American requirements or by creating a new body. Pressing domestic problems, specially agricultural depression, depended for solution upon the recovery of Europe's economic stability, which was retarded, the president's critics said, by American abstention from taking any part in adjusting the old world's post-war dissensions. For lack of a foreign policy, the American government's connection with European post-war affairs was confined to the attendance of state department representatives as "unofficial observers" at sessions of the interallied reparation commission and at allied conferences in Paris, Genoa and Lausanne. Otherwise the president adhered closely to the precedents established by his predecessor in conducting the country's foreign relations. Thus he settled the long-standing claim of Colombia arising over American acquisition of the Panama canal zone, the senate, on his recommendation, ratifying a treaty similar to the abortive Bryan treaty of 1914, granting Colombia $25,000,000, but containing no apology for America's part in the secession of Panama. Like Pres. Wilson he refused recognition to Russia and Mexico till the government of either could guarantee order and safety to life within its borders, respect property rights, the sanctity of contract, and the rights of labor. Mexico later conformed to these conditions. He also followed Pres. Wilson in taking a firm stand against the cancellation of war debts owed to the United States by allied belligerents. Great Britain and Finland were the only countries which arranged for the funding of their indebtedness during his administration, and the adjustment with the former he regarded as a distinct achievement (see Mellon, Andrew W.). The Harding administration made a notable contribution to world peace by convening the "Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and on Far Eastern and Pacific Questions" in the winter of 1921–22, at which nine nations were represented and treaties were agreed upon, among others, limiting naval construction by the five leading powers for a period of ten years, relinquishing special interests in China, and adjusting international interests in the Pacific, the last named agreement ending the Anglo-Japanese treaty (see Hughes, Charles E.). Through Mr. Harding's own friendly offices a solution of the long-standing boundary dispute between Chile and Peru came in sight by these countries agreeing to submit the issue to the arbitration of the president of the United States. In domestic questions Mr. Harding was beset by a tangled situation produced by unemployment, business deflation, railroads needing help, embarrassed farmers demanding further government credits, excessive government outlays, clamors for tax revision, ineffective prohibition, immigration problems, movements for independence in the Philippines and Porto Rico, and hostile "blocs" in congress. A budget system was created under which great economies were effected in conducting the government, and the excess profits and transportation taxes with a number of luxury levies were repealed, while the surtax was increased. The passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff measure, which he approved and which considerably increased the rates of the previous tariff, was credited with contributing to severe Republican reverses in the elections of 1922. By the adoption of a temporary immigration measure the number of aliens admitted each year was restricted to three per cent. of each nationality domiciled on American soil in 1910, according to the census of that year. He vetoed a bill authorizing the payment of a cash bonus to European war veterans on the ground that it did not provide for raising the necessary revenue, but favored relief to disabled veterans, and was primarily responsible for the creation of the veterans' bureau, which had charge of soldier relief activities. He also vetoed the Bursum pension bill granting increased pensions to veterans of previous wars. A government ship subsidy measure urged by him as providing the only means of creating a permanent merchant marine failed to pass congress. His administration was characterized by a general restoration of industrial prosperity, due to the "return to normalcy" which he had pledged, and while his party declined in public favor he retained a hold on the country's affections by his broad human sympathies and engaging qualities. His tranquillizing policy as executive weakened the power of the presidency by permitting the senate to control the direction of the country's foreign policy in its wider aspects. The definite powers in the conduct of foreign relations with which the constitution and tradition had endowed his office were virtually surrendered to the legislative branch, which thus acquired a dominating position in dictating America's official relations with the rest of the world. Pres. Harding's deferential consideration for the senate was due to his former membership in that body and his sympathetic understanding of its psychology and views, and harmonized with his declared adherence to the principle of party sponsorship in government and of coöperation between the executive and legislative branches. The effect of this policy was that in dealing with foreign affairs, he seemed to be acting as no more than an agent for the senate, which laid down the limits of the policy to be pursued, and those limits Pres. Harding observed. His concession of superior authority to the senate was shown in his submission to it of the armament conference treaties, which, he wrote, had been negotiated with scrupulous regard for the senate's will, and he asked for their ratification with a plea to the senate not to disavow the executive and impair its standing in the conduct of foreign affairs. He was married July 8, 1891, to Florence, daughter of Amos Kling of Marion, O. In the summer of 1923 he began a tour through the western states and Alaska to address the people on the achievements of his administration and to obtain their viewpoint on pending problems. Illness overtook him at Seattle, Wash., on July 27, following his return from Alaska. He showed symptoms of extreme fatigue and ptomaine poisoning and was hurried to San Francisco, Calif., where he died Aug. 2, 1923. His body was conveyed to Washington, whence, after

a state funeral service in the capitol, it was removed to Marion, O., for interment.

BRODHEAD, Robert Packer, railroad builder, was born at East Mauch Chunk, Pa., Oct. 12, 1860, son of Andrew J. and Ophelia (Easton) Brodhead. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Capt. Daniel Brodhead, an officer in the English army who was detailed to this country in 1664 to assist Sir Richard Nicolls (q.v.), colonial governor, in the administration of the province of New Netherlands. Andrew J. Brodhead, a native of Pike county, Pa., was a coal shipper in East Mauch Chunk. The son was graduated at Wyoming Seminary, the commercial department, in 1880, and was associated for three years with the lumber business at Hickory Run, near White Haven, Pa., and in New York city. In 1883 he entered the field of railroad construction, and in 1887 became the junior partner in the contracting firm of Brodhead & Hickey, which was succeeded in the same year by C. E. Brodhead & Bro., and was subsequently known as the Brodhead Contracting Co., of which he was the president. In this capacity he had charge of the construction of the Vosburg tunnel, a part of the Lehigh Valley railroad in New York state, and a portion of the mountain division near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; the Wilkes-Barre terminus of the Laurel line; the rebuilding of the Pittsburgh & Bessemer railroad; the construction of the stock yards for the great steel corporation centered at Youngstown, O., and the Palisade tunnel on the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad. Later he became a member of the Brodhead-Garrett Lumber Co. of Clay City, Ky., an interest which he retained during the remainder of his life. He was a member of Paine & Co., Wilkes-Barre, during 1902–17; director in the Kingston Deposit & Savings Bank and the Wilkes-Barre Deposit & Savings Bank. He was president of the board of directors of the Luzerne county school for boys at Kis-Lyn, and during the European war he was a member of the Pennsylvania food administration for Luzerne county. He was a member of the Holland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Presbyterian Historical Society, Wyoming Valley Historical and Genealogical Society, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was long an elder in the Kingston Presbyterian Church, and for years was superintendent of its Sunday school. He was married May 22, 1889, to Fannie Vaughn, daughter of William and Lydia (Hurlbut) Loveland of Kingston, Pa., and had seven children: Robert Packer, Jr.; William Loveland; Lydia Hurlbut, wife of George Russell Nyce; Mary Buckingham; Francis Loveland; James Easton; and Charles Dingman Brodhead. Mr. Brodhead died at his home in Kingston, Pa., May 18, 1922.

WOELFEL, Albert, physician and bacteriologist, was born at Morris, Ill., Oct. 19, 1871, son of George and Margaret (Fleck) Woelfel. He attended Lake Forest (Ill.) University from 1889 to 1891 and Johns Hopkins University for two years. Having decided to make medicine his life vocation, he took the medical courses at the universities of Strassburg and Leipzig, Germany, and was graduated at the latter with the degree of M.D. in 1902. He taught in the Rush Medical College, Ill., for one year and was an associate in the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases in 1904. He became an assistant teacher in physiology at the University of Chicago in that year, associate the following year and instructor during 1907–14, within which period he was also in charge of the university's physiological laboratory. He then devoted himself to private research work and to editorial duties on the staff of the "Journal of the American Medical Association" until 1916, when he became secretary-treasurer and managing director of the Physicians' Radium Association of Chicago. He specialized in the treatment of disease with radium which he used with considerable success in complicated cases. In an address before the Illinois State Medical Society at Bloomington, Ill., in May, 1917, on "Timeliness in the Application of Radium," he stated the thesis that "Full justice to the capabilities of radium as a therapeutic agent depends on the time in the history of a case at which it is called into service." Among his papers on other subjects, published in various medical journals are: "An Endeavor to Account for the Protein in Inanition," "Journal of Biological Chemistry" (1909); "On the Internal Secretion of the Thyroid Gland," with A. J. Carlson, "American Journal of Physiology" (1910) and "The Solubility of White Lead in Human Gastric Juice and its Bearing on the Hygiene of the Lead Industries," with A. J. Carlson in the "Journal of Public Health" (1913). He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Radium Association and the City Club of Chicago. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He found his chief recreation in music and was an able violinist. He lived a life in accord with high ideals and to his unfailing advice and aid many of his associates and students owe a great part of their success. He was married Sept. 21, 1904, to Gertrude Isabella, daughter of Thomas H. Ross of Morris, Ill., and had three children: Paul Grimaux, Alberta Ross and Mary Margaret Woelfel. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1920.

DARLINGTON, Joseph James, lawyer, was born at Due West, S. C., Feb. 10, 1849, son of Henry Dixson and Charlotte Georgiana (Blease) Darlington and grandson of John Joseph and Elizabeth (Barnett) Darlington. His grandfather came from London in 1827 and became a merchant in New York city and the latter's son, Henry Dixson Darlington, removed to South Carolina in 1837, was a merchant in Charleston and thereafter a planter at Edgefield and Due West. Joseph James Darlington was graduated at Erskine College, Due West, in 1868, and received the A.M. degree at that institution in 1872. He studied law in Washington, D. C., under the preceptorship of Richard T. Merrick, was graduated at the college of law of Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1875 with the LL.B. degree and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. From 1875 until his death he practiced in Washington, for the last nineteen years (1901–20) being associated with W. C. Sullivan. During 1881–96 he was also professor of the law of contracts, personal property, bills and notes, in the Georgetown University Law School. He was general counsel for the old Metropolitan Railway Lines of Washington, served the Washington Railway & Electric Co. in a similar capacity for a score of years and was general counsel also for the Potomac Electric Power Co., the American Ice Co., the National Savings & Trust Co., the Washington Gaslight Co., the Riggs National Bank, the Federal National Bank and for Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey,

Inc. His leading cases included the Holl will case; the suit of the Bucks' Stove & Range Co. against the American Federation of Labor and the contempt proceedings against the labor officials which grew out of that case; the Hawaiian fisheries case; the attempt of the French government to extradite Frank J. Godsoll; the litigation between the comptroller of Washington, D. C., John S. Williams and the Riggs National Bank; the suit bearing on the title to the entire waterfront of the city of Washington and the Parmalee Axle and Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co. cases. He was the author of "Darlington on Personal Property" (1891). As early as 1888 Georgetown University gave public recognition to Mr. Darlington's unusual abilities in the legal profession by conferring upon him the honorary LL.D. degree. Chief Justice McCoy of the supreme court of the District of Columbia said of him: "He was a fine lawyer, fair to the court and possessed of the ability to make himself thoroughly understood—a very necessary requisite for a successful practitioner." Aside from his professional activities he was a director in the Washington Loan & Trust Co. and the Federal National Bank. He was noted for his benefactions. He was president of the Washington City Orphan Asylum and the Baptist Home of the District of Columbia and a trustee of Erskine College and of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. For years he taught a large Sunday school class in the Fifth Baptist Church, Washington. He found his chief recreation on his farm at Herndon, Va., where he had his summer home. He was a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association, St. Andrew's Society, the Southern Society, the Masonic fraternity and the Lawyers' Club of Washington. In and out of the law he was a man who valued adherence to standards in principle and conduct. He was of an even temper, quiet in his tastes, with nothing in his methods that was shifting, uncertain or undefined. He was married July 21, 1885, to Elizabeth Rachel, daughter of Chastain C. Meador, a clergyman of Washington, D. C. He had two children: Elizabeth, wife of C. Augustus Simpson, and Anne Darlington. He died in Washington, D. C., June 24, 1920.

WINCHESTER, Caleb Thomas, educator, was born at Montville, Conn., Jan. 18, 1847, son of George Hubbard and Lucy (Thomas) Winchester, and a descendant of John Winchester, who came from England in 1635, and settled in what is now Brookline, Mass. John Winchester's wife was Hannah Sealis, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Joanna Stevens; their son Henry and his wife Frances White; their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah Craft; their son Samuel and his wife Theodora Wales; and their son George and his wife Betsey Curtis, who were the grandparents of Caleb Thomas Winchester. He was graduated A.B. at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1869, and received there the degree M.A. in 1872. Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., conferred upon him the degree of L.H.D. in 1892 and the honorary degree of LL.D. was given him in 1919 by Wesleyan. He was librarian of Wesleyan University for four years, and in that position his fine appreciation of literature and all the arts and his charming personality were felt throughout the college. In 1873 he became professor of rhetoric and English literature at Wesleyan, and seventeen years later Olin professor of English literature, holding the latter chair until his death. He lectured frequently on literary subjects in colleges and before societies, and in this way and by his university work, influenced the literary tastes of thousands of students. It was said that the greatest trait of Prof. Winchester's teaching was "his undogmatic yet solemnizing interpretation of life through the medium of literature. He could not have done this so convincingly had he not been essentially a moralist, and he could not have done it so delicately had he not been an artist. . . . Judicial, intellectual, insistent on thoroughness, accuracy, clarity, were what Prof. Winchester was, but above all he strove to impart to his pupils the spirit of literature." He was the author of "Five Short Courses of Reading" (1892); "Some Principles of Literary Criticism" (1899, translated into the Japanese, 1915); the "Life of John Wesley" (1905); "A Group of English Essayists" (1910), and "William Wordsworth: How to Know Him" (1916). He edited Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," in the Gateway Series (1904); edited, with Prof. George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard University, the twenty-seven volumes of the "Athenaeum Press Series" (1892–1902), and was a member, in 1905, of the joint commission of editors of "The Methodist Hymnal," the official hymnal of both the Methodist Church and the Methodist Church, South. He wrote several college and fraternity songs and the hymn, "The Lord our God Alone is Strong." A posthumous volume entitled "An Old Castle, and other Essays," edited by Prof. L. B. Gillet, was published in 1922. Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., conferred the honorary degree of L.H.D. upon him in 1892, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was given him in 1919 by Wesleyan University. Prof. Winchester was a discerning critic. His humor was keen and pointed, and dominated his delightful conversation. He was an idealist in philosophy, a Christian in religion, and a moralist in his view of life. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 25, 1872, to Julia S., daughter of William Smith, of Portland, Me.; she died in 1877, leaving one son, Julian C.; (2) Apr. 2, 1880, to Alice G. Smith, sister of his first wife. He died in Middletown, Conn., Mar. 24, 1920.

HOLLOWELL, Amos Kendall, manufacturer, was born at Paoli, Ind., Aug. 19, 1844, son of James and Celia (Thomas) Hollowell. He was descended from Robert Hollowell, who came over from England in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in the Carolinas, the line being traced through his son Thomas, who married Anna Bacon; their son Robert, who married Elizabeth Cox, and their son Nathan, who married Nancy Everett, and was the grandfather of Amos K. Hollowell. He completed his education at the Bloomingdale (Ind.) Academy. He was proprietor of a general store at Newport (now Fountain City), Ind., for five years, and in 1875 became a partner in the Nordyke & Marmon Co., manufacturers of flour-milling machinery, of Indianapolis, Ind., serving as treasurer for nineteen years. In 1892 he organized the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Co., and as its president developed it into one of the largest of its kind in the world. He was organizer and president of the Harris Air Pump Co., manufacturers of pumps for artesian and other wells, and president and chief owner of the Jenney Electric Motor Co. He was also interested in the new Long Distance Telephone Co. Long actively identified with many of the civic and philanthropic movements of Indianapolis, he was president of the board of man-

agers of the Indianapolis Colored Orphans Home; one of the founders of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League in 1898, and president of the board of trustees of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., for almost twenty years. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and was president of the permanent board of the Western Yearly Meeting of the Friends church. He was a man of deep conscientiousness and broad sympathies, ever ready to offer a helping hand to his fellowmen. He was especially interested in helping young men to success. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 19, 1870, to Adaline H., daughter of Joel Parker of Wayne county, Ind., who died in 1900, leaving one child, Lynden Parker Hollowell; and (2) July 20, 1901, to Mary Isabella, daughter of Thomas R. Nordyke of New Vienna, O. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 15, 1921.

MALICK, Simon Peter, contractor and builder, was born in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1848, son of William and Hannah (Hileman) Malick, grandson of Peter Malick and great-grandson of Jacob Malick, who came from Germany and settled on the Susquehanna river in Northumberland county, where he resided until the time of the Wyoming massacre. William Malick, father of our subject, was one of the early contractors and builders of the section, entering that business at a time when it was necessary to hew the timber from the virgin forest. The son received his education in the district schools and as a youth learned the carpenter's trade under his father's direction. He was variously employed in surrounding towns until 1871, when he engaged in business independently at Sunbury. During 1873–78, however, he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at that place. He then resumed private contracting and building, and many of the more important buildings of Sunbury were erected by him. He established, in connection with his business, a planing mill which assumed large proportions, manufacturing lumber of every description, and which from 1912 was conducted under the firm style of Malick & Erdman, with Daniel R. Erdman, a son-in-law, as his partner. He was also an organizer and vice-president of the Sunbury Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and an organizer and director of the Sunbury Trust & Safe Deposit Co. He displayed a keen sense of civic duty, was interested in Democratic politics and served the borough of East Sunbury as a member of the council and as chief burgess. In religion he was a Lutheran. He was easily one of the foremost citizens of Sunbury and one of the most unassuming. His worth was recognized and he was respected and admired for what he was. He was married Nov. 20, 1870, to Julia, daughter of Jacob Bloom of Lower Augusta, Pa., and had three children: Bessie F., who was married to Robert M. Messimer; Emma H., who was the wife of Daniel R. Erdman; and Elmer V. Malick of Sunbury. He died at Danville, Pa., Nov. 22, 1920.

DAVIDSON, William L., judge, was born in Yalobusha county, Miss., Nov. 5, 1845, son of Asbury and Mary M. (Fly) Davidson. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a Methodist clergyman holding successive charges in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, and in 1845 he was a delegate to the historic general conference of his denomination in Louisville, which divided the Methodist church into two divisions. The son attended Gonzales College, and enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, serving in the engagements at Mansfield, Monett's Ferry, McNut's Hill, Marksville, Mansura and Yellow Bayou. After the war he studied at Stonewall Institute for a year, was admitted to the bar of Texas in 1871, and in that year began the practice of his profession as a partner of Maj. G. W. L. Fly, at Gonzales, Tex. He continued practice in Gonzales and other counties of the state until 1887, when he was appointed by Gov. Lawrence S. Ross (q.v.) assistant attorney general of Texas, and in 1889 he was reappointed by Gov. Poss. In 1891 Gov. James Stephen Hogg (q.v.) appointed him judge of the court of appeals, and by election and reëlection he served until 1921. As the judicial article of the state constitution was amended in 1892 to substitute for the court of appeals the court of criminal appeals, the work of Judge Davidson is found of record in the court of appeals' reports (volumes 23 to 29 inclusive), and the criminal appeals' reports (volumes 29 to 87 inclusive). Judge Davidson ranked high in a court of able colleagues, and his work aided in the establishment of sound precedent and high standards of practice in the Southwest. He was a member of the Southern Methodist church, the Masonic fraternity and the Democratic party. He was married Dec. 22, 1870, to Susan B., daughter of Dr. William H. Howard, a physician of Gonzales, Tex., and they had seven children: Katherine Howard, wife of Judge George W. Graves; Nellie D., wife of W. K. Clement; Susan A., wife of William C. Blanks; Duval A., a stockman; Frank R.; Thomas P.; and William H. Davidson, attorneys. Judge Davidson died at Austin, Tex., Jan. 25, 1921.

ARMSTRONG, Frank Hough, merchant, was born in Wayne county, O., July 27, 1853, son of William Blackburn and Phoebe (Hough) Armstrong and grandson of Andrew and Rachel (King) Armstrong. The Armstrongs, who were descended from patriot stock, were early settlers in Ohio, having moved there from Pennsylvania at the beginning of the 19th century. When Frank H. Armstrong was an infant, his parents removed to Mt. Vernon, Linn co., Ia., where his father conducted a store. There he received his preliminary education in the district schools, assisting on the farm during vacation periods. Later, he entered Cornell College in Mount Vernon, but left at the end of his junior year to begin business life, December, 1872, as a clerk in a retail dry goods store in Chicago. Eight months afterwards he obtained a position as traveling salesman with Reid, Murdoch & Fisher, wholesale grocers, with whom he was engaged during the ensuing seven years, showing at the outset those qualities of salesmanship which became coördinated in a merchant with unusual power and resources. At the beginning of 1882 he was given a profit-sharing interest in the business and assisted in its management. The firm was incorporated under the name of Reid, Murdoch & Co. in 1892, at which time Mr. Armstrong was made secretary. In 1909, upon the death of Thomas Murdoch he became vice-president and in April, 1914, he was elected president of the company, the firm name remaining unchanged. He guided the business through the period of the European war and displayed the capacities of a leader in difficult problems. The house of Reid, Murdoch & Co., wholesale grocers, importers and jobbers of foodstuffs, has its principal offices at the Clark Street Bridge, Chicago, Ill., and conducts a large business throughout the city and

in many parts of the United States. Mr. Armstrong was a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. and of the City National Bank of Evanston, Ill. In the grocery trade, he was looked upon as one of the greatest merchants of his time. In breadth of view, sagacity in planning and forcefulness in execution he was among the leaders in Chicago business affairs. In 1900 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., conferred upon him the honorary A.M. degree. His philanthropic activities were numerous and many charitable institutions looked upon him as their benefactor, educational and religious, as well as charitable, organizations benefiting to the extent of $115,000 in his will. Golf constituted his favorite recreation. In politics he was an independent and, in religion, a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the board of governing managers of the Evanston Hospital Association, a director of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, a trustee of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, a member of the board of directors, and formerly president, of the Evanston Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. He was a member also of the Sunday Evening Club (vice-president), the Chicago Association of Commerce (member of the senior council), the Commercial, the Cornell (president) and the Chicago clubs of Chicago and the Evanston Country, Glen View Golf and University clubs of Evanston. He was twice married (1) Oct. 16, 1879, to Jennie D., daughter of Albert P. White of Postville, Ia., and (2) Sept. 8, 1903, to Blanche, daughter of William X. C. Swingley of Chicago. He had one son by the first marriage, Horace White Armstrong, secretary of Reid, Murdoch & Co., and a son by the second union, John Armstrong. He died at Daytona, Fla., Jan. 28, 1920.

OULD, Robert, lawyer, was born in Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 31, 1820, son of Robert and Pauline (Gaither) Ould, and grandson of Henry and Jane (Pierce) Ould. His father, a native of London, was a teacher in Washington and Georgetown, after coming to the United States. He was graduated at Columbian College, Washington (now George Washington University), in 1837, and after deciding to make law his profession, studied under the preceptorship of Judge Beverly Tucker, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. at William and Mary College in 1842. Opening an office in Washington, he became known for his legal ability and eloquence, and was made district prosecuting attorney by Pres. Buchanan. One of his most famous cases, while serving in this capacity, was that of Daniel E. Sickles, in which one of the counsel for the defense was Edwin M. Stanton. Mr. Sickles, a member of congress from New York and, later, a general in the civil war, was the defendant in the trial for murder of Philip Barton Key, U. S. district attorney, for adultery committed by the latter, and was acquitted of guilt by the jury. At the outbreak of the civil war he cast his lot with Virginia, and was appointed by Jefferson Davis assistant secretary of war. In 1862 he was also made commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was with Gen. Lee at the final surrender at Appomattox, and tendered his parole to Gen. Grant, who declined to receive it on the ground that an agent for the exchange of prisoners was not, himself, subject to capture. However, Sec. of War Stanton did not accept the principle and the former adversary in the Sickles case caused his arrest and trial for treason, of which he was duly acquitted. Returning to Richmond, he formed a law partnership with Maj. Isaac Carrington, and the firm became one of the most important in the South. His last public appearance was in the court of appeals in Richmond, when he delivered a powerful oration upon its late president, Judge Moncure. A man of keen intellect, Mr. Ould was one of the greatest authorities upon international and military law of his day. He was a profound student of political science and belonged to the strict constructionist school of constitutional lawyers. In 1870 he became deeply interested in the study of theology and was well-known as a teacher of the Bible. He was twice married: (1) to Sarah Turpin, who was survived by four children: Sarah Ould, wife of George Donaldson; Mattie, wife of Oliver Schoolcraft; Robert and Jessie Bright Ould; (2) to Madge (Dorsey) Handy, by whom he had two children: Kate, and Madge Dorsey Ould, wife of William Francis Powers. He died in Richmond, Va., Dec. 18, 1881.

LAWRENCE, George Edwin, lawyer and jurist, was born at Weybridge, Vt., June 10, 1844, son of Edwin and Harriet (Yale) Lawrence and a descendant of John Lawrence, a native of the county of Suffolk, England, who emigrated to Watertown, Mass., in 1635, and settled at Groton, Mass., in 1662. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the line descends through their son Enoch and his wife Ruth Whitney; their son Daniel and his wife Sarah; their son Jeremiah and his wife Olive Wheeler; their son Jonathan and his wife Betsy Green, and their son Zimri Lawrence and his wife Asenath Sherman, who were the grandparents of George Edwin Lawrence. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1867 and at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School (Union University) the following year with the dgree of LL.B., having completed his law studies in the offices of Gov. John Wolcott Stewart (q.v.). He was admitted to the bar of Rutland county and subsequently to the bar of the supreme court of Vermont. He began independent practice at Rutland, Vt., in 1870 and during 1874–78 was the partner of Col. Charles H. Joyce in the firm of Joyce & Lawrence. Subsequently he was for several years associated with P. M. Meldon in the firm of Lawrence & Meldon and thereafter took into partnership his sons, Robert and Edwin, and Bert L. Stafford, the firm name then becoming Lawrence, Lawrence & Stafford. He eventually became the oldest practicing attorney in the state. Judge Lawrence attained a high position in the bar of Rutland county and of the state; he was regarded as a wise and safe counselor, a man of the highest integrity, an industrious and painstaking lawyer, of whom an eminent judge once said: "We always pay attention when Judge Lawrence argues a case before us; he is helpful and we can always rely upon him because he never attempts to mislead the court." These qualifications brought him a large and distinguished clientele and with his courteous, kindly and cordial nature, gave him a high standing in the community. He was municipal judge during 1874–78, declining this office for a longer period, and for the following two years served as state attorney, during which term he was chiefly instrumental in securing a conviction of the accused in the celebrated Phair trial, in which Phair was found guilty of murder in the first degree. He served again in that office during 1900–

02. In 1894 he was elected to the Vermont house of representatives on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Vermont State Bar Association, the Rutland County Bar Association (president), and the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1876, to Katherine C., daughter of William Phalen of Shrewsbury, Vt. They had three children: Robert Ashton, Edwin Winship and Katherine Lawrence. He died at Rutland, Vt., Apr. 9, 1921.

McCARTER, Thomas Nesbitt, lawyer, was born at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 31, 1824, son of Robert Harris and Eliza (Nesbitt) McCarter, and grandson of John McCarter, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to America in 1774, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and served in the revolutionary war. He was graduated B.A. at Princeton in 1842, and received the degree of M.A. in cursu in 1847. After studying in the law office of Martin Ryerson, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1845. From 1845 to 1853 he practiced in partnership with his preceptor; in 1862 he was elected to the New Jersey assembly, and in 1863–65 was reporter for the court of chancery. He was associated with Oscar Keen in the practice of law from 1868 to 1882, and subsequently with his sons, Robert H. and Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., and his son-in-law, Edwin B. Williamson, in the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, which continued until his death. He was counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., the Morris Canal and Banking Co., the East Jersey Water Co., and the New Jersey Zinc & Iron Co., and was a director of the Sussex Bank and the Sussex Railroad Co. Mr. McCarter was a trustee of Evelyn College, Princeton, and an honorary incorporator of the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pa. He was fellow of the American Geographical Society; vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and member of the Washington Association at Morristown, N. J., and the Princeton Club of New York. He was first president of the Citizens' Law and Order League of Newark, N. J., which he assisted in organizing. Mr. McCarter was a Democrat, but upon the issue of the prosecution of the war affiliated himself with the Republican party in 1864. He was one of the most prominent lawyers of New Jersey during his generation. He was married at Newton, N. J., Dec. 4, 1849, to Mary Louise, daughter of Uzal C. Haggerty, and had six children: Robert H.; Thomas N.; Uzal H.; Fanny A., wife of Charles S. Baylis; Jane Haggerty, wife of Edwin B. Williamson, and Eliza Nesbitt McCarter. He died at Newark, N. J., Jan. 11, 1901.

KNIGHT, Jesse, mining operator, was born near Nauvoo, Ill., Sept. 6, 1845, son of Newel and Lydia (Goldthwaite) Knight. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was in charge of the first fifty teams to cross the Missouri river at the beginning of the great Mormon exodus in 1846 and died before reaching his destination. Jesse Knight spent his early youth near Salt Lake City, and received his education in a school taught by his mother in her home. The family removed to Provo, Utah, in 1857, and there in 1861 the son entered the service of Benjamin Roberts, a pioneer, and later became a freighter on the frontier, carrying supplies to the new mining districts in Montana. Meanwhile, he served as a volunteer in the Black Hawk war. He operated a ranch near Payson, Utah, for a score of years, buying and selling cattle among his neighbors. During this time also he prospected the hills near Tintic and located many mining claims, including the Humbug, Uncle Sam, Beck Tunnel, Colorado, Iron Blossom and Dragon. In 1890 he settled at Provo, Utah, and thereafter brought arid land under irrigation both in Utah and Canada, and financed the building of homes, sugar factories and mills to make the land profitable. To the very last of his eventful career he took an active part in a great variety of business undertakings. He was president of the American-Columbian Corporation; Tintic Milling Co.; Carbonate Ely Copper Co.; Defender Mining and Milling Co.; Ely Amalgamated Copper Co.; Keno Mining and Milling Co.; Moss Copper Mining Co.; Utah Ore Sampling Co.; Central Utah Railroad Co.; Eureka Hill Railway Co.; Tintic Drain Tunnel Co.; Knight Trust & Savings Bank; Knight Woolen Mills Co.; Red Creek Coal Co.; Spring Canyon Coal Co.; Springville Mapleton Sugar Co.; Union Grain & Elevator Co.; Utah Ranching & Development Co.; Ellison Ranching Co.; Utah Valley Land & Water Co.; Knight Investment Co.; Springdell Resort Co.; and president also of thirty-seven mining companies. Politically he was a Democrat, who, though urged to become a candidate for governor, refused to do so because the platform did not contain a prohibition plank. Later he succeeded in getting prohibition in the platform, one of the first and greatest steps toward the final state law. He was elected a member of the Burgesses Corps in 1917. He was one of the great financial supporters of Brigham Young University, and of the Mormon Church and its welfare work. Mr. Knight was a man of kind heart, clear brain, clean life and ardent patriotism, who was devoted to the development of the West. He was married Jan. 18, 1869, to Amanda, daughter of John McEwan, of Salt Lake City, and had five children, viz.: Oscar Raymond; Jesse William; Amanda Inez, wife of Robert Eugene Allen; Jennie, wife of Willis Lester Mangum; and Iona, wife of Knight Starr Jordan. Mr. Knight died at Provo, Utah, Mar. 14, 1921.

BRADFORD, Andrew, printer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1686, son of William and Elizabeth (Soule or Sowles) Bradford. His father (1663–1752) probably came to America from Leicestershire, England, with William Penn and his company in 1682, and after residing in Philadelphia until 1693, removed to New York city and was immediately appointed "Royal Printer." The first issue from his press in New York was a circular letter from Gov. Fletcher dated "8th day of Juny (?), 1693," authorizing the collection of money to ransom certain residents of the city. In October, 1725, William Bradford established the New York "Gazette," a weekly, and the first newspaper printed in the colonies, and published it for fourteen years, after which it passed into the hands of James Parker. Andrew Bradford learned the printing trade from his father and for one year after attaining his majority was his father's partner. In 1712 he established a printing business in Philadelphia and for eleven years was the only printer in the colonies. In association with John Copson he began the publication of "The American Weekly Mercury," December 22, 1719, which was the first newspaper in Pennsylvania. Its purpose was "to encourage trade" and its price, ten shillings. On several occasions he aroused the ire of government officials for indiscreet remarks in the

"Mercury"; a series of contributions from Benjamin Franklin over the signature "Busybody" so offended the governor and council that they sent Bradford to prison. He was a member of the common council in 1727 and during 1728–32 was postmaster of Philadelphia. The postoffice was located in his store, "The Sign of the Bible," on Second street. Concerning this appointment Franklin wrote in his autobiography: "It was imagined that he had better opportunities for obtaining the news, and his paper was thought a better distributor of advertisements than mine, and therefore had many more, which was a profitable thing for him and a disadvantage to me, for though I did receive and send papers by the post, yet the public opinion was otherwise, for what I did send was by bribing the riders who took them privately, Bradford being unkind enough to forbid it, which occasioned some resentment on my part." Franklin when a journeyman printer boarded with Bradford during his first visit to Philadelphia in 1733. Although subsequently he was harshly criticized by Franklin, Bradford was held in high esteem and enjoyed the confidence of his contemporaries. He printed three or four almanacs annually and in 1741 published a periodical entitled "The American Magazine or Monthly View of the Political State of the British Colonies." After his death his newspaper was continued by his widow until 1746, when it was superseded by the "Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser," which Bradford's nephew William was publishing with marked success. He was twice married: (1) in 1712, to Priscilla Parker, and (2) in 1739, to Cornelia Smith, a relative of his father's second wife. He died without issue Nov. 24, 1742.

MORRISON, Alexander Francis, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 22, 1856, son of Archibald and Ellen (Hart) Morrison. He was graduated at the University of California in 1878 and at the Hastings School of Law, San Francisco, three years later, receiving the degree of LL.B. Following his admission to the bar, he began the practice of his profession with the firm of Cope & Boyd, and later formed an association with Thomas V. O'Brien under the firm name of O'Brien & Morrison. Subsequently, W. R. Daingerfield joined them. He withdrew from the firm in 1891 and formed a partnership with C. E. A. Foerster and when Mr. Foerster died in 1898 he entered into partnership with W. B. Cope, with whom he had been associated previously, the firm name of Morrison & Cope continuing until the latter's death in 1909. From 1910 until his death he was a member of the law firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck, with Peter Francis Dunne and William I. Brobeck. Mr. Morrison handled the legal affairs of some of the largest companies in the West for many years. He was preëminently a counsellor, in the sense that he strove by all just and amicable means to avoid litigation. In a number of cases, he was attorney for firms which became bitter rivals and when he felt he should be relieved and desired to withdraw as attorney, as he was friendly with both sides, he was asked by both to remain and settle their differences. Aside from his professional activities, he was a director in the Crocker Estate Co., the Crocker-Huffman Land & Water Co., the Crocker National Bank, the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co., the Matson Navigation Co., the Paraffine Paint Co., the National Ice & Cold Storage Co., the Moore Shipbuilding Co., the St. Francis Hotel Co. and the Honolulu, Paauhau & Hutchinson Sugar Plantations Co. He was prominent in economic, scientific and historical research, as well as in the law and his love for books expressed itself in the accumulation of a private library of 15,000 volumes. At the time of his death, he was the leader of a party of prominent citizens sent on a four-months' trip by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to better trade relations of that port with countries in the Far East. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the California State Bar Association, the San Francisco Bar Association (president), the University of California Alumni Association (president), the American Historical Association, the Pacific Coast Historical Society, the California Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Society, the National Geographic Society and the Pacific Union, the Bohemian, the University, the Chit Chat, the Commercial and the Press clubs of San Francisco. He was uncompromising in his defense of the right and possessed an unfailing sense of justice. He had the gift of leadership because he had the gift of service and was given places of trust because of his trustworthiness. He was married in 1893, to May B. Treat, daughter of George Treat, a California pioneer of San Francisco. He died in Singapore, Straits Settlements, Nov. 13, 1921.

WEBER, Henry Adam, chemist, was born at Clintonville, Franklin co., O., July 12, 1845, son of Frederick and Carolina (Tascher) Weber. His father was a native of Germany, who came to this country early in life and settled at Canton, O. He was educated in the public schools of Clintonville and in 1861 took a course of two years at Otterbein University. He went to Germany in 1863 to complete his education and was graduated at the Kaiserlautern Polytechnic School in 1866 and two years later at the University of Munich, where he studied under the celebrated chemist, Dr. Justus von Liebig. Upon his return to America he became an assistant chemist to the state geological survey and joined a party engaged in a survey of Ohio during 1869–74, after which he was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Illinois, a post he held till 1882. He also served meantime as official chemist to the Illinois board of health and the Illinois board of agriculture and made exhaustive researches relating to the pollution of the Illinois river. He attracted wide attention by his experiments in the cultivation of sorghum as a sugar producing plant, and obtained several patents for the manufacture of sugar by his process. He studied the nature of sorghum cane, noted the development and changes of the saccharine matter in the plant during its growth, ascertained the portion of the stalk richest in sugar, examined soils for their effect on the development of sugar in sorghum, and compared the different varieties of sorghum as sugar-producing plants. The experiments he made satisfied him that sugar could be produced from sorghum on a manufacturing scale and with commercial success. He was instrumental in establishing the new industry of sorghum-sugar manufacture on a large commercial scale throughout Illinois. The U. S. department of agriculture and several other states had also experimented with sorghum and found it a promising source of cane sugar, but the plant did not prove a favorable basis for sugar manufacture owing to the difficulty of

purifying the juice. The new industry failed to pass the experimental stage and the plants built in Illinois, Kansas and other states were used extensively for making syrup, made from the sweet juice, which did not yield a profitable quantity of sugar. In 1884 Prof. Weber joined the faculty of Ohio State University as a professor of agricultural chemistry and filled that chair until his death, officiating also as chief chemist of the Ohio dairy and food commission and as chemist to the state secretary of agriculture. He aided in framing many pure food laws for the state and was associated for six years with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, on a federal committee that formulated pure food standards. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and a member of the American Chemical Society; American Society of Microscopists; Ohio Academy of Science; Columbus (O.) Chemical Society, of which he was the first president; Ohio Association of Official Agricultural Chemists; and a delegate to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. For many years he contributed to the "Journal of the American Chemical Society." He was author of "Select Course in Qualitative Analysis," which passed through four editions (1875–91), and of many German lectures. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Ohio State University in 1879. He was married at Clintonville, O., Dec. 29, 1870, to Rosa Laurier, daughter of John Ober of Landau Palatina, Germany, and had two daughters: Henrietta Weber of Chicago and Hilda, wife of Theodore Crocker of Minneapolis, Minn. He died at Columbus, O., June 14, 1912.

STROBRIDGE, James Harvey, railroad contractor and banker, was born at Albany, Vt., Apr. 23, 1827, son of Phedrus and Margaret (Laird) Strobridge. He began his business career as a tracklayer on the Boston & Fitchburg railroad and subsequently was foreman in the construction department of the Vermont Central railroad at Northfield and of the grading and construction for the Worcester & Nashua railroad. Following the discovery of gold he went to California in 1849, and finding freighting to the mines a profitable undertaking, he engaged in it for some time, and also located claims at Placerville and Coon Hollow. In 1851, in association with his partner in freighting, E. M. Pitcher, he settled on the Rancho del Paso, on Dry Creek, where, for several years, he raised grain and conducted an hotel. For four years he was foreman of the construction of the Placer county canal at Dutch Flat. In 1863 he worked on the San Francisco & San Jose railroad, taking out Bernal Heights, the largest excavation in the state up to that time. In the following year he entered the employ of the Central Pacific railroad and of Charles Crocker & Co., grading and laying fifteen miles of track out of Sacramento. Thereafter he had charge, at Newcastle, of constructing the road which was being built eastward to connect with the Union Pacific. He was subsequently in charge of the entire construction program, having at one time 14,000 men under his direction, and remained with the Central Pacific until it was completed. He built the Southern Pacific railroad from Niles to Oakland, then from Marysville to Sesma, one hundred miles in all. He constructed the railways from Gilroy to Tres Pinos, from Gilroy to Pajaro, and from Lathrop to Tipton, in the San Joaquin valley. For twelve years he was president of the Pacific Improvement Co., in which capacity he personally supervised the building of the Southern Pacific railroad across Arizona and New Mexico into Texas, as far as Devil's river, in 1878, after which he stopped at Mojave and built the railroad to the Needles on the Colorado river. Subsequently he constructed the California & Oregon railroad over the Siskiyou mountains from Redding, Calif., to Ashland, Ore. From Tracy he built south for 200 miles on the west side of the San Joaquin river. He constructed the Oakland Mole for the Southern Pacific during 1880–81, and was also actively engaged in railroad building in Los Angeles county. Mr. Strobridge held the world's record for constructing ten miles of railroad in one day, the Central Pacific track between Elko and the eastern state line in northern Nevada being completed and ready for service in twenty-four hours. Near Hayward, in the Castro valley, where he made his home, he planted the largest pear orchard in California. From 1909 to 1912, he was president of the First National Bank of Hayward, and he was chairman of the advisory board of the Hayward branch of the Bank of Italy. He was trustee of the school board. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 6, 1860, to Hannah Maria Keating of Clonmel, Ireland; and (2) Aug. 26, 1896, to Margaret, daughter of George McLean of Scotland, and he had six adopted children: Julia, Samuel H., Nellie, Edward K., Emma May, and Carrie F. Strobridge. He died in Alameda county, Calif., July 27, 1921.

DE BACA, Ezequiel Cabeza, second governor of New Mexico (1917), was born at Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 1, 1864, son of Tomas Dolores Cabeza and Estefanita (Delgado) de Baca; grandson of Juan Antonio Cabeza de Baca and Josefa Gallegos; great-grandson of Luis Maria Cabeza de Vaca, who held the office of alcalde, and was the recipient of land, early in the nineteenth century, known as the Las Vegas grant. It is generally accepted that his family were descended from Alvar Nurnez Cabeza de Vaca (de Baca), a member of the Narvaez expedition which was wrecked on the coast of Florida in 1527. The father of the governor was a member of the territorial assembly of New Mexico. Ezequiel Cabeza de Baca attended Las Vegas College in 1878–82, and as a youth was a teacher in the district schools for two terms, a mercantile and railway mail clerk, deputy county clerk and deputy assessor. Meanwhile he became a factor in Democratic politics, and was delegate to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, in 1900. Four years later he was one of three organizers and incorporators of the Martinez Publishing Co. of Las Vegas, publishers of "La Voz Del Pueblo," a Spanish newspaper and was its business manager. In 1911 he was elected lieutenant governor of New Mexico, his term expiring Dec. 31, 1916, and in November, 1916, was unanimously elected governor. He took the oath of office on Jan. 1, 1917, during a serious illness which proved fatal six weeks later. He was also president of the board of directors of the New Mexico Asylum for the Insane during 1912–16. He was married at Pena Blanca, N. M., Dec. 14, 1889, to Margarita C., daughter of Amado C. de Baca of Albuquerque, N. M., and had nine children: Adolfo, Margarita, Horacio, Celia, Hortencia, Alfonso, Natalia, Adelina and Alicia. He died at Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 18, 1917.

PUTNAM, William Le Barron, jurist, was born at Bath, Me., May 26, 1835, son of Israel and Sarah Emery (Frost) Putnam. The earliest pa-

ternal American ancestor was John Putnam, who came from Ashton Abbotts, England, about 1634, and settled at Salem Village, now Danvers, Mass. From John and his wife Priscilla (Gould), the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Hutchinson; their son Benjamin and his first wife Hannah (or Elizabeth) Putnam; their son Tarrant and his wife Elizabeth Bacon; their son Tarrant and his wife Priscilla Baker, and their son Israel Putnam and his wife Hannah Le Barron, who were the grandparents of the jurist. His father was a physician and for several terms mayor of Bath, Me. The son was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1855, and was associated for a time with Bath newspapers. After studying law in the office of Bronson & Sewall, Bath, Me., he was admitted to the bar in 1858, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Portland, Me., in partnership with Sen. George Evans until the latter's death in 1867. Mr. Putnam was a member of the common council of Portland in 1860–61 and the board of aldermen in 1862, and was mayor of that city during 1869–70. In his professional practice he specialized in corporation law and became a recognized authority on this subject. He also rendered eminent service in the field of international law and diplomacy during several historical crises. In 1887 Pres. Cleveland appointed Mr. Putnam, Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, and James B. Angell, commissioners to adjust the Canadian fisheries difficulty with Great Britain, and in 1896 Pres. Cleveland appointed him to represent the United States on the Behring sea commission which sat during 1896–98. In both of these appointments he served with distinguished ability. Upon the creation of the circuit court of appeals he was appointed by Pres. Harrison judge of the court, and served in this capacity from 1892 to 1917, when impaired health necessitated his resignation. He was associated with Bowdoin College as overseer, 1868–84 and trustee, 1884–1918; and with Maine General Hospital as incorporator in 1869, and president of the corporation, 1881–1918. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations. Judge Putnam was a man of powerful physique, forceful personality, tireless industry and strong grasp of legal, business and international affairs. He was married May 29, 1862, to Octavia Bowman, daughter of Nathaniel Robinson of Augusta, Me. He died without issue at Portland, Me., Feb. 5, 1918.

MORSE, Harmon Northrop, chemist, was born at Cambridge, Vt., Oct. 15, 1848, son of Harmon and Elizabeth Murray (Buck) Morse, and a descendant of John Morse, who came from England in 1639 and settled at New Haven, Conn. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1873 and at the University of Göttingen, Germany, in 1875, with the Ph.D. degree. He was assistant in chemistry at Amherst for one year, and when Johns Hopkins University opened its doors in 1876, he went to that institution as associate professor of chemistry. In 1891 he was made professor of analytical chemistry and adjunct director of the chemical laboratory, and in 1908 professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory, in which positions he remained until his death. In recognition of his achievements in the general field of chemistry, Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary LL.D. degree in 1915, and in the following year the Turin (Italy) Academy of Science awarded him the Avogado medal. They included new and improved methods of analyses and were described in articles published in the "American Chemical Journal." The most important of these are "The Determination of Barium as Chromate" (1880); "The Determination of Chromium in Chrome Iron Ore" (1882); "The Determination of the Value of Zinc Dust" (1885); "A Method for the Determination of Nitric Acid" (1886); "A Method for the Determination of Butter in Milk" (1887); "A Method for the Separation and Determination of Boric Acid" (1888); "A New Electric Method for the Combustion of Organic Compounds" (1905), and "An Electric Method for the Simultaneous Determination of Hydrogen, Carbon and Sulphur" (1906); also a series of determinations of atomic weights, as "A Determination of the Atomic Weight of Cadmium" (1892); "A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Zinc" (1898), and "A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Cadmium" (1898). In connection with his researches he devised new forms of apparatus such as a device for reading gas volumes over water; an apparatus for the determination of the equivalents of metals; instruments for the gradation and calibration of liquid measuring apparatus; a new electric furnace and various electric heating appliances for laboratory use. While most of his earlier researches were on inorganic chemistry, nevertheless he made some important contributions to organic chemistry as shown by his paper on "Acetylamidophenols by Glacial Acetic Acid and Tin" (1877). After 1901 he devoted more attention to physical chemistry, and his papers on osmotic pressures were conspicuous. These include "The Preparation of Osmotic Membranes by Electrolysis" (1901); "New Osmotic Membranes Prepared by the Electrolytic Process" (1902); "The Osmotic Pressure and Freezing Points of Solutions of Cane Sugar" (1905); "The Osmotic Pressure and the Depression of the Freezing Points of Solutions of Glucose" Part I (1906), Part II (1907), and "The Relation of Osmotic Pressure to Temperature," of which six parts have been published. He was the author in book form of "Exercises in Quantitative Chemistry" (1905). He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Utrecht (Holland) Society of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the Research Association of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Politically he was a Republican. Prof. Morse was married: (1) Dec. 13, 1876, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of John Brooks, a merchant of Montpelier, Vt.; she died in 1887, leaving three children: Robert Brooks, Edmund H., and Elizabeth Morse. He was married (2) Dec. 24, 1890, to Elizabeth Dennis, daughter of Mary Clarke of Portland, Me. He died at his summer home at Chebeague Island, Me., Sept. 8, 1920.

JAYNE, Henry La Barre, lawyer and political economist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1857, son of David and Hannah (Fort) Jayne. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Jayne, who came from England in 1678 and settled at Setauket, L. I. His wife was Anne Briggs and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Anna Sterling; their son William and his wife Tabite Norton, and their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary de Witt, who were the grandparents of Henry La Barre Jayne. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, winning a prize for Greek composition. He studied law

in Philadelphia under George Washington Biddle, was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1881, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1896. After taking a course in political economy and civil law at the University of Leipzig in 1882–83, he began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in partnership with Arthur Biddle, son of his preceptor. In 1891 his firm merged with that of George W. Biddle. It became Biddle & Ward of Philadelphia and New York, and in 1905 Biddle, Paul & Jayne, upon the admission of J. Rodman Paul as a partner. Before the European war Mr. Jayne represented most of the admiralty and shipping interests in Pennsylvania and was counsel for the International Mercantile Marine Co., the Hamburg-American Line, and the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. The New York branch of the firm, in addition to its large admiralty practice, was counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in New York. With the division of the business in 1910, when the younger members of the firm took over the New York clientele, Mr. Jayne remained in Philadelphia, devoting his practice largely to insurance law. He was counsel for the Northwestern Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, the Franklin Fire Insurance Co. and the United Security Co. In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Jayne had many intellectual, cultural and charitable interests, the breadth of which was reflected in the number and character of organizations with which he was affiliated. He was a member of the American, the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia bar associations; the American University Extension Society (president); the American Philosophical Society of which he was treasurer; the National Institute of Social Sciences; the Browning Society; the Academy of Music; the Drama League of Philadelphia (president and one of the founders); Plays and Players (treasurer); and the Charitable Organization of Philadelphia (president). He was director for thirty years of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and also directed the Edwin Forrest Home for Actors and Actresses, and the Prosser Home for Retired Music Teachers. He was also a member of the City, Contemporary (treasurer and president), Manufacturers', Musical Arts, Rittenhouse and University clubs of Philadelphia. In his political affiliations he became a Democrat in 1884. He was married May 23, 1893, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Matthews of Boston, Mass., and died without issue in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1920.

WILLIAMS, Lawrence, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23, 1859, son of Simeon B. and Cornelia (Johnston) Williams, and a descendant of John Williams, who emigrated from Newbury, England, and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1633. The line from John Williams is through his son Joseph and the latter's wife Mary Fuller; their son John and his wife Mary Knowlton; their son Joseph and his wife Eunice Wheeler; their son Joseph and his wife Abigail Coit; and their son William Coit Williams and his wife Nancy Breed, who were the grandparents of Lawrence Williams. He was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University in 1882 and the following year began his business career in Chicago, in association with his father, a dealer in real estate. During 1891–96 he was general manager of the Gladstone Co., and in the latter year took part in the organization of the Oliver Typewriter Co., of which he was the first secretary and treasurer. In 1898 he became vice-president of the company, and in 1900 president, a position he held until his death. The success of the business over which he presided for twenty years was due in great measure to his foresight, capacity and sound judgment, which carried the organization through the changing and often anxious periods of growth and development to the high place which it attained in the typewriter industry. At the time of his death the company's factory at Woodstock, Ill., contained five acres of floor space, furnished employment to 1,700 hands, and had built more than 900,000 typewriters, in nine different models. Much credit for his success was due to his faculty of inspiring in those associated with him the confidence, loyalty and energetic service that made for progress throughout the whole organization. During 1915–20, Mr. Williams was a member of the advisory board of Yale University. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, the Chicago Club, the University Club of Chicago, the Saddle and Cycle, the Onwentsia, the Yale and Graduates' clubs of New Haven, and the Yale Club of New York. He was married in New York city, Sept. 20, 1883, to Adele Holbrook, daughter of Nathan M. Wheeler, and had four children: Cornelia, wife of George A. Ranney; Dorothy; Lawrence, Jr.; and Wheeler Williams. He died in Lake Forest, Ill., July 16, 1920.

WEAKLEY, Samuel Davies, jurist, was born in Somerville, Morgan co., Ala., July 16, 1860, son of John Bedford and Mary Emily (Rice) Weakley. He received his early education at a preparatory school for boys and was graduated at the State Normal College at Florence, Ala., in 1879. After teaching school for a brief season, he studied law in the offices of Judge W. J. Wood and Judge R. T. Simpson, and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty years old. For the next seven years he lived in Memphis, Tenn., and developed a most successful business, holding for four years the position of assistant attorney-general of Shelby county, Tenn. In 1887 he moved to Birmingham, Ala., where he became a member of the law firm of Gregg & Weakley, and two years later, in association with Hon. E. H. Cabaniss, established the firm of Cabaniss & Weakley, which for the next seventeen years was known as one of the ablest in the state. In 1889–90 he served as city attorney of Birmingham and in this connection completed the code of city ordinances. On the death of Chief Justice Thomas N. McClellan in 1906 he was appointed by Gov. Jelks to fill out the unexpired term, after which he returned in the following November to general practice of the law at Birmingham in association with his brother, John B. Weakley, under the firm name of S. D. & J. B. Weakley. In 1907 the state of Alabama retained him in the great railway rate cases, which he carried through all the courts to the supreme court of the United States, until February, 1914, when a settlement was finally reached by which the demands of the state as to rate reductions were granted by the five railroads involved. During 1881–83 he served as second lieutenant of the Porter guards of Tenn.; in 1888–90 was captain of the Birmingham rifles, company K, 2nd regiment, Alabama state troops, and was on duty with his company on the occasion of the shooting at the Jefferson county jail, growing out of what is known as the Hawes riot. Chief Justice Weakley was long active in opposition to the liquor

traffic in Alabama. He was the author of the first state-wide prohibition bill in 1907, besides the Carmichael and Fuller prohibition law and the enforcement bill, enacted at an extra session in 1909. These laws elicited application to him from many of the southern states to prepare for them similar laws, suited to their local conditions. In this connection he prepared a brief adopted by the attorneys-general of fifteen states and it was filed in a case involving the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law. He also wrote the proposed prohibition amendment, which was defeated in 1909 and made nearly a hundred speeches in favor of its adoption, thirteen of which were in joint debate. He gave to the prohibition movement at its start, a clearness of statement and a significance which had not been given by any other. In 1904 he was a delegate to the congress of lawyers and jurists which was held at the Louisiana purchase exposition in St. Louis, Mo. He was also a member of the American Bar Association, the Alabama State Bar Association, and the Southern and Country clubs of Birmingham. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. He was married Feb. 27, 1884, to Ellen, daughter of Dr. Thomas N. Anglin of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Weakley died in November, 1919, leaving two children: Eula Josephine, wife of Nathaniel E. Cross, and Louise P. Weakley. He died at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 14, 1921.

DUDLEY, Plimmon Henry, engineer, was born at Freedom, Portage co., O., May 21, 1843, son of Charles and Sarah (Leete) Dudley, and a descendant of William Dudley, one of the founders of Guilford, Conn., who emigrated from England in 1650. As a student at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, Hiram, O., he specialized in civil and metallurgical engineering. In 1865 he began his professional career as an engineer on the Atlantic & Great Western railroad and in 1866 became city engineer of Akron, O. He was chief engineer of the Valley railroad of Ohio during 1872–76 and was engaged in making track tests for the Eastern Railroad Association during 1876–78. He became affiliated with the New York Central & Hudson River railroad in 1880 and continued in its service until his death, being made consulting engineer on rails, tires and structural steel in 1910. During this long period he instituted numerous reforms in roadbed construction and steel rail manufacture which made railway travel safer and better and gave Dr. Dudley a conspicuous place in American railroad history. Early in his career he specialized in roadbed construction and improvement and in 1874 invented an instrument called the recording dynamometer, for measuring the cross bar pull of locomotives or the resistance of trains. Installed in a specially built car the device records on a continuous moving strip of paper the varying tractive power of the locomotive as influenced by the character of the roadbed and track, the degrees of variation being communicated by means of connecting rods, from a cross-bar attached to the trucks, to the dynamometer itself, where mechanically and electrically operated arms projecting over the paper and having glass pens at their ends, registered in ink lines the amount of power developed. With this machine Dr. Dudley demonstrated that the required locomotive power is less on smooth, new rails than on old, worn ones. Thus he was led to begin an investigation of railroad rails and tracks and in 1880 he invented a track indicator (patented in 1887) with which to measure undulations and misalignment in rails. The track indicator also recorded its findings on a moving continuous strip of paper, the low points and misalignments in the tracks being detected by an extra axle and wheels which were under spring pressure and so arranged that the most minute rail variations would be transmitted to the recording pens which in turn charted on the paper the percentages of tangent and curve and summed up the undulations in feet and inches. To the machine was attached a "low-point marker" which automatically discharged paint at low points in the track, as the car passed over it, thus indicating to section crews the places where rail variations must be corrected. With this machine and others which he invented later, mounted in a special car which also contained living quarters, Dr. Dudley and his wife traveled over most of the great railroads of the country testing and reporting upon tracks. He designed a five-inch eighty-pound rail larger and heavier than anything previously used, which was first laid in July, 1884, for the New York Central. Railroad authorities agree that this was Dr. Dudley's greatest contribution to transportation, for it marked the beginning of a revolution in the character of railroad rolling stock. By adding twenty-three per cent. to the weight of the rail he had increased its girder strength sixty-six per cent. The superiority of the heavier rail at once became apparent and it was adopted by the leading railroads of the country. With stronger tracks came larger and more powerful locomotives, heavier cars and greater speed, ease and safety in travel. In 1892 he introduced his six-inch, one hundred-pound rail which gave still greater strength and safety to tracks. Still later he designed the seven-inch, one hundred and twenty-pound rail which is fast coming into general use. In 1897 he had patented the stremmatograph, an instrument for measuring the unit fiber strains in rails under moving locomotives and cars. It was capable of recording rail movements as slight as 1/25000 of an inch and from investigations with it in 1902, he was able to formulate laws of distribution of strains in rails and a series of principles involving the theory and practice of railroads in reference to conjoint action of locomotives, rolling stock and permanent way. Beginning in 1897 he undertook to improve the quality of rail steel for the purpose of reducing or eliminating the flaws which, under the stress of heavy trains and the effects of winter weather, resulted in several hundred accidents yearly. During 1902–15 there were 3,345 accidents on American roads from that cause. By his long and patient investigation into the subject Dr. Dudley succeeded in developing rail steel of such strength that it reduced the proportion of rail "failures" on the New York Central from one in 600 rails to one in 142,000 rails and the specifications for its manufacture have become the standard specifications for most American railroads. During the later years of his life all designs for rolling stock for the New York Central were submitted to him for examination as to whether they met the necessary conditions of wheel load distribution as developed by his studies. Dr. Dudley also made an extensive study of woods and made the first announcement in 1884 that fungi were the cause of decay in wood. Dr. Dudley was a delegate to the international railway congresses in London (1895), Paris (1900), Washington, D. C. (1905) and Berne

(1910). The Franklin Institute awarded him the Elliott Cresson gold medal in 1877 for inventing the dynamometer. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the International Association of Testing Materials, the New York Microscopical Society, and the American Forestry Association. He received the Ph.D. degree from Hiram College, Ohio, in 1898. He was married Dec. 12, 1871, to Lucy May, daughter of Hiram V. Bronson of Peninsula, O. and died without issue in New York city, Feb. 25, 1924.

REED, John [Silas], author, war correspondent, crusader, was born at Portland, Ore., Oct. 22, 1887, son of Charles Jerome and Margaret (Green) Reed. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Reed, who came from Cornwall, England, in 1660, settling first in Providence, R. I., and subsequently in Norwalk, Conn. He was married to Ann, widow of Francis Derby, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Elizabeth Tuttle; their son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth Kellogg; their son Abraham and his wife Hannah Bell; their son Kitchell and his wife Mary Doty; their son Ezra and his wife Suzanna Mathews, and their son Silas Walker Reed and his wife Euphemia L. Holmes, who were the grandparents of John Reed. John Reed (1) was one of Cromwell's officers; Kitchell Reed (5) served in the revolutionary war and became one of the pioneers of northern New York, and Charles J. Reed, father of the author, was U. S. marshal for the district of Oregon, and was known as a student, a collector of books and pictures and a man of brilliant intellect. John Reed was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1910. While there he became a member of the Cosmopolitan Club and his internationalistic point of view developed more rapidly as a result. He was editor of papers both in preparatory school and at Harvard, and during 1911–13 was a member of the staff of the "American Magazine." While in New York city he did much free-lance writing, contributing stories and poems to a number of periodicals and at the same time conducting inquiries into tenement house life and the night police courts. Subsequently he lived in Italy and studied the labor movement of that country. He was correspondent with Villa's army for four months during 1913, contributing the most graphic account of events below the Rio Grande to the "Metropolitan Magazine" and the New York "World." From Mexico he went to Colorado, where he saw and described the labor war then raging with such violence in the mining districts. He was one of the first American war correspondents in Europe at the outbreak of the war in 1914, corresponding for the "Metropolitan" and the "World," but his intense hatred of organized conflict virtually disqualified him as a writer for these periodicals and he was obliged to surrender the work. Subsequently he became a member of the board of directors and an editor of "The Masses" of New York city, which sent him as correspondent to Russia upon news of the Czar's overthrow. Meanwhile, having become an avowed radical in all things, he gained the confidence of Nicolai Lenin, the latter appointing him bolshevist consul to the port of New York, and when he joined the American Socialist party in 1919, at the time of the schism in that organization at the Chicago convention, he allied himself with the "left wing" and later played a conspicuous part in organizing the Communist labor party. As an editor of "The Masses" he was indicted by a federal grand jury and when the editors were prosecuted for sedition, he returned from Russia to face a second jury which disagreed as the first had done—the initial trial having occurred while he was abroad. For his work in organizing the Communist Labor party he was indicted by an Illinois grand jury but he died in Russia before he could return and stand trial. While making an effort to reach the United States he was thrust into a Finnish prison, and upon his return to Russia for the last time, he contracted fever while attending the Congress of Oriental Peoples at Baku, died of typhus in Moscow and was buried in the famous Red Square beneath the walls of the Kremlin. In honor of John Reed the Russian revolutionary government erected a monument which was unveiled July 4, 1921. He was the author of "Sangar" (1912); "The Day in Bohemia" (1912); "Insurgent Mexico" (1914); "The War in Eastern Europe" (1916); "Tamburlaine and Other Poems" (1917); "Ten Days That Shook the World" (1919); and "Red Russia" and "Kornilov to Brest-Litovsk," the last two of which were incomplete. He wrote also many short stories and plays. He produced "The Pageant of the Paterson Strike" in New York in 1913, and was a founder of the Provincetown Players, which produced many of his dramatic efforts, among them "Moondown," "Enter Dibble," "Constancy," "Freedom," "The Eternal Quadrangle," and "The Peace that Passeth Understanding." He also took a part in "The Game," a play written by his wife. He was a member of the Authors' League of America, the American Pageant Association and the Harvard Club of New York. In his devotion to his ideals he was sincere, courageous, fearless and daring. He keenly appreciated music and art, and had a generous, lovable, magnetic and vivid personality. He was married in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1916, to Anne, daughter of Hugh J. Mohan, a writer and lecturer of Ireland; she is known by her pen name, Louise Bryant. He died in Moscow, Russia, Oct. 17, 1920.

CURTIS, George Martin, manufacturer and financier, was born at Oxford, Chenango co., N. Y., Apr. 1, 1844, son of John Symonds and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Curtis and a descendant of Samuel Curtis who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1720. In 1856 the family migrated to Ogle county, Ill., settling on a farm near Rochelle. The son received his education in public schools and at Mount Morris (Ill.) Seminary. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1863, clerked in a Rochelle store for the subsequent two years, and in 1865 engaged in the coal business at Cortland, Ill. In the meantime his brother, Charles F. Curtis, had settled at Clinton, Ia., and in 1866 established a sash and door business, destined to become the foundation of the great Curtis interests. He joined his brother in 1867, purchased an interest in the business, which was then called G. M. Curtis & Bro., and took charge of the office affairs, also finding some time for duties as a traveling salesman and often selling the entire product of the plant himself. From this firm there developed, in a comparatively short period, branch factories and companies by means of which Mr. Curtis and his associates came in time to dominate the sash and door market east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Curtis's uncle, J. E. Carpenter, joined

the firm in 1868, and in 1881 it was incorporated as Curtis Bros. & Co., with Mr. Carpenter as president, C. F. Curtis as vice-president, and G. M. Curtis as secretary and treasurer. In that year the firm acquired its first branch factory at Wausau, Wis., which was operated under the name of the Curtis & Yale Co. Then, in 1892, at Minneapolis, Minn., they organized the Adams-Horr Co., which became the Curtis-Yale-Howard Co. in 1913, and is now conducted as the Curtis-Yale-Holland Co. In that year also (1892) there was founded the firm of Curtis & Vandenburg of Lincoln, Neb., the name later being altered to the Curtis, Towle & Paine Co. Only five years elapsed and a fifth factory was taken over at Sioux City, Ia., and conducted as the Curtis Sash & Door Co. The process of consolidation was continued in 1901 with the organization at Oklahoma City, Okla., of the Curtis & Gartside Co., now known as the Curtis & Bentley Co., and a warehouse at Detroit, Mich., was added to the Curtis holdings in 1910, and several years afterwards taken over by the Curtis Door & Sash Co. of Chicago, Ill., which latter firm had been founded in 1912. In 1919, however, a separate firm was organized to manage the Detroit warehouse, taking the name of the Curtis Detroit Co., and in that year also the Curtis Dayton Co. of Dayton, O., was founded but discontinued two years afterwards. Besides the plants operated at the above-named cities, a ninth was taken over at Topeka, Kans., in 1916, and conducted by the Curtis, Towle & Paine Co. By 1911, the Curtis Lumber & Millwork Co. of Clinton, Ia., was incorporated and later the Curtis Companies, Inc., was formed as the holding company of the various operating concerns held by the members of the Curtis families. Mr. George M. Curtis was chairman of the board of directors of this corporation until his death, at which time the subsidiaries were employing 1,500 people and producing a yearly output of from 6,000 to 7,000 window sashes and 3,000 to 4,000 doors. Mr. Curtis was also vice-president of the City National Bank of Clinton, and a director of the First National Bank of Dewitt, Ia. Despite his extensive business interests he devoted considerable time to local and national politics. He was a director of the local school district, a member of the Iowa house of representatives, a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1892, 1896 and 1900 and a member of the 54th and 55th national congresses, declining a renomination in 1898. In the lower house he was a member of the committee on the District of Columbia. He received the 33rd degree in Masonry and was affiliated with the Presbyterian church. An unflinching determination to accomplish what he set out to do, was his dominating characteristic. Mr. Curtis was married at Clinton, Ia., Sept. 4, 1872, to Ettie, daughter of William Lewis of Penn Yan, N. Y., and they had two sons: George Lewis and Eugene Judson Curtis, president and secretary respectively, of the Curtis Companies, Inc. He died in Clinton, Ia., Feb. 9, 1921.

McRAE, Floyd Willcox, physician and surgeon, was born in Telfair county, Ga., Dec. 6, 1861, son of Murdoch Hugh and Elizabeth T. (Willcox) McRae. He attended the Robert E. Lee Institute, Thomasville, Ga., and was graduated at the Atlanta (Ga.) College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885 with the degree of M.D. After practicing his profession in Atlanta for two years he resumed his studies at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School (1887–90) and subsequently in Europe. In Atlanta he acquired an extensive practice and was reputed to be one of the leading physicians of the South. He was the first physician in Atlanta to operate for appendicitis and throughout his career he was said to have no superior in the performance of that operation. He was surgeon to Grady Hospital in Atlanta, demonstrator of anatomy in the Atlanta Medical College during 1885–93, professor of physiology and clinical surgery and, later, professor of gastro-intestinal, rectal and clinical surgery in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, and, after 1893, professor of physiology in the Southern Dental College, Atlanta. He was surgeon and medical inspector of Georgia state troops, and during the European war he was state chairman of the medical section, council of national defense, spending a large part of his time in Washington, and in organizing the physicians of Georgia. Among his valuable contributions to medical science was the original method of continuous drainage of the bladder, following external urethrotomy. He was author of a number of technical works, including "Organic Stricture of the Male Urethra," "Treatment of Chronic Stricture of Male Uretha by Combining Internal and External Urethrotomy, with Perineal Drainage," "Appendicitis, with Report of Cases," "Appendicitis, a Brief Review of Personal Cases," "Stone in Bladder, With Report of Cases," "Hernia of the Diaphragm," and many others, including a chapter on "Gun Shot Wounds of Abdomen" in "Kelly and Noble's Surgery." In 1899 he delivered an address on surgery before the American Medical Association, of which he was a member, serving as secretary of the section on surgery and anatomy, and as vice-president. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; and member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association (president); Medical Society of Georgia (president), and the Atlanta Society of Medicine (president); also the Capital City and Piedmont Driving clubs (Atlanta), and held the 32nd degree in Masonry. He had served as secretary and president of the Atlanta board of health. Dr. McRae possessed rare skill as a surgeon, and a sincere love of his profession and sympathetic interest in his patients. He was married Mar. 1, 1888, to Fannie Forrest, daughter of John Collier, a jurist of Atlanta, Ga.; she survived him. He had three children: Floyd Willcox, Jr., Kenneth Collier and John Collier McRae. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1921.

FLATT, Cornelius Judson, educator, was born at Monroe, Pa., Mar. 22, 1829, son of Anson and Lucy Flatt. He began the study of medicine in the office of a local physician, but preferring the profession of teaching to that of practicing medicine, entered the New York State Normal School at Albany, then just established, and was graduated in 1847. He took a course at Genesee Wesleyan College, and after being graduated in 1849, migrated to the Pacific coast during the gold discovery excitement of that year. He engaged in mining operations in the vicinity of San Francisco until 1857, when he established at Benicia, Calif., the Benicia Collegiate Institute, later incorporated as Benicia College, of which he became president. During the eleven years that he was at the head of the institution it enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and gained an excellent reputation throughout the Pacific coast country. In January, 1868, the college was purchased by a mission representing the Protestant Episco-

pal church and its name was changed to the Missionary College of St. Augustine, which was discontinued as a college two years later. Upon disposing of the college in 1868, Mr. Flatt entered the lumber business at San Francisco. When the Branch State Normal School was created by the legislature to be located in Los Angeles, in 1882, he was appointed vice-principal and sent to organize it. He was its vice-principal and professor of mathematics for nine years and was largely responsible for its success as an educational institution. His last years were devoted to raising oranges and lemons in southern California. The cordiality of his impulses, the readiness of his sympathy and the charm of his personality, were such as to induce the friendship and regard of the student body and faculty. He was married Aug. 23, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Adrian Verhave, a physician of Oakland, Calif. He died at Covina, Calif., Mar. 26, 1920.

LEIX, Frederick, roentgenologist, was born at Württemberg, Germany, Nov. 7, 1865, son of Frederick and Rosa Leix. Coming to the United States at the age of sixteen, he was graduated at the California Medical College in 1905 with the degree M.D., and took post-graduate studies in the County Hospital of San Francisco (1905–06) and the medical department of the University of Vienna (1912–13). He began the general practice of medicine in San Francisco, but removed to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1913. Early in his career he became interested in the Roentgen ray and established a laboratory in Los Angeles equipped with X-ray apparatus. As the new science developed he devoted considerable attention to the therapeutic branch of his work. He was an experienced diagnostician and a man of remarkable energy and vitality. He was a member of the American Association of Roentgenologists, American Medical Association, California State Medical Society, Southern California Medical Society, Los Angeles County Medical Association, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32nd degree. In 1891 he was commissioned captain of the Arizona territorial militia. Travel and automobiling were his chief recreations. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Lutheran church. He was interested in life in all its phases and possessed the rare faculty of communicating his interests to others. He was married Sept. 20, 1906, to Frances, daughter of Alexander Bryant, of San Francisco, a physician, and had one child: Frederick Leix, Jr. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 14, 1921.

WOOD, Henry, author, was born at Barre, Vt., Jan. 16, 1834, son of Stillman W. and Harriet (Clark) Wood. He was educated at Barre Academy, and later attended a commercial college in Boston, where he was graduated in 1854. He began his business career at Cedar Rapids, Ia., but subsequently went to Chicago where larger opportunities awaited him. Through his unusual ability, energy and industry he gained a competence in a few years, but apparently sacrificed his health in so doing. He retired from active business in 1872 and traveled abroad for a year, trying various remedies without satisfactory result until, becoming interested in mental and spiritual healing, he not only restored himself to health but brought similar benefit to a vast number of others. During the remainder of his life he devoted himself to conducting a wide correspondence, contributing frequently to periodicals, and writing a number of books. His process of reasoning and the development of this thought are narrated in his "Ideal Suggestion through Mental Photography" (1893). This book, the most important of his writings, is a study of the laws of mental healing, and embodies them in a restorative system formulated and arranged for home and private use. It is a pioneer publication in the field of literature relating to the system of mental healing akin to the so-called Emmanuel movement. His other volumes include: "Edward Burton" (1890); "God's Image in Man" (1892); "The Political Economy of Humanism" (1894); "Studies in the Thought World" (1896); "Victor Serenus" (1898); "Symphony of Life" (1901); "The New Thought Simplified" (1903); "Life More Abundant" (1905) and "The New Old Healing" (1908). Previous to these mental healing works Mr. Wood had written a book, "Natural Law in the Business World" (1887). "Ideal Suggestion through Mental Photography" is now in its fifteenth edition, and was years ago translated into Chinese. B. O. Flower in "The Arena" wrote of it: "Henry Wood is the Emerson of the new metaphysical thought. I know of no American essayist today who clothes his ideas in such a wealth of rhetorical expression, and who is never verbose." The help he brought to multitudes, mental, physical and spiritual, has been attested by countless testimonials, and his healing mission for which he never accepted a fee, even devoting to benevolence much of his income from his book royalties, lives after him through his writings and his memory. He was married Oct. 10, 1860, to Margaret Osborne, daughter of Elihu Baker of Iowa City, Ia., who survived him. He died in Brookline, Mass., Mar. 28, 1909.

SMITH, Charles A., governor of South Carolina, was born in Hertford county, N. C., Jan. 22, 1861, son of Joseph and Eva Smith. He received his preliminary education at the public schools of his native county, and was graduated at Wake Forest College in 1882. He became actively connected with the Charles A. Smith Co. of Timmonsville, and the Smith-Williams Co. of Lake City, both of which were general mercantile stores, and was also prominent in banking circles. He was president of the Citizens' Bank of Timmonsville, the Bank of Lynchburg, S. C., and the People's Bank of Lamar, S. C. He was also an influential member of the lower house of the general assembly, where he fought zealously in behalf of prohibition legislation, and in 1914 was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. In 1910 he was elected lieutenant-governor, continuing for nearly four years, and on Jan. 14, 1915, upon the resignation of Coleman L. Blease, he became governor of South Carolina, serving until the inauguration of Richard I. Manning on Jan. 19. He was president of the board of trustees of Furman University, and a member of the board of trustees of Greenville Woman's College. He also found time to take an active interest in church work, and for a number of years was president of the South Carolina Baptist Association, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Southern Baptist Association. He was a Mason and a member of the K. of P.'s. He was married Jan. 3, 1884, to Fannie L., daughter of James E. Byrd of Timmonsville, S. C., by whom he had eight children: Eva E., wife of Henry P. Lane; Fannie Byrd; Claire; Charles A.; C. Ray; Hugh; Donald and Edwin Smith. He died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 1, 1916.

WOODS, William Wells, jurist, was born in Burlington, Ia., Jan. 24, 1841, son of James Wes-

ton and Catharine Chapin (Wells) Woods and grandson of Nehemiah Woods, who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father was a prominent attorney of his period. He was associated with Stephen A. Douglas when the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, was prosecuted on the charge of counterfeiting U. S. money, and was clerk of the territorial court of Iowa. His son was educated at Howe's Academy, Mount Pleasant, Ia., and began the study of law at Burlington, Ia., under the tutelage of J. C. and B. J. Hall. He enlisted for the civil war in Pleyel's Iowa Lancers, later reorganized as the 4th Ia. cavalry, in which he became second lieutenant. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in June, 1862, captain in August of that year and major in 1865, at the age of twenty four, a record with few parallels in the civil war, the reward of brilliant and gallant service. Resuming his law studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1866 and in that year began the practice of his profession in Sidney, Ia., removing to Council Bluffs four years later. In 1872, he migrated to Salt Lake City and, in 1884, to Coeur d'Alenes, Ida., as one of the earliest pioneers. He finally settled at Murray, then the seat of Shoshone county, in 1888, where he acquired an extensive law practice. He was associated for some time with Sen. Weldon B. Heyburn and the firm of Woods & Heyburn was the chief counsel in litigation over mining rights in the vicinity of Wardner, involving many millions of dollars and constituting one of the most interesting chapters in the history of mining litigation in America. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention at the time of the state's entry into the union in 1890. In 1906 he was elected judge of the fourth judicial district, comprising Shoshone and Kootenai counties and made so admirable a record for judicial ability that he was reëlected, without opposition, judge of the new first judicial district in 1910, 1914 and 1918, serving on the bench for nearly fourteen years. He brought to the bench the ripe experience of forty years of practice and was very successful and highly respected as a trial judge. Most of his decisions are to be found in the 19th Idaho Reports. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1896. He was a member of the American Bar Association (vice-president), the Idaho Bar Association (president), the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic fraternity and the Elks. He was married Nov. 7, 1874, to Malvina C., daughter of Newell K. Whitney of Salt Lake City and died at Wallace, Ida., Nov. 10, 1920.

REINSCH, Paul Samuel, political economist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 10, 1869, son of George J. Reinsch, who came to America from Germany in 1860, and was a government official in Milwaukee for a number of years. He was educated at Concordia College, Milwaukee, and at the University of Wisconsin in the classical and law departments, receiving the degrees of A.B. in 1892, LL.B. in 1894, and Ph.D. in 1898. The honorary degree of LL.D was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin and the University of Peking in 1917. During 1895–98 he attended lectures on political science, history and jurisprudence at the universities of Berlin, Rome and Paris. Returning to the University of Wisconsin in 1899, he was assistant professor for three years and in 1901 became professor of political science. He was Roosevelt exchange professor in the universities of Berlin and Leipzig in 1911–12, and was an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Chile and a member of the National Academy of Venezuela. He gave courses of university lectures on "The Constitution," "The Statesmen of the Civil War" and "Modern World Politics" in many cities of Wisconsin, and contributed articles to the leading reviews and historical and economical journals, not only at home, but in South America, Europe and China as well. He was the author of "The Common Law in the Early American Colonies" (1899); "World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation" (1900); "Colonial Government" (1902); "Colonial Administration" (1905); "American Legislatures and Legislative Methods" (1907); "Intellectual Currents in the Far East" (1911); "International Unions" (1911); "The New South America" (1912); "Secret Diplomacy" (1922); and "An American Diplomat in China" (1922). His books have been translated into Spanish, German, Chinese and Japanese. Of his "World Politics," Richard H. Stoddard said in the "Mail and Express": "Not since the days of Sir Charles Dilke's 'Present State of European Politics' has so logical and well-founded a work on the politics of the world been published." His books are characterized by an admirable lucidity of style and arrangement. Prof. Reinsch was United States delegate to the third Pan-American conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; to the fourth conference, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, to the centennial celebration in Santiago in 1910, and to the first Pan-American scientific congress in Santiago in 1909. In 1913 he was appointed United States minister to China by Pres. Wilson and served in that position during the European war. Through his instrumentality, China was induced to break off relations with Germany in February, 1917. His scholarship and political sagacity made so favorable an impression upon the government officials of China that he was offered the position of counsellor to the Chinese government, after he had resigned as American minister. Dr. Reinsch assisted the Chinese delegation to the Washington arms conference as special adviser. He was a member of the Pan-American Commission of the United States, was one of the originators of the American Political Science Association, of which he was president in 1920; the American International Law Association, and the American Society of International Law. Dr. Reinsch spent his leisure in collecting art objects. In the study of international politics he traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Latin America. He was married Aug. 1, 1900, to Alma Marie, daughter of John Moser of Ashland, Wis., and they had three children: Claire, Pauline and Paul John Reinsch. He died in Shanghai, China, Jan. 24, 1923.

HUN, Henry, neurologist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1854, son of Thomas and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun and a descendant of Harmen Thomase Hun, who emigrated from Amersfort, Holland, and settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1648. From this first American ancestor and his wife Catalyntie Berck the line runs through Thomas Harmens and his wife Maycke Jants Oothout; their son Johannis and his wife Anna Winne; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Wendell, and to their son Abraham and his wife Maria Gansevoort, who were the grandparents of Henry Hun. His father was professor and dean of the Albany Medical College and author of several medical papers. The son was

educated at the Albany Academy and at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University, being graduated at the latter with the degree of Ph.B. in 1874. One year later he entered the Harvard Medical College and was graduated M.D. in 1879, continuing his professional studies in the universities of Heidelberg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. He began his medical practice in Albany in 1882, gradually specializing in nervous diseases. Three years later he became professor of diseases of the nervous system in the Albany Medical College, Union University, which position he held until 1914. He was consulting physician to the Albany, the Anthony Brady Memorial hospitals, and the Albany Hospital for Incurables, and attending physician to Child's and St. Peter's hospitals. In 1885, he published the first case of alcoholic paralysis (multiple neuritis) reported in the United States; two years later he published the first case of quadrant hemianopsia and the lesion causing it ever reported in medical literature and, in 1897, he made known the first case establishing the symptom complex and the lesion of occlusion of the inferior, posterior cerebellar artery. He was the author of "A Guide for American Medical Students in Europe" (1883); "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System" (1901), and "An Atlas on the Differential Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Nervous System—Analytical and Semeiological, Neurological Charts" (1913), which received high praise from the medical authorities. His series of lectures on "Outlines of Insanity," originally delivered at the Albany Medical College, was published in 1891 in the "Albany Medical Annals." Dr. Hun contributed also numerous articles to medical journals, among them "Alcoholic Paralysis" (1885); "A Clinical Study of Cerebral Localization" (1887), and "The Pathology of Acute Ascending (Landry's) Paralysis" (1891), published in the "American Journal of Medical Science"; "Nervous Force and Nervous System" (1890), in the "Albany Medical Annals," and "A Case of Tubal Pregnancy" (1884), in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences." For his unique contributions to medical science, Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1914. For nearly thirty-five years Dr. Hun was a trustee and president of the board of trustees of the Albany Academy. He was president also of the Dudley Observatory and a member of the Association of American Physicians (president, 1910), the American Neurological Society (president, 1913–14), the Albany County Medical Society (president, 1892), and the New York State Medical Society and the Fort Orange, the Country and the University clubs. He was married Apr. 28, 1892, to Lydia Marcia, daughter of Judge Samuel Hand of Albany, and their children were: Henry Hand; Lydia Marcia; and Samuel Hand Hun. He died in Albany, Mar. 15, 1924.

ROGERS, Henry Huttleston, financier, was born at Fairhaven, Mass., Dec. 29, 1839, the son of Rowland and Mary E. (Huttleston) Rogers and a descendant of Thomas Rogers, one of the "Mayflower" pilgrims. He was graduated at the Fairhaven high school in 1856 and for five years clerked in his father's grocery store. After the discovery of oil in western Pennsylvania in 1859 he determined to seek his fortune in that new field and with Charles P. Ellis, a boyhood friend, he went to McClintockville, Pa., in October, 1861, and built an oil refinery which he operated for six years. In this period he soon familiarized himself with the primitive methods of production, manufacture, transportation and distribution of oil then in vogue and in 1863 he invented a new form of still which was a great improvement over the existing apparatus used in the refining of petroleum. It was gradually adopted by other refiners and is still in use, although greatly improved, in oil refineries all over the world. In 1867 Mr. Rogers entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Salt Works at Natrona, Pa., and the following year he became manager of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) oil refinery of Charles Pratt & Co. Here he gained further knowledge of petroleum manufacturing methods and in 1872, when the Pratt company was taken into the Standard Oil "alliance," or the Central Association of Refiners, later the Standard Oil trust, he was made chairman of its manufacturing committee. Within six years this combination was in control of 95 per cent. of the oil production and distribution business of the country and Mr. Rogers had become one of the leading factors in the industry. He was largely instrumental in developing pipe lines for the transportation of oil from refineries to central points of distribution, and for many years he was president of the National Transit Co., the holding company for the Standard Oil pipe lines. The Standard Oil trust was organized in 1881, Mr. Rogers being chosen as one of the trustees. In 1885 he was elected a vice-president, and in 1892, when the trust was ordered dissolved and its place was taken by Standard Oil companies in various states, he was elected vice-president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Three years later he was elected chairman of the executive committee of the company upon the retirement of John D. Rockefeller and from that time until his death continued the active management of the company's affairs. Not only was he for twenty years one of the dominant factors in the petroleum industry, but he was also a leader in copper, gas, railroad and banking enterprises. He was one of the incorporators of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York in 1884, and a few years later bought control of the Brookline Gas Co., which marked the beginning of a long and bitter rate war with the Bay State Gas Co., controlled by J. Edward Addicks. After the merger of these companies in 1899 and the ending of their struggle for supremacy, he became president of the National Fuel Gas Co. and the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. During the period 1890–1900 the copper industry was threatened with ruin because of overproduction, and Mr. Rogers, with his business experience and genius for organization, was called upon to assist in stabilizing it. He responded by organizing in 1898 the Amalgamated Copper Co., capitalized at $75,000,000, which at that time acquired control of the Anaconda Copper Co., and three years later the Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining Co., and the Boston Consolidated Mining Co., the capital being increased to $155,000,000. The United Mining Co. passed into the hands of the Amalgamated in 1906, making the latter the greatest copper company in the world. Mr. Rogers became president of the company in 1901 and continued in that position until his death. The greatest single achievement of his career was the construction of the Virginia railway, a line 443 miles long, extending from Deep Water, W. Va., to Sewell's Point, Va., at a cost of $50,000,000 without a bond issue

and practically no financial assistance otherwise. The road has the lowest grade of any in the United States and is regarded as one of the best constructed in the world. It was begun in 1905 and during the financial panic of 1907 Mr. Rogers encountered almost insurmountable difficulties in keeping up the work, but though his tenacity of purpose and extraordinary ability he overcame them and had the satisfaction of seeing the road completed a short time before his death. Mr. Rogers' was a many-sided personality. To his friends he was one of the most genial, warm-hearted and lovable of men, while to his enemies in the business world he was known as a man of ruthless methods and inordinate ambition for power and a strangler of competition. There were numerous illustrations of the generosity and sympathy for the sorrowing and distressed which marked his private life. He was one of the most intimate friends of Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), and when the publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., in which Clemens had invested heavily, failed, Mr. Rogers took charge of his financial affairs, helped him to liquidate his indebtedness and subsequently made investments for him so wisely that he accumulated a considerable fortune. "He is not only the best friend I have ever had," said Mr. Clemens, "but is the best man I have known." Through Mr. Clemens he met Helen Keller, the gifted blind mute, supplied the money for her education and ever after remained her loyal, steadfast friend. In a tribute to him she said: "He had the imagination, the vision and the heart of a great man, and I count it one of the most precious privileges of my life to have had him for my friend. The memory of his friendship will grow sweeter and brighter each year, until he takes my hand again, and we gather roses together in the gardens of Paradise." He was a man of remarkable energy and strength of purpose, polished in his manners, and never demeaning himself by rudeness. Neither wealth nor station made any difference in his treatment of those with whom he dealt. He was one of the most punctual men in keeping his appointments that Wall street has ever known. In his hours of leisure he was companionable, open-hearted and lovable and his home life was beyond reproach. His chief philanthropies centered about his native town of Fairhaven, to which he gave two school buildings costing $850,000, a $200,000 town hall, a $200,000 Masonic building, and gave $75,000 for a hotel. As a memorial to his mother he built the First Unitarian Church of Fairhaven, together with an elegant parsonage, at a cost of $1,000,000, and as a memorial to his daughter he erected the Millicent Rogers library, costing $350,000. Although he was of the Unitarian faith he made generous donations to Methodists, Adventists, Congregationalists and Catholics. He was a liberal patron of the arts and literature and aided many a worthy artistic or literary cause, but always through an agent sworn to secrecy. He was married (1) Nov. 17, 1862, to Abbie Palmer, daughter of Peleg W. Gilford, of Fairhaven, Mass., by whom he had four children: Ann E., wife of W. E. Benjamin; Cara L., wife of Urban H. Broughton; Mai H., wife of William R. Coe, and Henry H. Rogers, Jr. Mrs. Rogers died in 1893, and he was married (2), in 1896 to Emelie Augusta, daughter of Henry Randel, of New York, and widow of Lucius R. Hart. He died in New York city, May 19, 1909.

MAHONY, Emon Ossian, jurist, was born at El Dorado, Union co., Ark., Sept. 4, 1874, son of Edmund and Mary Rosina (Klopher) Mahony. His father, a native of Queenstown, Cork co., Ireland, was a merchant. The son attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1895 and studied law at El Dorado under the preceptorship of Col. R. G. Harper. He was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1896, and in that year began the practice of his profession at El Dorado. In 1898 he was elected county and probate judge for Union county when the financial affairs of the county were in a deplorable condition, its warrants were being sold at a large discount, and the courthouse was in decay. He was twice re-elected, and during the six years he served in this office, the indebtedness was greatly reduced, a new courthouse constructed, largely through his wise judgment and administrative ability. In 1903, when the legislature divided the state into chancery court districts, the governor appointed Mr. Mahony judge of the seventh chancery district, embracing the counties of Union, Ouachita, Columbia, Calhoun, Dallas and Lafayette, and in this position he served for six years. In 1912 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the 13th judicial district, and reëlected in 1914. Three years later he became U. S. district attorney for the western district of Arkansas, with headquarters at Ft. Smith. This position he retained until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a delegate to the national party convention of 1920. He was a communicant of the Baptist church. He held membership in the American Bar Association, Arkansas State Bar Association, Union County Bar Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His chief recreation he found in the care of his stock farm near El Dorado, and in horse-back riding. Judge Mahony possessed a mind of great brilliancy and a forceful delivery. As a judge his decisions were quickly, though never rashly made, and always followed the interests of justice and fair play, and upheld professional ethics. He was married Jan. 27, 1898, to Patty, daughter of Col. John C. Wright of El Dorado, Ark., an Arkansas pioneer, and an officer in the Confederate army. Mr. Mahony had one child, Patty Florido Mahony. He died at El Dorado, Ark., Aug. 28, 1920.

RICHMOND, Edward Gould, capitalist, was born at Attica, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1851, son of Dean and Mary Elizabeth (Mead) Richmond. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Richmond, who came from Ashton-Keynes, Wiltshire, England, and was one of the purchasers of Taunton, Mass., in 1637, where he settled. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife Abigail Rogers; their son Edward and his wife Mercy; their son Josiah and his wife Mehitable Deane; their son Josiah and his wife Elizabeth Smith; their son Josiah and his wife Betsey Hathaway; their son Hathaway Richmond and his wife Rachel Dean, who were the grandparents of Edward Gould Richmond. Dean Richmond, father of Edward G., was the second president of the New York Central Railway and left a fortune of $10,000,000 at his death, being among the few millionaires of his time. His son was graduated at the Racine (Wis.) College in 1874 and was graduated at the Columbia University Law School four years later with the degree of LL.B. Following his graduation he spent two years in travel

throughout Europe and the Orient. Returning to his family in Batavia, N. Y., he was elected mayor of that city in 1883. Later he removed to Denver, Colo., where he was identified with a leading bank, serving as its president during the year 1887. In 1890 he settled at Chattanooga, Tenn., and became instrumental in the industrial development of the city. Not only did he become identified with a number of companies, but he founded and was president of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga.; the Richmond Cotton Seed Oil Co., Chattanooga and Memphis, and the Richmond Spinning Mills, Chattanooga. He was a director and a dominant financial factor in the Keyster Manufacturing Co. of Chattanooga and in the Johnson Harvester Co. of Batavia, N. Y. In 1903 his investments were the largest of any man in Chattanooga and he was referred to as the city's wealthiest individual. He gave much in time and money to educational and charitable institutions, among them the Y.M.C.A. and the Chattanooga Public Library, of which latter he was an original trustee. He found his recreation in fine horses, good books and travel and was a Shakespearean student. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma and the Masonic fraternities and of the Cobweb Club (founder and president) of Chattanooga, now the Mountain City Club. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was far-seeing in business, generous throughout life and characterized by a spirit of helpfulness to all men. His widow gave Hamilton county a large tract of land at Walden's Ridge to be used as a public park and to be known as Richmond Point. As a memorial to their father, his children contributed the fund for the establishment of the children's department of the Chattanooga public library, known as the Richmond Memorial Room. He was married June 19, 1889, to Caroline E., daughter of John L. Pfau of Cincinnati, an officer and director in steel companies. He had two children: Edward Dean, a broker of New York city, and Ruth Dean Richmond, wife of Eugene M. Thomasson of Chattanooga. He died in Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1903.

POWER, Thomas Charles, senator, was born on a farm near Dubuque, Ia., May 22, 1839, son of Michael W. and Catherine (McLear) Power. His father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in his boyhood and settled on a farm in Iowa, at that time one of the frontier districts, new and undeveloped. The son took a course of three years at Sinsinawa Mound College, Wisconsin, giving special attention to the sciences and civil engineering. After teaching school for a time, he joined a surveying party in the Dakotas in 1860, and for two years was engaged in surveying for the government and in private employment. In 1867 he opened a general merchandise store at Fort Benton for the accommodation of settlers and the military garrison, and traded extensively with the Indians for furs and felts. Finding that there was good profit in the freighting business to inland points, and having large consignments of goods to deliver, he added freighting to his rapidly growing business, conceived the idea of building steamboats to enter the river trade, and became president of the "Benton P" line of steamers. He also operated stage lines between Fort Benton and Helena, Mont., and Fort Benton and Billings, Mont., which proved successful enterprises. He embarked in numerous other enterprises, among them cattle-raising and the development of the mineral resources of his section, amassing thereby a large fortune. In 1878 he removed to Helena, Mont., where he continued to reside until his death. His efforts in behalf of his home town were far-reaching and effective. He was among the first to recognize its future possibilities, and he demonstrated his faith by investing large capital in substantial and enduring business blocks. He was one of the principal founders and for many years president of the American National Bank. He was a leading factor in the successful construction of the Helena waterworks, now owned by the municipality. He was also largely identified with stock growing activities and was interested in some of the best equipped stock farms in Montana. Mr. Power was a consistent Republican and was counted as one of the party leaders in Montana. In 1884 he was elected to the first territorial constitutional convention, and the same year was chosen delegate to the national Republican convention. In 1890 he was elected U. S. senator, taking his seat in the senate April 16 for the six-year term. He served on the public lands, mines and mining, railroads, and transportation committees. In the senate he worked for the appropriation for the locating and building of Fort Harrison near Helena, for the federal building in Helena, for the fish hatchery near Bozeman, for an Indian school on the Sun river near Great Falls, and was instrumental in obtaining various land bills assisting early settlers of the entire Northwest; also in assisting the growth of the State Agricultural College at Bozeman by securing needed appropriations. Sen. Power's influence in the upbuilding of the state of Montana was conspicuous and never flagging. On the personal and social side he commanded respect and admiration, won the esteem of people of worth, and knit to himself the loyal and permanent friendship of scores of friends. As a business man of honor and integrity he ranked among the highest in the state, and in the field of politics his sagacity and wisdom stamped him as a leader of force and character. He was married Feb. 10, 1867, to Mary G., daughter of Michael Flanagan of Dubuque, Ia., and had one son, Charles Benton Power. He died in Helena, Mont., Mar. 16, 1923.

SMITH, Oliver Cotton, surgeon, was born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 29, 1859, son of William Brown and Virginia (Thrall) Smith. His mother was for several years city missionary of Hartford, and was the founder of the Home for Crippled Children at Newington, Conn. After completing a business course at the Hannum Business College, he began the study of medicine in the office of James H. Waterman of Westfield, Mass., and completed it in the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was graduated as valedictorian and president of his class in 1881. After a year at the college hospital he went on a voyage to South America as a ship's surgeon, and upon his return in 1883 began the practice of his profession in Hartford, first in the office of Dr. Jonathan Curtis, and later with Dr. William Porter, Jr. Although his practice at first was general, his talent for surgery led him to specialize in that branch of his profession in which he became a recognized authority. Upon the organization of St. Francis' Hospital in 1897 he served on the staff for two years; in 1900 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Hartford Hospital, and six years later became surgeon, holding that position until his death. Through

his efforts the Charter Oak Private Hospital in Hartford was made possible. Dr. Smith was surgeon general of the state of Connecticut during the administration of Gov. Henry Roberts; consulting surgeon of the Litchfield County Hospital, the Middlesex County Hospital, New Britain General Hospital and the Johnson Memorial Hospital of Stafford Springs. He was fellow of the American College of Surgeons and member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society (president), the Hartford County and Hartford Medical societies. In 1914 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. Dr. Smith was a recognized leader in his profession in New England and rigorously upheld the highest standards in the practice of medicine and surgery. He combined with his rare professional skill a personal sympathy, patience, gentleness, cheerfulness, strength and courage that made him a truly beloved character among colleagues and patients. Dr. Smith was married in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 22, 1886, to Clarabel, daughter of Dr. James H. Waterman of Westfield, Mass., and had two children: Oliver Harrison and Clara Virginia Smith, wife of Paul McMillin Butterworth. He died in Hartford, Conn., Mar. 27, 1915.

STEVENS, Thomas Holdup, 3d, naval officer, was born in Honolulu, H. I., July 12, 1848, son of Thomas Holdup, 2d, and Anna Maria (Christie) Stevens. His father was a rear-admiral, and his grandfather, Capt. Thomas Holdup Stevens, served with Perry at the battle of Lake Erie. He was appointed by Pres. Lincoln in 1863 to the naval academy, where he was graduated five years later, serving subsequently on the steamer "Resaca" of the Pacific fleet, along the coasts of Mexico and Lower California. He was promoted to ensign July 22, 1869, and accompanied the "Mohican" on a scientific expedition to Siberia for observation of a total eclipse of the sun in August, afterward serving on the "Michigan" and "Colorado" until 1870, when he was promoted to master. During the following three years he was on duty with the Pacific squadron on the flagship "Ossipee" and the sloop "Cyane," and while attached to the latter, participated in the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for the construction of the interoceanic canal. During this period he also served on the "Jamestown," and while attached to the "Pensacola," commanded a company of "blue jackets" in May, 1873, in the temporary occupation of Panama for protection of American interests during a rebellion. Later that year he was on duty at the navy yard in Norfolk, Va., and in November, at the time of the Spanish-American complications, was the navigator of the torpedo-boat "Mayflower." After receiving his commission as lieutenant in January, 1874, he served during the following three years on the "Marion" and the flagship "Franklin" of the European station, and as executive officer on the receiving ship "Passaic" and at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., in 1878. He was on the flagship of the Asiatic station the following year, and in 1881 was fleet signal officer on the Pacific station. He was stationed at Washington, D. C., during 1882, compiling war records for the navy department, and that same year served on the "Miantonomah" and "Galena." From 1884 to 1886 he was on the Asiatic station, and from November, 1891, to June, 1893, he was attached to the ship "Ranger" of the Pacific station (Behring Sea). He was on the "Yorktown" of the Behring Sea and Asiatic station, from May, 1894, to July, 1895, receiving his commission as lieutenant commander in 1896. The next year he served on the "Cincinnati" of the north Atlantic and European stations, and at the Norfolk navy yard, where he was stationed again in 1899 after serving at the Philadelphia navy yard in 1898 and receiving his commission as commander in March, 1899. He was in command at Manila from July 16, 1900, until Feb. 11, 1905, when he was retired at his request with the rank of rear admiral. During this time he served at the Mare Island and Puget Sound navy yards, attended the course at the Naval War College in 1903, and after receiving his commission as captain in 1904, served at the Pensacola navy yard, Warrington, Fla. As executive officer of the flagship "Philadelphia," he was in command of the naval battalion and Hawaiian national guard at the time of the substitution of the United States flag for that of Hawaii. Admiral Stevens was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of the Carabao, and the National Geographic Society; and the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, Chevy Chase clubs (Washington); University, New York Yacht clubs (New York); Cosmos and University clubs (San Francisco); Army and Navy Club (Manila); University Club (Seattle); and Sunapee (N. H.) Yacht Club (honorary member). He was married at Washington, Apr. 29, 1903, to Cara de la Montaigne, daughter of A. Oakey Hall, mayor of New York city. Admiral Stevens died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1914.

KOLB, Charles Ellsworth, manufacturer and financier, was born at Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 25, 1864, son of William Albert and Sarah Euphemia (Rall) Kolb. His father, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, came to this country in 1846 and settled in Battle Creek, Mich., where the son attended the public schools, became a call-boy for the Grand Trunk Railroad Co., and was later employed in the shops of the Nichols & Shepard Co. For two years he worked in the general machine shops of Smith & Haldeman of Toledo, O., and after learning shorthand returned to Battle Creek as stenographer for the Advance Thresher Co., later the Advance-Rumely Co. He remained with that corporation for fourteen years, in the successive positions of stenographer-bookkeeper, traveling salesman and collector, manager of the domestic collection department, general agent for Michigan and Ohio and, finally, credit manager, retiring in 1899 because of impaired health. Meanwhile he had acquired an interest in the Peerless Portland Cement Co., Union City, Mich., of which he was treasurer and director. In 1898 he associated himself with a lumber mill company in Battle Creek, but all these activities were resigned early in 1899 because of impaired health. After a year of retirement at his Maplehurst farm, he returned to Battle Creek and became affiliated with the Detroit Trust Co. in 1900, and two years later helped to organize the Advance Pump & Compressor Co., of which he was director and treasurer. He was also vice-president of the H. B. Sherman Manufacturing Co. and president and general manager of the Union Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, for which he organized new departments, created new lines and erected new buildings, making it one of the leading corporations in the state. He was vice-president and director of the Old National Bank,

one of three directors of the Moon-Journal Publishing Co., and a stockholder in the Nichols & Shepard Thresher Co., and the A-B Stove Co. of Battle Creek. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Athelstan and Battle Creek Country clubs of Battle Creek. Politically he was a Republican. His dominating characteristics were integrity, alertness, energy and love of friends and family. He was married Apr. 3, 1889, to Olive S., daughter of Norman E. Clark of Barry county, Mich., and they had five children: Mildred, dean of women at Olivet(Mich.) College; Louise; Helen, wife of Joseph E. Barss; Norman Clark, and Marian Kolb. He died in Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 13, 1921.

BESWICK, Samuel, lumberman, was born at Stockport, Morgan co., O., May 14, 1855, son of Samuel and Emily (Thorniley) Beswick, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Gaywood) Beswick. His paternal grandfather came from Stockport, England, in 1818, and settled where Stockport, O., is now located. Samuel Beswick, his father, was a native of England and a merchant, manufacturer and wharfmaster of Stockport. The son received his education in village schools. He began his business career at Stockport in 1873 as cooper, and pursued this trade for five years, working at Marietta, O., and New Brighton, Pa. During 1878–83 he engaged in farming at Green Bottom, Cabell co., W. Va., and in the latter year settled at Huntington, W. Va., where, as a contractor and builder, he constructed many homes and business houses. In 1892 he established a small planing mill and lumber yard, which became an important business institution of the city. Mr. Beswick was a member of the city council during 1895–98. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he was a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was deeply interested in the industrial development of his community, and was an important factor in its business and civic life. He was married in Meigs county, O., Apr. 3, 1875, to Augusta, daughter of William Kuhn, of Gallia county, O., and they had four children: Clark; Cylda Elizabeth; Addie, wife of K. A. Runion; and Purla V., who succeeded his father in the lumber business. Mr. Beswick died at Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 2, 1921.

BENNETT, Joseph Augustus, merchant and railroad executive, was born at Denmark, Me., Apr. 29, 1852, son of Moses M. and Martha (Kenney) Bennett; grandson of Joseph and Abigail (Batchelder) Bennett and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Catherine (Tripp) Bennett. His father served in company I, 9th Me. volunteer infantry during the civil war. Between the ages of nine and eighteen the son was clerk for his uncle, Joseph Bennett, a merchant. During the next three years he was employed in a similar capacity with Davis, Stevens & Co., general merchants, at Bridgton, Me., and under the name of Davis & Bennett they conducted a general mercantile business. In 1876 Mr. Bennett bought out his partners and carried on the enterprise independently until 1881. He was then two years bookkeeper for J. Winslow Jones & Co., canners. As a Republican he served on the board of selectmen at Bridgton during 1880–82 inclusive, the last two years as chairman. He was the original promoter of and obtained the first subscription for the Bridgton & Saco River Railroad, a two-foot gauge road, originally sixteen miles long connecting Bridgton Center village with the White Mountain division of the Maine Central Railroad at Hiram, Me. He served as its director, general passenger and freight agent, superintendent, general manager and president until it was sold in 1912 to the Maine Central Railroad Co., by which company he was continued as a director and general manager. He was a tireless and indispensable servant of the road, uniting rare business and executive ability with great energy and unflagging zeal. He was also trustee of the Bridgton Savings Bank. Mr. Bennett presented Forest Hill cemetery to the town, with invested funds for its upkeep. In 1921 he was again elected to the Bridgton board of selectmen. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His chief recreation consisted in cultivating plants and flowers on the lawn of his home. He was known for his kindness, gentleness and geniality, which won him the affection of many friends. He was married Nov. 3, 1875, to Belle M., daughter of George W. Freeman of Bridgton, Me., and had two children: Hattie and Edith W. Bennett, wife of Lothrop E. Fessenden. He died at Bridgton, Me., Sept. 3, 1921.

KILMER, Joyce, author, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 6, 1886, son of Frederick Barnett and Annie Ellene (Kilburn) Kilmer. He studied at Rutgers College during 1904–05, and was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1908. In 1908–09 he taught Latin at Morristown (N. J.) High School, helped to edit the "Standard Dictionary" during the next three years, acted as literary editor of the "Churchman" in 1912–13, and thereafter was a prominent member of the staff of the magazine and book departments of the New York "Times" until 1917, when he joined the army following American entrance into the European war. Meantime he was also editor of the "Literary Digest's" department of current poetry and a contributor to the "Book News Monthly" and other publications. He went to France in October, 1917, as a private of the 165th (N. Y.) regiment, and was promoted to corporal, then sergeant. In the American advance in 1918 through the Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient the first battalion of the regiment penetrated a village which the Germans had evacuated, and was directed to recover contact with the enemy. Being attached to the intelligence department Kilmer had to precede the battalion and when the troops later advanced into the woods he was found dead on a ridge, with a bullet through his brain. He was the author of "Summer of Love" (1911); "Trees and Other Poems" (1915); "Main Street and Other Poems" (1917); and "Literature in the Making" (1917); and edited "Verses, by Hilaire Belloc" (1917) and "Dreams and Images," an anthology of Catholic poets (1917). Joyce Kilmer acquired considerable note as a lecturer on literary themes and also for his interviews with famous men of letters. As a critic and journalist he was copious and enthusiastic rather than deep, and his judgments, because of the exigencies of his professional work, were not long pondered. His individuality was more adequately expressed through his poetry, much of which had a strong religious vein. His verse, whether describing everyday things or touching on mysticism and the pietic themes inspired by his devotion to Catholicism, was always honest and sincere and warm with a stream of genuine emotion. Two of his most striking poems of feeling are his "The White Ships and the Red," written

upon the sinking of the "Lusitania," and "Prayer of a Soldier in France." He was a member of the Poetry Society of America and of the Authors' Club. He was married June 9, 1908, to Aline Murray, step-daughter of Henry Mills Alden, editor of "Harper's Magazine," herself a poet of recognized ability and the author of "Candles that Burn" (1919) and "Vigils" (1921). They had four children: Kenton, Deborah, Michael and Christopher Kilmer. His death occurred in the Ourcq region of France, July 30, 1918.

FAYLE, George Arthur, merchant and mining operator, was born in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 3, 1881, son of George Arthur and Clara Belle (Trask) Fayle. His father was an English lawyer who came to the United States in 1879 and practiced in Southern California and Arizona. The son attended Santa Ana (Calif.) Business College, and at the age of eighteen found employment in the mines of Shasta county, Calif., where he drove an early six-horse Concord stage and became known for his horsemanship. He was later employed in transportation work for a mercantile firm at Barstow, Calif., and in 1904 became associated with his uncle, Samuel Yount, in a general merchandise store at Goodsprings, Nev. The uncle had conceived the idea of a new town located on the line of the newly built San Pedros, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad, and his nephew, who was detailed to found this community, removed to this spot alone and took up his residence in a prairie tent. Because of a zinc mine located near Goodsprings the railroad installed a switch and named the place "Goodsprings Siding." On the petition of a half-dozen scattered settlers, the government established a post office and appointed Mr. Fayle postmaster, and at his request named the place "Jean" in honor of his wife. With his uncle he became joint owner of a second mercantile venture founded at Jean under the firm name of Yount & Fayle. For a number of years his sole income was derived from the transportation of ore from the mine to the railroad station but with the persistence of the pioneer he remained and invested all of his savings in the mine, known as the "Yellow Pine." He was one of the leading agents in the development of the mines of Clark county and sold thousands of tons of ore for the miners in connection with the management of a large mining store. In 1912 he became sole proprietor of the business at Jean and Goodsprings, built new stores in both localities and erected Hotel Fayle at Goodsprings. His mining and merchandise interests ranked among the most extensive in southern Nevada. As county commissioner from 1912 to 1918 he improved the transportation facilities of the company by building and improving a large mileage of highways. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Fayle possessed the aggressive initiative of the American pioneer and was keenly loyal to the state which he had helped to settle and develop. He was married Nov. 28, 1901, to Jane F., daughter of Donald Henderson, of Barstow, Calif. They had three children, George Arthur, Leonard Ray and Jean Nevada Fayle. He died at Goodsprings, Nev., Dec. 9, 1918.

SHEPPARD, William Ludwell, artist and sculptor, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1833, son of William Pendleton and Mary Ludwell (Gooseley) Sheppard, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary S. (Pendleton) Sheppard. He was educated privately in Richmond, under Dr. Maupin and Col. Crozet and studied art in New York in the late '50s, and in Paris during 1877–78 under Paul Soyer. From his early youth he showed an aptitude for creative work, and after a brief business career, during which his leisure moments were spent in designing commercial labels, he removed to New York city and devoted himself to lithography, literary work and making illustrations for magazines. He enlisted in the Richmond Howitzers for the civil war, becoming assistant engineer, and after the war went to Europe to study art. His first work in sculpture was the monument to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, near Richmond (1891). It was followed by the Howitzer monument in memory of the members of that battalion killed during the civil war, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument unveiled in Richmond, May 30, 1894. He also designed the statue of Gov. William Smith, in Richmond, a haut-relief in bronze of a color-bearer, at Louisa Court House, Va.; and a soldiers' monument at Lewisburg, W. Va. The best of his artistic work, which was marked by originality and freshness, were his illustrations, colored drawings, portraits and landscape paintings. He also had some literary talent and contributed articles to various magazines, some of which were illustrated with free-hand drawings made on the battlefield. His contributions to the "Century War Papers," prose and drawings, give a clear insight into the actual life of the soldiers of the civil war. His drawing, "Three Companion Figures," representing the infantryman, cavalryman and artilleryman of the Confederacy, was widely copied in America and Europe. He was a member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Commonwealth Club of Richmond. Mr. Sheppard was married Dec. 15, 1864, to Sallie, daughter of Dr. William Reid McCaw of Richmond, Va., and had two children: William Cary, civil engineer, and Anne Ludwell Sheppard. He died in Richmond, Va., Mar. 26, 1912.

STEELE, Thomas Jefferson, ranchman and legislator, was born in Rush county, Ind., Mar. 19, 1853, son of Ira C. and Margaret (Hilligoss) Steele. When he was nine years of age, the family settled in Jefferson county, Ia., and there young Steele obtained his preparatory education. After studying two years at Axline Seminary, he taught in a school known, because of its difficult discipline, as an "outlaw school," and was the only teacher to hold the position for four seasons. In 1876 he purchased a quarter section of land in O'Brien county, Ia., and during intervals in farming, worked as carpenter and teacher. He studied law at Sheldon, Ia., under the preceptorship of Barrett & Bullis, and was admitted to the Iowa bar. Although he intended to engage in legal practice, a business partnership was offered to him in the retail mercantile field at Wayne, Neb., which he accepted, and within a short time he bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of that community, and organized a cattle feeding company. In 1893 he transferred his interests to Tyndall, S. D., where he opened a lumber yard and developed the cattle business. Four years later he entered the live stock brokerage and commission field at Sioux City, Ia., and developed large South Dakota holdings, one ranch covering 20,000 acres, and in 1907 he acquired an estate at Meckling (S. D.). He was president of the Steele-Simon Commission Co., T. J. Steele & Co., and various similar firms. He was active in Democratic poli-

ties for the greater part of his life, and was nominated in 1914 for the national house of representatives from the 11th Iowa district, which was normally Republican by 20,000. A group of forty young men to whom Mr. Steele had given material assistance, known as the "Tom Steele's Boys' Club," rendered effective campaign assistance in behalf of Mr. Steele, and he was elected to the 64th congress (1915–17) by a majority of 3,659. Because of his broad knowledge of farming he was made a member of the agricultural committee, and at various times was chairman of three of its sub-committees. He was the warm friend of Speaker Champ Clark and was called to preside over the house at five sessions. He was a candidate for reëlection in 1916 and, in the recount which followed the contesting of the result, it was shown that he had lost by but eight votes. He was a pioneer opponent of the powerful packing companies, which were in control of the stock yards, and his efforts were followed by the attack upon the beef trust by Congressman Eben Martin, the disclosure of startling information relative to methods employed by these companies, and the indictment by the federal grand jury of the packers in Chicago. When he left congress the government was calling for greater crop production incident to the European war, and he promptly responded by taking over the active management of his large farm in South Dakota which he retained during the remainder of his life. Mr. Steele was a member of the Sioux City Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Elks, the Sioux City Boat Club and other social organizations, and a communicant of the Congregational church. He frequently spoke at agricultural and political gatherings and was twice delegate to national Democratic conventions. He was chosen delegate-at-large to the national convention of 1920 which occurred after his death. In a tribute paid to him on the floor of the national house of representatives, he was called "one of the strong and influential men of the state of Iowa," and commended "for his sterling character, courage, earnest devotion to duty and splendid public service." He was married Jan. 13, 1876, to Ella, daughter of John McCulloch of Fairfield, Ia., and they had one child, James Dodge Steele, who served in the European war. Mr. Steele died in Sioux City, Ia., Mar. 21, 1920.

KING, Franklin Hiram, scientist, was born near Whitewater, Wis., June 8, 1848, son of Edmund and Deborah (Loomer) King, and descendant of Solomon King, an Englishman who was one of the early settlers of Vermont. He was graduated at the Wisconsin State Normal School, Whitewater, in 1872. Here, under the teaching of Prof. T. C. Chamberlin (q.v.), he became especially interested in the study of the natural sciences, and after graduation he worked with Prof. Chamberlin for a year on the state geological survey. During 1873–76 he taught science in Berlin (Wis.) high school, and published a scheme for plant analysis which was afterwards incorporated in Wood's botanical textbooks. Following some additional geological survey work, he spent two years in the study of physics, chemistry, biology and geology at Cornell University. During this period he completed a careful study of the food habits of Wisconsin birds. During 1878–88 he was professor of science in the Wisconsin State Normal School, River Falls, spending one summer at the Johns Hopkins Seaside Laboratory, then at Beaufort, N. C., and another with the United States Geological Survey in the study of terminal moraines in North Dakota. During the latter period he prepared for various educational institutions relief models and maps for use in instruction in physiography and meteorology, devising a mechanical method for rapid and exact reproduction of such maps and models. From 1888 to 1901 he was professor of agricultural physics in the University of Wisconsin, the first chair of its kind in America. Here he laid the foundations of a science of rural engineering. In this field his contributions were as varied as they are valuable. He reported work of a fundamental character on the movement and conservation of soil water, the soluble salts of the soil in relation to soil fertility and the conditions which control their production and loss, the water requirements of crops, protection of sandy soils from wind erosion, irrigation and drainage, windmills as motors, the construction of silos and the preparation of silage, the construction and ventilation of farm buildings, and many other subjects. During 1901–04 he was chief of the division of soil management, bureau of soils, United States department of agriculture. In this post he devoted himself mainly to a study of crop yields and soil composition in relation to soil productivity. Subsequently he devoted himself to writing, and to travel at home and abroad to study special agricultural problems. Prof. King was a tireless and productive worker and writer. His work is characterized by a thoroughness and finality which inspire confidence in its scientific reliability. In his tireless, patient, open-minded pursuit of truth and uncompromising fidelity to it when discovered, he evinced in high degree the qualities of the true scientist. Whether the discovery were made by himself or by another, the satisfaction seemed equally great to him. He was especially ingenious in devising methods and apparatus for teaching and experimental purposes. He possessed a rare combination of powers of keen and accurate observation, clear scientific analysis and interpretation, and understanding of the practical application of scientific truth to agricultural problems, as well as ability to present his ideas clearly. Hence, while he wrote much, he wrote well. He was the author of "The Soil" (1895); "Irrigation and Drainage" (1899); "Physics of Agriculture" (1901); "Ventilation for Dwellings, Rural Schools and Stables" (1908); "Farmers of Forty Centuries, or Permanent Agriculture in China, Korea and Japan" (1911), and "Soil Management" (1912). His "Farmers of Forty Centuries" gives with a thoroughness, fidelity and open-mindedness rarely equalled the results of his observations in the Orient concerning the efficient methods of maintaining soil fertility employed there. The National Geographic Society says: "The first award of the Society from the Grant Squires fund, relating to commerce and industries of the Orient, has been made to the author of 'Farmers of Forty Centuries,' Mr. F. H. King. This book is an exhaustive study of the methods by which a very populous nation have been so skillfully cultivating their lands for more than 4,000 years that the fields of China are today more fertile than when first cultivated by man. That is a wonderful record. Mr. King's book represents what the society believes is an ideal study of foreign places." Dr. King also lectured extensively. He was a member of the National Geographic Society, Philosophical Society of Washington, Wisconsin Academy of Science and Arts, and fellow of the Amer-

ican Academy for the Advancement of Science. He received the honorary degree D.Sc. from the University of Wisconsin in 1911. He was married June 30, 1880, to Carrie H., daughter of H. T. Baker, a merchant of Berlin, Wis., and had five children: Anna, wife of L. A. Leadbetter; Max W.; Clarence Baker; Ralph S.; and C. Howard King. He died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 4, 1911.

WINSTON, John Clark, publisher, was born near Darlington, Ind., Nov. 22, 1856, son of Bowling Henry and Anna (Clark) Winston; grandson of Pleasant and Elizabeth (Clark) Winston; great-grandson of Isaac and Mary Ann (Fontaine) Winston, and great-great-grandson of Isaac Winston, who came from England in the beginning of the 18th century. His grandfather, Pleasant Winston, was a commission merchant of Richmond, Va. Through his wife he became the owner of a number of slaves, which under the laws of Virginia he could not free, and being a member of the Society of Friends he could not keep, so he sent them all to Liberia; he was also the founder of a Quaker colony near Darlington, Ind. John C. Winston was graduated at Haverford College in 1881 as president of his class. He began his business career in the employ of a publishing firm in Indianapolis, Ind., and two years later, after thoroughly mastering every detail of the business, he established himself as a publisher in Philadelphia, Pa. (1884). The succeeding years brought him nothing but honor and success as a publisher and man of affairs. His business was incorporated as the John C. Winston Co. in 1900, with a capital of $200,000, which was subsequently increased to $1,000,000, Mr. Winston holding the position of president until his death. While publishing a large line of miscellaneous books, and school and college text books, the company was interested in the manufacture and sale of Bibles, of which it was one of the largest producers in the country. In 1904 the firm moved into a newly built building of its own on Arch Street, Philadelphia, and later took over the old book firm of Henry T. Coates & Co., and the American business of William Collins of London. A life-long Republican, Mr. Winston became chairman of the Committee of Seventy upon its organization in Philadelphia in 1905 and was one of the leaders in a campaign of reform in local politics, which overturned the "machine" rule. Thenceforth he was unceasing in all efforts to bring about better municipal conditions which included the exposure and punishment of election frauds; the preparation and enactment of reform legislation in the special session of the legislature of 1906, including the personal registration act, the uniform primaries bill, the civil service law and the corrupt practices act and the defense of those reforms from the assaults of their opponents in the years which followed, culminating in his great constructive work in the preparation and enactment of the new city charter which was adopted in 1918. In 1919 he was appointed director of the department of public works, to the administration of which he brought his long experience as a business man and the full measure of that public spirit which characterized his life as a reformer. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Art and Science Club of Germantown (president), the Haverford College Alumni Association (president), and the University, City, Huntingdon Valley Country and Manheim Cricket clubs of Philadelphia. He was married July 19, 1883, to Samuella Terrell, daughter of Alfred Ricks of Richmond, Va., and died without issue in Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1920.

MULGREW, John Elliott, chiropractor, was born at Archbald, Pa., Jan. 30, 1886, son of Patrick and Ellen (Barrett) Mulgrew. His father, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, was a miner. At the age of eight the son went to work in a coal breaker, subsequently entering the mines, where he remained until he was eighteen. With a great eagerness for study, he carried books to the mines and read during spare moments. He then attended successively Routte College, Jacksonville, Ill., the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa., and St. Thomas's College, Scranton, Pa. He was graduated at the Palmer School of Chiropractic in 1917, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in Scranton, Pa. He has met with notable success, his clientele approximating from one to two hundred patients a day. Deeply interested in the philanthropic extension of his profession to deserving cases, he added to his staff a nurse whose duty it is to visit the homes of poor or aged patients and administer relief. In 1922 he opened "New Health Farm" at Daleville, Pa., sixteen miles from Scranton, situated on a beautiful lake, with facilities for boating, fishing, swimming, and riding. The principal purpose of the health farm is to supply fresh air, wholesome food, moderate exercise and rest for the patients, among whom are always a considerable number of children of the poor who are treated gratuitously. Six hundred people, representative of every vocation in the Lackawanna valley, were present at the opening of the institution. He is a member of the Universal Chiropractors' Association, the Chiropractic Association of Pennsylvania, the Chiropractic Association of the Anthracite Region, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. He finds his chief recreation in athletics. He was married at Minooka, Pa., Jan. 12, 1916, to Mary, daughter of Michael Lydon, a miner, and they have five children: Thomas; Jack; Patrick; Vincent and Paul Mulgrew.

RAUH, Henry, financier, was born in Germersheim, Rhein Pfalz, Germany, Mar. 21, 1852, son of Elias and Hannah (Samuels) Rauh, who came to the United States in 1866 and settled in Dayton, O. He began his career in his father's hide business, the firm name being E. Rauh & Sons Co. A branch was opened in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1874. Two years later Henry Rauh settled in that city, where his interests gradually extended to other industrial and financial undertakings. At the time of his death he was president of E. Rauh & Sons Co., vice-president of the E. Rauh & Son Fertilizer Co. and the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., and a director in the Belt Railroad & Stock Yards Co. and the Live Stock Exchange Bank, Indianapolis, also in the Egry Register Co., Dayton. He was interested in many charitable and philanthropic undertakings, being a director in the Indianapolis Jewish Federation, chairman of the endowment fund of the Sir Moses Montefiore Home for the Aged, of Cleveland, O., a trustee and chairman of the Covenant Endowment Fund, of Indianapolis, and a factor in the work of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. Gifted with a clear tenor voice, he found his chief recreation in music and figured prominently in the music circles of Dayton and Indianapolis, having sung in church choirs in both

cities. He gave to his charitable work the same unselfish devotion, the same unflagging loyalty, that he evinced in his multitudinous business undertakings. Firm in the discharge of his executive duties, yet courteous and considerate of the opinions of his associates, he administered philanthropic affairs with wisdom, excellent judgment and a spirit of absolute justice. He was married Jan. 23, 1900, to Flora, daughter of Leopold Mayer, of Cleveland, O., and he died in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 20, 1922.

QUISENBERRY, Anderson Chenault, author, was born near Winchester, Ky., Oct. 26, 1850, son of James Francis and Emily Cameron (Chenault) Quisenberry and a descendant of Thomas Quisenberry, who came over from Kent, England, in 1622, and settled in Virginia. He attended Georgetown (Ky.) College but was not graduated. He began his career as editor of the Winchester "Democrat" in 1870 and three years later joined the staff of the Louisville (Ky.) "Ledger." He was subsequently associated with the Louisville "Sunday Argus," and in 1878 founded the Winchester "Sun." He edited the Lexington "Transcript" during 1881–83 and the Lexington "Press" 1883–85. Mr. Quisenberry was deputy collector of internal revenue at Lexington for four years, and in 1889–1920 served in the inspector-general's office of the war department, Washington, D. C. During this time he made extensive research along genealogical and historical lines. He was an advocate of the single tax. His published writings were: "Life and Times of Humphrey Marshall, the Elder" (1891); "Revolutionary Soldiers in Kentucky" (1896); "Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family and Other Families" (1897); "Memorials of the Quisenberry Family in Germany, England and America" (1900); "Lopez's Expeditions to Cuba, 1850–51" (1906); "Zachary Taylor and the Mexican War" (1911); "Five Hundred Kentucky Pioneers" (1912) and "Kentucky in the War of 1812" (1915). Mr. Quisenberry was a member of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Kentucky Chapter, Society of Colonial Wars; Kentucky State Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Southern Society of Washington, National Popular Government League, Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and the Filson Club (Louisville). He was married May 1, 1879, to Corinna, daughter of Webb Broomhall, a merchant of Wilmington, O., and they had four children: James Francis, lieutenant, World war, who died en route to France; Adelaide, wife of John B. Reeside, Jr., of Hyattsville, Md.; Colby B., an accountant, Birmingham, Ala., and Florence E. Quisenberry of Washington, D. C. He died at Tampa, Fla., Dec. 4, 1921.

BALL, John Chester, clergyman, was born at Vernon Center, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1861, son of Chester Almanza and Margaret (McLean) Ball. He was graduated at Oberlin (O.) College in 1889, and received the degree of B.D. at Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in 1892. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in the latter year and served successive pastorates at Pompey, Utica, and Newark, all in New York. During 1903–06 he was president of Keuka College, a Baptist institution at Keuka Park, N. Y., from 1906–18 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Corning, N. Y., and from 1918–20 pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Oil City, Pa. He served for a number of years as stated clerk of the Steuben presbytery, and several times represented the presbytery at the state synod and the general assembly, and was a commissioner of Auburn (N. Y.) Seminary. He was a 32nd degree member of the Masonic fraternity. He possessed exceptional ability as a public speaker and gave freely of his time and strength to many good causes. During the European war he spoke frequently as a "four-minute man." In the pulpit few men could present the scripture more effectively or paint spiritual pictures in a more simple and convincing manner. His education was liberal and his thought and reading were profound. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Keuka College. He was married May 25, 1892, to Mary E., daughter of Maj. Edward Tracy of Columbus, O., and they had one child, Ralph B. Ball. He died at Corning, N. Y., Mar. 14, 1922.

ENDICOTT, Henry Bradford, manufacturer, was born at Dedham, Mass., Sept. 11, 1853, son of Augustus Bradford and Sarah (Fairbanks) Endicott, and a descendant of Gilbert Endicott (originally Indicott), yeoman, who came to America from Dorchester, England, and settled at Canton, Mass., in 1658. His father was a carpenter and farmer, and later a bank president. The son received his education in district schools and did dairying work on the homestead farm. Subsequently he was apprenticed to a Boston plumber and later worked as a clerk in the leather trade of that city. In 1875, when only twenty-two, he founded the firm of H. B. Endicott & Co., sheepskin merchants. Afterward he became treasurer of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., a connection that led him to enter the shoe manufacturing business. He embarked in this industry with his acquisition of the Lester Bros. Shoe Co., of Lestershire, near Binghamton, N. Y., which had become involved in financial difficulties. Seeing possibilities in the business, he decided to take it over and thus laid the foundation of the enormous plant later developed at Lestershire, afterwards known as Johnson City. He changed the name of the concern to the Lestershire Manufacturing Co. and upon taking George F. Johnson, the superintendent of the factory, into partnership, the firm became known as Endicott, Johnson & Co. It was incorporated as the Endicott-Johnson Corporation in 1919 and he was its president until his death, at which time the factories at Johnson City and at Endicott, N. Y., where the firm has large tanneries, had an output of 75,000 pairs of shoes a day. By his enterprise the plant at Lestershire was enlarged to many times its original size, and from a village of 1,700 the latter became a city of 10,000 people, nearly all of whom are connected with the corporation. In 1917 Gov. McCall of Massachusetts appointed him director of the committee of public safety, formed in that state as one of the home defense measures incident to American entrance into the European war. Another war post filled was that of federal and state food administrator, in which capacity he framed a program of food conservation and regulation, which was adopted in other states, and dispatched a relief train to Halifax, N. S., within twelve hours after the great munitions explosion there in December, 1917, carrying a large force of physicians and nurses and huge food and other supplies. Another public service he rendered was in the great influenza epidemic of 1918, when, as head of the emergency public health committee, he rallied the resources of the state for combating the disease. As official strike mediator,

appointed by Gov. McCall in the war period, he adjusted more than 300 labor disputes and continued his role of industrial arbitrator after the war. Among the notable disputes he settled was the strike of the Boston elevated car men, the threatened tie-up of the Lawrence woolen industry and of the Lowell cotton industry and labor troubles at the Watertown arsenal, Fore River shipbuilding yards, and among trolley and shoe workers. His reputation as an effective strike mediator attracted the attention of Pres. Wilson, who appointed him one of the representatives of the public in the industrial conference held in Washington in 1919. He was successful in sustaining harmonious relations with the workers in his own plants, which were non-union, and never had a strike throughout the thirty-six years of their development under his guidance. He established a successful profit-sharing scheme, in which all his workers shared alike with the shareholders in the net profits, irrespective of length of service or position, an office boy and a superintendent receiving the same sum. He made many public gifts, especially for the civic improvement of Johnson City, Endicott and Dedham, his birthplace. Mr. Endicott was a director of the Chase National Bank, New York city; U. S. Smelting & Refining Co.; United Shoe Machinery Corporation; State Street Trust Co., Boston; Boston Wharf Co.; Beacon Oil Co.; Massachusetts Gas Co.; New England Fuel & Transportation Co.; New England Coal & Coke Co., and the New England Conservatory of Music. He was also a member of the New York Yacht Club and Bankers' Club of that city; the Algonquin, Union and Exchange clubs of Boston; the Country and Golf clubs at Dedham, Canton, Brookline, Pocasset, Woods Hole and Wiano, Mass., and the Swan Island Shooting Club, North Carolina. He was married (1) to Caroline Williams, daughter of Ira Russell, of Dedham, Mass., of which union were two children, Gertrude Adele and Henry Wendell Endicott, who is vice-president of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation; and (2) in August, 1905, to Louisa (Clapp) Colburn, daughter of Samuel Clapp, of Walpole, Mass. He died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 12, 1920.

COWMAN, Charles E., clergyman and missionary, was born at Toulon, Ill., Mar. 13, 1868, son of David F. and Mary (Keyes) Cowman. His childhood was spent on his father's farm. While attending the public school, he became interested in telegraphy and learned it so quickly that he was able to send messages and help dispatch trains in less than thirty days. He obtained a position as telegraph operator in a small town in Iowa when but little past his fifteenth birthday. In less than two years he was train dispatcher in one of the larger cities of the state, and when he was twenty-two he went to Chicago as wire chief of the New York division of the Western Union Telegraph Co. An earnest Christian, he felt impelled to abandon a promising business career for the ministry. He took a six years' course in the Moody Bible Training Institute of Chicago, and at its close determined to go to Japan as a missionary. He thought long and deeply on the problem of getting the gospel message to all the people of that country, and finally conceived the idea of a great Japanese Bible training institute to prepare the natives for work among their own people. In 1901 Mr. Cowman founded the Oriental Missionary Society, an undenominational mission maintained by free will offerings, and then, with only 75 dollars in his pocket, he went to Japan. Money for the new undertaking came from America, and a large building was erected in the city of Tokyo. The Japanese Bible Training Institute was successful from the first, and in less than twenty years more than 700 of the young men and women of Japan were prepared for ministry among their own people, and more than 100 native churches organized. Not content with this, Mr. Cowman organized a similar institution in Seoul, Korea, in 1907, which was also a marvelous success. By 1912 the work had reached a cost of nearly $1,000,000. At that time he conceived the bold project of placing a portion of the scriptures in every one of the 10,300,000 homes in Japan. Plans were carefully laid, helpers organized, millions of scripture extracts ordered, and the so-called "great village campaign" was under way. At the end of five years every home in Japan had been presented with portions of the scriptures—the first campaign of such a magnitude in the history of foreign missions. Mr. Cowman was editor of the "Oriental Missionary Standard," the official organ of the Oriental Missionary Society, and was the author of a number of theological books and tracts. He traveled extensively throughout the mission fields of the world, meeting councils and missionaries in every country in the interest of evangelization, an interest so fervid with him that his every voyage, every sermon, every letter, every recreation, and almost every thought referred to this one end. He was married in 1889 to Lettie Burd and died in Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 25, 1924.

JOHNSON, Harry Leonard, manufacturer, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., Aug. 30, 1873, son of Francis Alonzo and Sarah Jane (Aldrich) Johnson. His father, a native of Franklin, Mass., served with the rank of captain during the civil war in the Mozart (40th N. Y. volunteer infantry) regiment. The son received his education in public schools, including the Plymouth (Mass.) high school. He began his wage-earning career as a clerk in the Plymouth post office, later becoming assistant postmaster. Meanwhile, his brothers, George F. and C. Fred Johnson, had entered the shoe business as employees of Lester Bros., which, under the subsequent direction of Henry B. Endicott, became the Lestershire Manufacturing Co., the nucleus of the present Endicott-Johnson Corporation, of which George F. Johnson eventually became president and general manager. At the suggestion of his brother, Harry L. Johnson resigned from the Plymouth post office and entered the service of the corporation, in which he was destined to assume an important place. He started as a clerk in the shipping department in 1897 and subsequently acquired a knowledge of every phase of the huge enterprise, among the largest shoe manufacturing companies in the world. In 1900 he became assistant general manager of the corporation, a position he retained until his death. Upon the demise of Harry Leonard Johnson, the firm, which had employed only 400 workers in 1890, was employing a force of about 15,000; the capitalization had increased from $2,900 to $35,000,000; annual sales, originally $600,000, were then $75,000,000 and the plants at Endicott and Johnson City, N. Y., were turning out 90,000 pairs of shoes daily as against 1,000 pairs. The total floor space of the combined plants is sixty acres, while 2,250 miles of thread and eleven tons of tacks and nails are used daily. The output of the six large tanneries maintained by the firm is

approximately 16,000 sides of leather daily. He was also a director and first vice-president of the Morris Plan Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., and the owner of the Square Deal Tract, Workers' Homes, at Johnson City. Here he built homes for workers on the pay-as-rent plan. He was a dominant factor in many of the civilian drives during the European war and at the aftermath of the war and an acknowledged leader in every form of civic effort and uplift work. His name is linked also with the large public markets at Johnson City and Endicott and with three libraries, established for the shoe workers: Your Home at Johnson City and the Ideal and Hillside Center at Endicott. He was an executive of the Johnson City council of Boy Scouts of America and a director of the Broome county organization of Boy Scouts, the Community Service, the organized charity association of Binghamton and he headed the Endicott village corporation, as well as the board of trustees of the Johnson City Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member also of the Rotary and Binghamton Country clubs. He was genial and unselfish, persistent and loyal, democratic and of good-will. He was married at Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 4, 1894, to Sophie Isabel, daughter of Sebastian Baumgartner, a merchant of Greenfield, Mass., and they had four children: Arline Leonard, wife of George L. Brett, Jr., Hermione Rogers, Harry L. and Ruth Beatrice Johnson. He died at Riley Brook, New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 5, 1921.

ALLEN, John Robins, mechanical engineer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 23, 1869, son of James Morrill and Eliza Jane (Stanton) Allen, and a descendant of Walter Allen, who came to this country from England and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1640. From him and his wife Rebecca, the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel and his wife Mary Sherman; their son Israel and his wife Mary Rice; their son Elnathan and his wife Thankful Hastings; and their son Wilkes and his wife Mary Morrill, who were the grandparents of our subject. James Morrill Allen, father of the engineer, was a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. John R. Allen was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of B.S. in 1892 and in mechanical engineering at the same institution in 1896. He began his professional career in 1892 as erecting engineer at the Bay City industrial works and the following year served as engineer for the L. K. Comstock Co. of Chicago, becoming secretary of that company in 1894. During 1895–96 he was a member of the firm of Ball & Allen. The ensuing three years he served as instructor at the University of Michigan, as assistant professor from 1899 to 1902, junior professor in 1902–06, and professor of mechanical engineering in charge of the department in 1901–11. He was a member of the firm of Brush & Allen, Detroit, Mich., in 1907–10. From 1911 to 1913 he was on leave of absence and served as dean of the engineering department of Roberts' College, Constantinople, Turkey, having charge of the design and construction of the central heating and lighting plant of that institution. Upon returning to the University of Michigan he continued his work as professor of mechanical engineering until 1917, when he accepted the office of dean of the engineering college of the University of Minnesota. He then left that institution to direct important research work for the National Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, in which he had the cooperation of the government, and established his laboratory in the U. S. bureau of mines laboratory at Pittsburgh, Pa. Prof. Allen was the author of "Heat Engines" (1910), which passed through three editions; also of "Notes on Heating and Ventilating," which entered the third edition in 1911. He gave special attention to research and investigations in heat transmission through radiating surfaces and building materials, and these investigations were published largely in the "Proceedings of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers." He also had charge as resident engineer of the design and construction of a number of power plants and central heating systems, including the Mackinac Island water, light and sewerage system; central lighting system of the city of St. Ignace, Mich.; central heating and lighting plant of the U. P. Hospital for the Insane, Newbury, Mich.; and central heating and lighting plant of the public schools Coldwater, Mich. His favorite diversions were motoring, sailing and fishing. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (vice-president); American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; National Society of Stationary Engineers (honorary); National District Heating Association; Michigan Engineering Society; British Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; Detroit Engineering Society; Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the Sigma Xi Society. He was also a member of the University and Rotary clubs of Detroit; and the Phi Gamma Delta and Tau Beta Pi fraternities. He was married Oct. 9, 1904, to Lola Helen, daughter of Benjamin J. Conrad of Ann Arbor, Mich.; they had one child, Helen L. Allen. Prof. Allen died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 26, 1920.

SCHOFF, Frederick, civil engineer and manufacturer, was born at Lexington, Mass., Oct. 25, 1848, son of Stephen A. and Josephine Rosalina (Hastings) Schoff; grandson of John Chase and Eunice (Nye) Schoff; great-grandson of John and Priscilla (Chase) Schoff; and great-great-grandson of Jacob Schoff, who came from Homberg, Württemberg, Germany, in 1752, and with seven other Germans purchased of the town of Lexington, 1,000 acres of land, now the town of Ashburnham in the northern part of Worcester county. His wife was Elizabeth Darrow or Devereux. John Schoff served in Washington's bodyguard at Valley Forge. Stephen, the father of the subject, was an artist and steel engraver. His son was a member of the first class at Cornell University, being graduated in 1871 with the degree of C.E. He resided a short time in Newton, Mass., where he served as first city engineer. In 1874 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and from that date until his death was proprietor of the Stow Flexible Shaft Co. He was a director of the Philadelphia Bourse from its organization, and of the National Bank of Clifton Heights, Pa. In addition to his business interests Mr. Schoff devoted himself to children and their welfare. He was actively identified with the national congress of mothers from the time it was founded in 1897 by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, until his death, and was a member of its advisory council, a faithful adviser and supporter. Mrs. Schoff was president of the national congress from 1902 to 1920. He was also interested in developing the juvenile court and probation system in Pennsylvania. He was an active adherent of the Swedenborgian

church, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League of Philadelphia, and the Cornellian council. He was a man of warm friendships and genial hospitality, possessing a host of friends, and was deeply attached to his family. He was married Oct. 23, 1873, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Kent of Clifton Heights, Pa., and they had seven children: Wilfred Harvey; Edith Gertrude, wife of John J. Boericke; Louise, wife of George Edgar Ehrman; Leonard Hastings; Harold Kent; Eunice Margaret, wife of Louis Porter, and Albert Lawrence Schoff. Mr. Schoff died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1922.

HOLLAND, James William, physician, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 24, 1849, son of Robert Chappell and Elizabeth Lewis (Turner) Holland, grandson of Richard A. and Nancy (Chappell) Holland; great-grandson of George and Eliza (Madison) Holland, and great-great-grandson of Richard Lyden Holland, who came from Wales to King and Queen county, Virginia, in 1720. He was graduated at the University of Louisville in 1865, later receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was graduated M.D. in 1868, and began to practice with his father, who was a physician in Louisville, Ky. In 1872, on the retirement of Dr. J. Lawrence Smith from the chair of chemistry in the University of Louisville, Dr. Holland succeeded him, and thereafter was successively professor of therapeutics and the practice of medicine in the same institution. Meantime he conducted a profitable and growing private practice. In 1885 he accepted a call to the chair of toxicology and medical chemistry at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, became dean two years later, and dean emeritus in 1912. After retiring from teaching his health greatly improved and he spent ten years in medical writing and in general reading and study. He was the author of "Diet for the Sick" (1880); "Common Poisons and the Urine" (1887); chapter on "Mineral Poisons" in Saunders' "Text-Book of Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence," and "Text-Book of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology" (1905), and numerous articles on medical subjects for various publications. He was editor of the "Louisville Medical News" in 1880. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society (secretary), the American Medical Association, and was president of the Association of American Medical Colleges in 1898. He was married May 2, 1877, to Mary Boggs, daughter of Elon W. Rupert of Louisville, Ky., and their children were: Rupert Sargent, Leicester Bodine, and Lucy S. H. Holland. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10, 1922.

MERRILL, Catharine, educator, was born at Corydon, Ind., then the capital of the state, Jan. 24, 1824. Her father, Samuel Merrill, who was state treasurer, had been delegated to "remove the capital" to Indianapolis by the end of 1824; and in the late fall the removal was made in four four-horse wagons, which carried two families, with their household goods; a newspaper printing press and outfit; the state records, library, and assets of the treasury in wooden boxes. For all this, occupying some two months, he returned a bill of $75.05 for expenses; and a grateful legislature voted him $100 for "personal trouble." Samuel Merrill was a Vermonter, educated at Dartmouth College, a scholarly man, and fond of books. He established one of the first Indianapolis book stores, which developed into the Bobbs-Merrill Co. His daughter received much of her education from him, in its broader aspects. She had a natural devotion for service to mankind, which manifested itself first in opening a primary school at the family residence, the site of which is now occupied by a public school building, named Catharine Merrill School. She studied two years in Germany and at the outbreak of the civil war went out as a volunteer nurse. Her experience enabled her to write an account of Indiana's part in the war, in two volumes, "The Soldier of Indiana in the War for the Union" (1866). She resumed teaching at the Female Seminary in Cleveland, O., and in 1869 accepted the chair of English literature at Northwestern Christian University. In 1885 she gave it up for less arduous private class work at her home, and continued this form of teaching until shortly before her death. Miss Merrill had a greater influence on the literary life of Indiana than any other woman. In addition to very broad culture and a natural gift for teaching, her aspiration for service made her a personal friend of each of her pupils, and inspired them with something of her ardor. Her strong, but not obtrusive, religious character permeated her teaching and her writing. When John Muir undertook his memorable "hike" from Wisconsin University to the gulf states, in his study of natural history, he landed at Indianapolis with an empty treasury, and went to work in an iron foundry. While at work in a mill his right eye was pierced by a file, and he was threatened with lasting blindness. It happened that he carried a letter of introduction from Prof. J. D. Butler of Wisconsin, to Miss Merrill, but with his native shyness, had not presented it. His sympathetic landlady asked if he had no acquaintance in the city. He mentioned the letter, and she took it to Miss Merrill's residence, which was not distant. According to his own record of the incident, "She (Miss Merrill) came to my darkened room, an angel of light, with hope and cheer and sympathy purely divine, procured the services of the best oculist and the children she knew I loved. And when at last, after long months of kindness and skill she saw me out in Heaven's sunshine again, fairly adrift in the glorious bloom of spring, her joy was as great as my own." After Miss Merrill's death, which occurred in Indianapolis, Ind., May 30, 1900, her friends of the Catharine Merrill Club published a memorial volume entitled "The Man Shakespeare, and Other Essays," composed of some of her writings, together with tributes from friends. In it John Muir pays to her one of the highest tributes that was given to any woman.

STIMSON, Fred Spencer, lumberman and financier, was born at Big Rapids, Mich., July 22, 1868, son of Thomas Douglas and Achsah Jane (Spencer) Stimson; grandson of Harold Clarke and Abbie Stimson; and great-grandson of Frederick Spencer and Nellie (Clarke) Stimson. His father operated a lumber and milling business at Muskegon, Mich. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, subsequently entering Swarthmore (Pa.) College. He left that institution during his junior year to join his father in the lumber industry at Muskegon. In 1888 he went to Seattle, and after a year in the red cedar and fir woods of Washington returned to Muskegon to liquidate his business interests there. Settling permanently in Washington in 1891, he became

secretary of the Stimson Mill Co., Seattle, which he organized, and held that position until 1920. The Stimson Mill Co. manufactured and exported lumber, laths and shingles, and was one of the largest and most important in the trade in the Pacific northwest. Aside from this interest, he was president of the Yakutat & Southern Railway Co., which he organized and incorporated, and the Yakutat Cannery Co., and was connected with various other industrial and financial concerns in his adopted state. He was president of the F. S. Stimson Co., and owner of Hollywood Farm. This farm, comprising more than 600 acres, is located in a delightful valley about twenty miles from Seattle. The numerous buildings, all of which are perfectly lighted and ventilated, were carefully planned for the particular purpose each was to serve. Every thoroughfare is paved and illuminated and the sanitary arrangements are as complete as possible. About 300 head of pure-bred Holsteins, most of which have been raised upon the farm, comprise part of the livestock, and a flock of about 12,000 best strain of S. C. White Leghorns are also maintained there. The green-houses of Hollywood Gardens, the floral department of the farm, cover about three acres under glass. A store and manufacturing plant are maintained in Seattle, as well as a dairy luncheon and soda fountain service. Hollywood Farm, with its complete facilities for the production, manufacture, and direct retail distribution of its extensive line of products, is an institution which represents a distinct and successful departure from the ordinary methods of producing and selling dairy foods. The stock became famous throughout the United States and entries from Hollywood Farm won many ribbons at numerous country shows. During recent years Mr. Stimson disposed of his interests in the cannery and milling business and confined his investments to timber holdings and real estate, continuing his interest in various Seattle banks. He was a heavy Seattle property holder and also owned large tracts of valuable timber adjacent to the waters of Puget Sound. In 1921 Mr. Stimson financed a series of fresh-air classes for undernourished children, providing a milk product diet for groups of twenty children for two weeks at a time, under the direction of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. He was a director of the Pacific International Livestock Association since its incorporation, and served as president in 1921. He was a regent of the State College of Washington and a member of the Seattle Golf and Country, Seattle Tennis, Rainier, Firloch and Arctic clubs of Seattle. He was married Oct. 16, 1889, to Nellie Ruth, daughter of Frederick F. Clarke, of Muskegon, Mich. They had three children: Achsah, wife of Walter A. Moore; Harold Clarke; and Frederick Fanning Stimson. He died in Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1921.

BURCH, Charles Sumner, P. E. bishop, was born at Pinckney, Mich., June 30, 1855, son of Lawrence D. and Emily (Dunning) Burch. His father, a colonel in the civil war, was a writer. The son was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1875, and taught for two years in a private school in Detroit. Later he became interested in journalism, and was correspondent for the Detroit "Union." Subsequently he founded the "American Sheep Breeder," "The Dairy World" and the "Industrial World" in Chicago, had charge of the Joliet "Sun" and the Kansas City "Argo," and for nine years (1897–1905) was editor and manager of the Grand Rapids "Evening Press." He completed the course in the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago and was ordained priest by Bishop McLaren in 1905. He studied in Germany and England, and was at Oxford with Bishop David H. Greer, the coadjutor bishop, when the latter received a message that the death of Bishop Potter had made him bishop of the New York diocese by the right of succession that attaches to the office of coadjutor. Dr. Burch served for brief periods as pastor of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., and St. Johns', Clifton, S. I., and for five years as rector of Old St. Andrews at Richmond, S. I., serving also as archdeacon during this period. His broad and friendly acquaintance with his parishioners and his singular memory of names and faces were factors in his rapid rise in this diocese. While on Staten Island he undertook extensive home missionary work for the Italian population and welfare work among prison and correction groups. Upon the succession of Bishop Greer, Dr. Burch was consecrated Feb. 24, 1911, suffragan bishop, an office for which he was eminently qualified by nature, training and achievement. As Bishop Greer, in declining health, was forced to relinquish an increasing number of his duties to his suffragan bishop, the latter became familiar with every parish in the diocese. After the death of Bishop Greer Dr. Burch was elected bishop at a special diocesan convention held in Synod Hall at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Sept. 17, 1919, and installed as bishop at the cathedral on Sept. 28, 1919. Bishop Burch was one of fifty-two American bishops who attended the Lambeth conference of the Protestant Episcopal church, in England early in 1920; and shortly after his return he was elected president of the Episcopal synod of the province of New York and New Jersey. Scholarly, human, gracious but firm, the personality of Bishop Burch had been symmetrically developed by contact with life at diverse angles before he entered upon his ecclesiastical life. Possessed of a great heart, he never spared himself in Christ's service. He was one of the best-loved men in the great church which he served. The following honorary degrees were conferred upon him: D.D., by St. John's College, Maryland, 1908, and the University of the South, 1913; S.T.D., Hobart, 1909, and St. Stephen's and Columbia, 1911; LL.D., University of Michigan, 1912. He was married at Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 29, 1876, to Margaret, daughter of Marshall Hadley of Pontiac, Mich. There are two children: Albert C. and Grace M., wife of Capt. Arnaldo Marson, and a grandson, Lyndon Burch. Bishop Burch died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1920.

JENNINGS, Cortez Hicks, lumberman and financier, was born at Jenningsville, Wyoming co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1855, son of William N. and Sarah (Hicks) Jennings, and grandson of Paul Bishop Jennings, who came over from Wiltshire, England, in 1795, and with his son carried on an extensive lumbering business. Cortez H. Jennings attended Wyoming Seminary, the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville; and Claverack (N. Y.) College. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's lumber business at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. During 1876 he was a student at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, but abandoned a military career for the lumber business. Deciding to become an independent lumber manufacturer, he secured stumpage in Sullivan county, Pa., and in 1881 erected a logging camp and a mill with a capacity of 30,000

feet per day. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, Bishop Worth Jennings, under the name of Jennings Bros., and after extensive operations in Sullivan county the firm built a plant at Lopez, Pa., with a capacity of 50,000 feet daily. A second mill was acquired in 1893, and in 1899 operations were extended to Maryland, where they purchased 9,000 acres of timber land in Garrett county, and built thirteen miles of standard-gauge railroad to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and erected a modern mill, the new settlement being called Jennings. In 1899 also Mr. Jennings purchased 21,000 acres in West Virginia, and the combined holdings of the firm soon approximated 50,000 acres of timber. In 1905 he erected a double-band and gang mill at Jenningston, W. Va., with a daily capacity of 150,000 feet. Upon the death of his brother the entire management of their holdings devolved upon Cortez H. Jennings, who sold the West Virginia property to the Laurel River Lumber Co., and in 1907 settled at Towanda, Pa. Buying from time to time the fertile flats along Towanda creek he became the owner of more than 1,000 acres of the best and most productive land in Bradford county. Later he established the Jennings Farm, celebrated for its Belgian draft horses, and embarked in a dairy and stock raising business, which was one of the most extensive of its kind in northwestern Pennsylvania. He was president of the Hartley Silk Co., Inc., Towanda; the Pennsylvania & Maryland Street Railway Co., and the First National Bank of Grantsville, Md.; and a director of the Continental Credit Co., of New York; the First National Bank of Towanda, the Luzerne County National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre; the Manufacturers' Casualty Co., of Philadelphia, and the C. F. Murray-Smith Co., of Wilkes-Barre. He was president of the Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pa.; a member of the board of managers of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, and of the executive committee of the Bradford County Farm Bureau; and a director in the Bradford County Livestock Breeders' Association. As a Republican he served two terms as chairman of the Towanda county Republican committee, and as presidential elector in 1900. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and of the Masonic fraternity. He was conservative in his methods, fair in his dealings, a judge of human nature, and a progressive and energetic spirit, who was interested in a variety of activities. He was married Sept. 21, 1885, to Mary L., daughter of Harry Bowman, of Towanda, and had three children: Donald Hicks; Sarah Hicks, wife of Robert Kizer, of New York; and Paul Bishop Jennings. He died at Towanda, Pa., Sept. 16, 1920.

SHARP, William Graves, manufacturer and diplomat, was born at Mt. Gilead, O., Mar. 14, 1859, son of George Snider and Mahala (Graves) Sharp, and a descendant of John Sharp, who came to this country from Nottingham, England, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled first at Little York, Pa., and later at Frederick, Md. His father was a newspaper publisher and editor. William G. Sharp attended the public schools of Elyria, O., and was graduated in law at the University of Michigan in 1881. He traveled and wrote for newspapers for a year and then began the practice of his profession at Elyria. From 1885 to 1888 he was prosecuting attorney of Lorain county, being the first Democrat elected to office in that county in fifty years. At the end of his term he entered business life as a manufacturer of chemicals and charcoal pig iron, organizing the Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Co., with plants at Newberry, Elk Rapids, Boyne City and Manistique, Mich., and Ashland, Wis., which became the largest enterprise of its kind in America. He early took an active interest in politics and was a Democratic presidential elector in 1892. Nominated for congress in 1900, he was defeated but in 1908 was elected and served in the lower house until he was appointed ambassador to France in June, 1914. While in congress he was a close student of foreign affairs and at the time of his resignation was ranking member of the house committee on foreign affairs. He was an ardent and consistent advocate of aviation development in America and introduced various measures to promote it, including a bill authorizing an air mail service and another providing for a competition test of airplanes of domestic manufacture and appropriating $100,000 to award to the winners. In 1914 Pres. Wilson offered him the ambassadorship to Russia but the Russian government objected to him because he had voted in 1911 for the abrogation of the commercial treaty between the United States and Russia. In June, 1914, the president appointed him ambassador to France. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Sharp, he was unable to leave for Europe until Aug. 25, 1914, and he reached Paris on Sept. 3 when the Germans were only twenty miles away. He devoted himself to his duties with a devotion, energy and ability that won for him the commendation of all Americans in France and his superior officers at home. Besides looking after the diplomatic interests of his own country he also represented, until the United States entered the war, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. As a result of changes due to the war he became dean of the diplomatic corps in Paris, the first American to gain that distinction in any of the world's great capitals. He performed notable service in carrying on relief work and in collecting evidence of German atrocities. When the British steamer "Sussex" was sunk in the English channel in 1916 by a German submarine, it was the information which he sent to Washington that caused Pres. Wilson to dispatch a virtual ultimatum to Germany. After the United States entered the war Mr. Sharp worked in closest harmony and cooperation with the army and navy and with the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and Knights of Columbus in carrying on relief work. He gave much attention to improvement of the American consular officers and to the work of the commercial attachés. He was a firm believer in the League of Nations and ardently desired that the United States should enter it. He resigned his position as ambassador in April, 1919, and resumed his business activities in this country. In recognition of his war service he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and the Belgian commemorative medal of the first class. From early boyhood Mr. Sharp's hobby was the study of astronomy. He acquired considerable knowledge of that science and often lectured before groups of friends on its wonders. After going to France as ambassador he was elected an honorary member of the Societe Astronomique de France. He was a member of the Cercle de l'Union and Cercle Interallié of Paris, the Cercle de Bois de Boulogne, and the Detroit Club. He was married in 1895, to Hallie M., daughter of Henry Hale Clough, a manufacturer of Elyria, and had

five children: Margaret Mahala, George Clough, William Graves, Effie Graves, and Baxter Clough Sharp. He died at Elyria, O., Nov. 17, 1922.

STOCKHAM, William Henry, manufacturer, was born at Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 15, 1861, son of Gabriel Henry and Alice (Bunker) Stockham. He was graduated at the college of engineering of the University of Illinois in 1885 with the degree B.S. in mechanical engineering. His initial experience in the industrial field was as superintendent and secretary of the Illinois Malleable Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., during 1887–92. He was president of the Stockham Manufacturing Co., Chicago, during 1896–1902, and from 1903 until his death was president of the Stockham Pipe & Fittings Co. of Birmingham, Ala. He was also vice-president of the Junaluska Co., Lake Junaluska, N. C. He was chairman of the executive committee of the board of the International Sunday School Association; member of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association; vice-president, general superintendent and commissioner of the Southern Assembly; member of the executive committee of the Alabama State Young Men's Christian Association; president of the Birmingham Sunday School Association; trustee of Birmingham Southern College and of Athens (Ala.) College; member of the national advisory board of the Old Colony Club, and member of the chamber of commerce of the United States. In the industrial world Mr. Stockham was known as a manufacturer who had achieved distinguished success, and, moreover, had practiced his ideals in business. He took a personal interest in the welfare of his employees, was beloved by all of them, and the plant of his company at East Birmingham was regarded as one of the models of the South, especially as it pertained to the comfort and elevation of those in his employ. In every civic and church, religious and educational matter, he served unselfishly, and was a leader in many such undertakings. Giving freely of his means and energy he was known throughout the South for this leadership. He was one of the most liberal contributors to the cause of Christian education at Junaluska, to the Methodist Centenary movement, and to various organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Sunday school associations. He was a man of vision and whatever he undertook he did. He was married Apr. 28, 1887, to Kate F., daughter of E. N. Clark of Cobden, Ill., and had three children: Herbert C., vice-president of the Stockham Pipe & Fittings Co.; Douglas W., secretary of that company; and Richard J. Stockham. He died in Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 16, 1923.

DOOLITTLE, Eric, astronomer, was born at Ontario, Ind., July 26, 1869, son of Charles Leander and Martha Cloyes (Farrand) Doolittle. He was graduated at Lehigh University in 1891 with the degree C.E. He followed the profession of civil engineering for two years and then took to teaching. He was instructor in mathematics at Lehigh and later at the State University of Iowa. Meanwhile he continued his studies in higher mathematics and during 1894–96 took a post-graduate course in astronomy at the University of Chicago, where he came under the preceptorship of Prof. Thomas J. J. See. His thesis for a master's degree was so meritorious that he was advised not to present it, as it would be acceptable as a doctor's thesis, but he never completed his full requirements for the doctor's degree. In 1896 he was called to serve as instructor in astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania, his father having been appointed professor there. With the establishment of the Flower observatory, in 1896, the departments of mathematics and astronomy were separated. The son became assistant professor of astronomy in 1904 and upon the retirement of his father, in 1912, succeeded him as professor of astronomy and director of the observatory, in which position he continued until his death. He was a member of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, American Philosophical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Sigma Xi fraternity, and a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was author of: "Measures of 900 Double and Multiple Stars" (1901); "Measures of 1,066 Double and Multiple Stars" (1905); "Catalogue and Remeasurements of the 648 Hough Double Stars" (1907); "The Secular Variations of the Orbits of the Four Inner Planets" (1912); and "Measures of 1,954 Double Stars" (1914). An astronomer of world-wide repute, his researches resulted in many startling revelations. At the Flower observatory his father placed him in charge of the equatorial, a new instrument with a nearly perfect 18-inch lens made by Brashear. Brashear was an intimate friend of the younger Doolittle, and when he would praise the latter's work an argument would ensue, Doolittle crediting the merits of his work to the accuracy of the instrument, his friend claiming that the man at the eye end of the telescope was the important factor. The focus of the equatorial was made thirty feet long for double star work, and so great was Prof. Doolittle's interest that in addition to his regular duties he would use the telescope in nearly all clear weather, sometimes working all night. Meanwhile, he was engaged in computing the secular perturbations of the four inner planets by the Hill method. No constitution could stand such terrific strain, and his death was hastened by overwork. He left an unpublished series of observations. In 1913 Sherburne W. Burnham turned over his manuscripts and his library on double stars—a practically complete and priceless collection—to Mr. Doolittle, who compiled a card catalogue known as the extension of "Burnham's General Catalogue of Double Stars" (1905). On these cards were recorded the observations, discoveries and other information relating to double stars which had accumulated since the publication of the "General Catalogue." He helped to popularize astronomy by editing or writing a large part of Vol. IV of the "Foundation Library," entitled "The Wonderful Universe" for children, and he also wrote a series of popular monthly articles on current astronomical events, which appeared in various magazines and newspapers from 1904 until his death. His enthusiasm for his chosen science was unbounded and his inspiration was not lost upon his students. He found his chief recreation in reading Dickens. Wishing to be of service during the European war, he undertook to study wireless telegraphy, and later attempted to organize and conduct the U. S. Shipping Board navigation school in Philadelphia, but the work was too burdensome, and he overtaxed his strength. A man of unselfishness and simplicity, he was greatly admired and loved by his students. He was married Mar. 31, 1902, to Sara Bitler, daughter of William Halliwell of Bethlehem, Pa., and died without issue in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1920.

ELLIOTT, Ezra Taylor, lawyer and pioneer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 15, 1845, son of Ezra and Asenath (Varney) Elliott. He was studying international law and political economy under private tutors when the civil war broke out. Enlisting in the federal service to fill a position on the staff of Gen. McLain, he went to Washington, and while in camp contracted a disease which resulted in his being sent home. He first engaged in business in Cincinnati, and then removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where as a coal operator he remained until 1871. From there he went to Colorado for his health and resided in Del Norte until his death. He first engaged in mining and stock raising and later in the practice of the law. He was U. S. referee in bankruptcy for twelve years, was county judge of Rio Grande county during 1898–99 and mayor of Del Norte 1901–02. A stanch Republican, he was prominent in politics, and his advice and judgment were ever sought by those prominent in the party ranks. As a lawyer he gained recognition as one of the most prominent in southern Colorado. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, while for half a century he was delegate to practically all state conventions, and for years a member of the state central committees, and the national Republican league. He took a keen interest in the organization of the San Juan Pioneers' Association and served as its president at different periods. He was a member of the San Luis Valley Bar Association (president), the American Bar Association, Colorado State Bar Association, Sons of Colorado, Ohio Society of Colorado, and the Masonic fraternity. His dominating personal characteristics were patriotism and loyalty to country and friends. He was a genial companion, a finished writer and a fluent and forcible speaker. He was married at Del Norte, Colo., Sept. 15, 1885, to Mrs. Victoria (Weeden) Ellison, daughter of Wanton Weeden of Fairfield, N. Y., and died without issue at Del Norte, Colo., Apr. 2, 1923.

McCARTY, William Murdock, chief justice, was born at Alpine, Utah, May 15, 1859, son of James Hardwick and Lydia Margaret (Graygun) McCarty. His father, a native of Kentucky, moved to Indiana when a boy, grew to manhood there, and settled in Utah in 1854. In his youth William M. McCarty assisted on the home farm; was employed at neighboring sawmills and cattle ranges, and attended the district school and later Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Utah, for two years. During several winter seasons he taught in the rough-hewn log school-houses of Utah county. At seventeen he left home and found employment in the mining camps as woodchopper, driver, and subsequently in the smelters, quartz mills and mines. He began to study law at Monroe, Utah, in 1882, pursuing that study while engaged in driving a freight wagon between points in Utah and the mines of Nevada. He was admitted to the bar of Utah in 1887 and began the practice of his profession at Monroe. He was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Utah in 1889, and in 1892 was elected district attorney of Sevier county, and reëlected in 1894. The next year, on the admission of Utah to statehood, he was elected district judge of the sixth judicial district, and reëlected in 1900. Before the expiration of his second term, however, he was elected, in 1902, associate justice of the supreme court of Utah for a six-year term, and reëlected in 1908. In 1907 he became chief justice of that court, and continued thus until his death. He was a conscientious judge and was ever vigilant to ward off encroachments upon the constitution or upon the courts. In the discharge of his duties he was faithful and impartial. Friend and foe alike received at his hands the same consideration. He was domestic in his habits, affectionate and devoted to his family and cheerfully made whatever sacrifices were necessary for their comfort and welfare. While undemonstrative and reserved of manner, yet he was warm-hearted and a genial and interesting companion. As a citizen he was public-spirited, of undoubted loyalty, and ready and willing to aid any cause he thought just. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose. Politically he was a Republican. He was married, Oct. 7, 1893, to Lovina L., daughter of Frank Murray, of Marysvale, Utah, and had four children: Murray W.; Ray S.; Margaret L., wife of Donald M. Major; and Frank E. H. McCarty. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 19, 1918.

RYAN, Daniel Joseph, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 1, 1855, son of John and Honora (Ryan) Ryan, both natives of Ireland. He was graduated at the Portsmouth, O., high school in 1875, studied law and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Portsmouth with Noah J. Dever, under the firm name of Dever & Ryan, and afterwards with Harry Ball, under the firm name of Ryan & Ball. He was elected city solicitor of Portsmouth in 1877 and reëlected in 1879. In 1883 he was elected to the state legislature and being reelected in 1885, served as speaker pro tem. and chairman of the committee on public works. He figured in the organization of the Ohio League of Republican clubs and was its president in 1886–87. He served two terms as secretary of state, 1889–92, resigning in April, 1892, to accept the appointment by Gov. McKinley of executive commissioner for Ohio at the World's fair in Chicago. He was a member of the executive committee of the Association of American Exhibitors of the World's Fair and was a member of the American commission to the Antwerp exposition of 1893. Having moved to Columbus, O., in 1890, he practiced there for thirty years until 1920, when he was appointed by Gov. Cox chairman of the Ohio Tax Commission, in which he served until May, 1921. He was president of the Ohio Canal Association and the Central Ohio Land Co., and was a delegate to the Western Waterways Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1895. He was the author of "Arbitration between Capital and Labor" (1885); the "History of Ohio" with E. O. Randall (1912); "Ohio" in the Encyclopedia Americana; "Civil War Literature of Ohio" (1911); "Ohio in the Four Wars"; "Masters of Men" (1915); "Historic Failures in Applied Socialism" (1920); "Lincoln and Ohio" (1923); and a number of contributions to the "North American Review" and other magazines. Mr. Ryan was vice-president of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. He was married Jan. 10, 1884, to Myra L., daughter of Augustus Pomeroy Kerr of Portsmouth, O., and had two children: Julia Eveleth, wife of Kline Leslie Roberts, and Elinor Charlotte, wife of Walter Alden Hixenbaugh. Mr. Ryan died in Columbus, O., June 15, 1923.

BLISS, George Ripley, theologian, was born at Sherburne, N. Y., June 20, 1816, son of Elijah Worthington and Lucy (Ripley) Bliss. The family had migrated from Connecticut to western New York, and the son left home early to continue the advance westward. After a brief period of frontier experiences in Indiana he returned, and at the age of twenty decided to prepare himself for the ministry. He entered the junior class of Madison (now Colgate) University, at Hamilton, N. Y., where he was graduated with honor in 1838, and two years later completed his training for the ministry at the theological school. For about three years, including part of his period of study, he tutored in the university, and in 1842 he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of New Brunswick, N. J. Seven years later he was called to the New Jersey chair of Greek and Latin in the Baptist University at Lewisburg, Pa., now Bucknell University, and for twenty-five years he labored as educator, serving also as minister in the Lewisburg Baptist church. In 1874 he was appointed to the chair of Biblical Exegesis in Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland, Pa., and ten years later to that of Biblical Theology. Dr. Bliss remained at Crozer until his death nineteen years later, after spending forty-seven years in teaching, and conducting forty-five college classes through their course in his department. Throughout his life he was actively engaged in Biblical translation and interpretation, and in the intensive study of the languages necessary to this work. In 1841, before he was twenty-five years of age, he was asked to "carefully review and critically examine" the Old Testament portion of a version of the Bible being prepared by Rev. David Bernard and known as the Bernard Bible. Subsequently he was selected to translate several books of the Old Testament for the American edition of Lange's Bible Commentary, and later he prepared a similar work on the Old Testament for the American Bible Union, of which the volume on "Ruth," published in 1878, was considered most representative of his critical scholarship. Dr. Bliss was chosen to aid in the revision of the text of the Old Testament Books from Exodus through II. Kings, and the Book of Acts of the New Testament, for the International Sunday School Lessons (1874–76), and his work appeared in the three volumes entitled "Moses in Israel," "Heroes and Judges," and "Israel's Kings and Christ's Apostles." Much of this work was done alone, but portions were completed in association with Dr. Conant, Dr. Hackett and other Biblical scholars. A Commentary on "Luke" in the New Testament series, published in 1885, is probably the best known of Dr. Bliss' exegetical works, and illustrates his unusual accuracy in translation and interpretation. Dr. Bliss was married in 1842 to Mary Ann, daughter of Eliakim Raymond of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had thirteen children. He died at his residence in Upland, Pa., Mar. 27, 1893.

LYON, Edmund, humanitarian, was born at Brighton, N. Y., June 4, 1855, son of Harrison A. and Fannie Minerva (Gale) Lyon, and a descendant of Thomas Lyon, who came from England in 1648 and settled at Fairfield, Conn. The line from Thomas Lyon and his wife Mary Hoyt is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Abigail Ogden; their son Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth Mead; their son Jonathan and his wife, Anna Miller; and their son Isaac and his wife Mercy Armstrong, who were the grandparents of Edmund Lyon. Edmund Lyon was graduated A.B. at the University of Rochester (N. Y.) in 1877, and in 1880 received the degree of A.M. from that institution, and of LL.B. from the Columbia Law School, New York city. Admitted to the New York bar, he began the practice of his profession at Rochester in association with Constantine A. Kiehl. Becoming interested in the instruction of the deaf, he abandoned his law work and in 1887 went to the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester, N. Y., as a volunteer teacher. He was there for seven years during which he developed a scientific dactylology, which represents and conveys all phonetic values by means of the fingers. This was based upon the work of Dr. Alexander Melville Bell, father of Alexander Graham Bell, whose successful efforts to develop vocal speech among the deaf was one of the factors leading to the invention of the telephone. Mr. Lyon presented his method before the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf in 1891, and incorporated it in a text-book, the "Lyon Phonetic Manual" (1891). It has proved especially helpful in schools for the deaf in China and Japan where it has been in use ever since its invention. During 1890–1900 Mr. Lyon was active as an instructor, lecturer and writer on teaching the deaf, and was New York state examiner of schools for the deaf from 1895 to 1898. In 1916 he was elected president of the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and held this position until his death. He was also president after 1915, of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, secretary of the New York state Board of Charities during 1895–96; manager for many years of the New York State Industrial and Agricultural School (Rochester); trustee and treasurer of the Rochester Mechanics Institute and vice-president of the Rochester Dental Dispensary, the Rochester Friendly Home, and the Infants' Summer Hospital. He was also a trustee of the University of Rochester, of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the Society of the Genesee, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa society, and the Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, and Pundit clubs (Rochester). He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Lyon was a dominant factor in various business firms, and a leading financier of Rochester, with large real estate and mining interests. He was managing director of the North East Electric Co., Rochester; director in the Lincoln National Bank, and president of the Riverside Cemetery Association. He was a founder of East Rochester in 1897. His chief recreation was found in chess and golf. Mr. Lyon was unselfish, sympathetic and public-spirited, with an alert and inventive mind; his persistence and firmness made possible his many successful undertakings. He was married June 2, 1896, to Carolyn Hamilton, daughter of Philo F. Talcott, of Hartford, Conn., and had five children: two sons who died in infancy, and Elzabeth H., Caroline S., and Linda G. Lyon. He died at Rochester, N. Y., Apr. 24, 1920.

HOWISON, Robert Reid, lawyer, clergyman and historian, was born at Fredericksburg, Va., June 22, 1820, son of Samuel and Helen Howison, of Scotch extraction. He studied law in the school of Judge John Taylor Loman, previously professor of law in the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar, but after practicing

in Richmond, Va., for one year took the full course of the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, at which he was graduated in 1844. He was pastor of the Staunton (Va.) Presbyterian Church for two years and then returned to the practice of law in Richmond. He was injured in the Capitol disaster at Richmond in 1870 and upon recovery reëntered the ministry. He was pastor of churches in Richmond, Orange, Ashland and Culpeper, Va. While in Richmond he was a member of the city council, president of the board of Lancastrian schools and during the civil war was employed in the adjutant-general's office in Richmond and, later, as secretary of the joint committee of the Congress on the treatment of prisoners of war. In 1894 he was appointed professor of American history in the College of Fredericksburg, in which capacity he remained until 1903, when failing health forced him to retire. He was the author of the "History of Virginia," in two volumes (1846–48), articles on the lives of Generals Morgan, Marion and Gates in "Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution" (1847), "Criminal Trials" (1848), "God and Creation" (1880), "Fredericksburg, Past, Present and Future" (1880), the "Students' History of the United States" (1892), as well as of numerous articles contributed to journals of history, science and theology. In 1897 Hampden-Sidney College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was an honorary member of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington and a corresponding member of the Virginia Historical Society. He was married Nov. 24, 1847, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lyle Graham, professor in the Union Theological Seminary, and had three children: Helen J., S. Graham and Mary Howison. He died at "Braehead," near Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1906.

MILHAM, Frank Hickman, manufacturer, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., Apr. 25, 1864, son of John and Amelia (Anderson) Milham. Upon attaining his majority he took a position with the Bardeen Paper Co., of Otsego, Mich., and in 1895 founded the Bryant Paper Co., and as secretary and manager, he developed the business until it became one of the largest of its kind in the world, operating ten large paper machines and twenty-eight coating machines. He was president of the corporation from 1909 until the close of his life, at which time it operated four plants and had a daily capacity of 200 tons of book paper and fifty tons of coated papers. The Bryant division manufactures super-calendered and machine finish book papers, the Superior division catalogue papers and specialties, the Milham division super-calendered and machine finish book papers and the Imperial division radium enamel and surface coated papers. Mr. Milham was also president of the Eddy Paper Co., of Three Rivers, Mich., managing director of the Munising (Mich.) Paper Co.; vice-president of the Home Savings Bank, of Kalamazoo, and a director in the Kalamazoo National Bank, the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., the Illinois Envelope Co., of Kalamazoo, the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., of St. John, N. B., and the Seaman Paper Co. He served two terms as mayor of Kalamazoo. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Park, Kalamazoo Country, and Gull Lake Country clubs of Kalamazoo. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church, and politically he was a Republican. He was endowed in an exceptional degree with the qualities that make success: industry, prudence, method and integrity. In his personal intercourse with his fellows he was gentle, affable and one of the most lovable of men. He was married Oct. 22, 1885, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Noah Bryant, of Kalamazoo and had two daughters: Frances and Eleanore, wife of Herbert E. Floercky. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., May 23, 1921.

YENNEY, Robert Clark, physician, was born at Walla Walla, Wash., Mar. 18, 1868, son of Jacob Philip and Rachel (Winnett) Yenney. His father, a native of Baden, Germany, came to this country in 1850, and lived successively in Virginia, Maryland and Iowa before settling in the state of Washington, where he was a member of the legislature. The son was graduated at Whitman College, Walla Walla, in 1889 and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, where he obtained his medical degree in 1892. In that year also he received the M.A. degree from his alma mater. He began the practice of medicine in Portland, Ore., specializing in internal medicine and bacteriology, and from the beginning was exceptionally successful. He was, preëminently, a physicians' physician, often being consulted by his colleagues on serious and baffling cases. In time, his reputation as a diagnostician extended throughout the Pacific Northwest and he was generally recognized as an authority in the fields which he made his own. From 1901 until his death he was a member of the medical faculty of the University of Oregon and during the last two years of his life, dean of the medical school. For some time he was also chief of the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland. As secretary of the Oregon State Board of Health during 1904-09 he obtained for Portland what was said to be the best milk supply of any city in the country, whereas, previously, it had been rated the worst. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he volunteered and was put in command of the hospital at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Vancouver, Wash. In the European war he rendered a more valuable service by organizing and commanding the University of Oregon base hospital, which, on Jan. 2, 1918, became base hospital unit 46, in charge of the American Red Cross. As second in command he was sent with his unit to the general hospital center, Bazoilles-sur-Meuse, department of the Vosges, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel and placed in complete command of the unit. During the period of hospital operations, July 13, 1918, to Jan. 19, 1919, Lieut. Col. Yenney and his staff attended to the needs of 8,366 patients, medical and surgical, as well as the neuro-surgical cases for the entire center and of these only 131, or 1.5 per cent., died. From the time cases were first received until Dec. 13, 1918, the surgical department received 3,422 patients, 620 of whom required operations, with a mortality of only 0.8 per cent. Upon his return in 1919, Dr. Yenney received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Whitman College. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Oregon State Medical Society, the Multnomah County Medical Society, the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Artisans and the University and Arlington clubs of Portland.

His chief recreation was the management of a large farm, being the owner of the Yenney Farms, and during his college career he was a first-rate baseball player. He was also very fond of children. He was esteemed by all who knew him, for honesty in word, thought and deed and perseverance characterized him. He possessed great powers of examination, comparison and reasoning and was passionately devoted to the search for truth. He was unmarried and died at Portland, Ore., Apr. 24, 1921.

PUTNAM, Arthur Smith, merchant and banker, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., May 13, 1862, son of Daniel and Sarah (Smith) Putnam. His father, a native of Lyndeborough, N. H., was a teacher and a writer on educational subjects. He received his education at the Michigan State normal School, Ypsilanti, and Kalamazoo College and was graduated at the Chicago School of Pharmacy in 1885. He then went to Omaha, Neb., as a drug clerk, and soon afterward was appointed manager of a branch of Kuhn's drug store which had been established in South Omaha. In 1887 he moved to Manistique, Mich., and purchasing an interest in the Bowen & Thompson Drug Co., became its sole proprietor in 1893. Exacting as was the direction of this business Mr. Putnam found time to affiliate himself with several other concerns. He became president of the First National Bank and vice-president of the Garden State Bank, Garden, Mich., and was also interested in local politics. He served as an alderman, a member of the first board of public works, Manistique, Mich.; president of the Board of Education, and the Manistique Chamber of Commerce, and postmaster for the four years under Grover Cleveland. Manistique's splendid educational system was due largely to his broad outlook and healthy optimism. He was a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a delegate to the church's general convention. With an acquaintanceship that was more than county-wide, he numbered hundreds of warm friendships throughout Michigan. Quiet and unassuming he was at the same time a deep thinker and a close student of current events and the signs of the times. He found his chief recreation in travel. The bodies to which he belonged betokened the breadth of his social interests: the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Michigan Rexall Club, of the last of which he was president in 1918. He was married at Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 7, 1890, to Jennie, daughter of Darius Shuler, a paymaster in the U. S. navy, and died at Rochester, Minn., Mar. 12, 1920.

CHESSMAN, William Allen, mining operator and capitalist, was born in Weymouth, Mass., Aug. 19, 1830, son of John and Lucinda (Wild) Chessman, and a descendant of John Chessman, who emigrated from England in 1690 and settled in Massachusetts. He received his education in the public schools of Weymouth, and at an early age learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked for two years. He sailed from New York in June 1849 on the clipper ship "Boston." After a very stormy trip around Cape Horn, he arrived in San Francisco in December, 1849. For five years he was engaged in placer mining on the American, Feather and Yuba rivers, and for ten years at Columbia, on the Tuolomne river. In 1865, hearing of the gold discoveries in Montana, he went to that territory and after a short stay in Alder Gulch removed to Helena, where he purchased claims at the mouth of Last Chance Gulch, which proved highly successful. His claim was near the site of the present Great Northern station. He built a bedrock flume in the gulch, an hydraulic appliance to facilitate the working of the placer ground, and constructed the Chessman reservoir at the base of Red Mountain and was the owner of the ditches and flumes leading therefrom around Mount Helena, through which water was conveyed to the gulch. He obtained other claims also which he worked with profit and made an independent fortune through rewashing tailings from the gulches alone. Much of his land eventually became more valuable for business purposes than for mining. With the waning of placer mining near Helena, he turned his attention to other enterprises, particularly modern public utilities. In 1889 upon the organization of the Helena Consolidated Water Co., he was elected president, and when it was reorganized as the Helena Water Co. in 1898, he remained as manager. The 600,000,000-gallon basin which he built above Rimini was named the Chessman reservoir in his honor. He was a factor in organizing the city's street railway company, now a part of the present system, and was president of the Bald Butte Mining Co., a famous gold producer. He won local prominence in politics, first as a Whig and later as a Republican, having served in five sessions of the territorial legislature—three in the house and two in the council—and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. He was one of the organizers of the Helena Fair Association, and served for many years as president. He held a high place in Masonry and was a member of the Montana Club of Helena (president), the Society of California Pioneers (vice-president), and the Society of Montana Pioneers. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church and was an incorporator of St. Peter's hospital. He was married Feb. 4, 1875, to Penelope Virginia, daughter of Dr. Horatio Newhall, of Galena, Ill., and had two surviving children: Susan and Dr. Frank N. Chessman. He died in Helena, Mont., Oct. 2, 1920.

WEDGWOOD, Edgar A., lawyer and soldier, was born in Lowell, Mass., May 2, 1856, son of Andrew J. and Theresa A. (Gould) Wedgwood. He was educated as a violinist and although passionately fond of music, he abandoned it as a profession for that of the law. At an early age he removed to Grand Island, Neb., where he contrived to win the election for sheriff of Hall county, and during his term of office was known as the "Kid Sheriff of Nebraska." In 1883 he was admitted to the Nebraska bar, and began the practice of his profession at Grand Island, removing to Provo, Utah, in 1890. There he entered the law office of George Sutherland, U. S. senator, and three years later formed a partnership with Samuel R. Thurman, afterward a justice of the state supreme court, under the name of Thurman & Wedgwood. Subsequently James Hurd and Joseph L. Rawlins, U. S. senator, joined the firm which then became Rawlins, Thurman, Hurd & Wedgwood. Following his discharge from the army after the Spanish-American war he settled in Salt Lake City and formed a partnership with Mr. Hurd, as Hurd & Wedgwood. In 1906 Judge Thurman and A. B. Irvine joined the firm, which then became Thurman, Wedgwood & Irvine and in 1917 this was changed to Wedgwood, Irvine & Thurman. In common with many lawyers of that district, Mr. Wedgwood specialized in irrigation and mining law. He began

his military service as a private in the Utah national guard and upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war organized a company of volunteers at Provo, for the Utah Batteries. He was made first lieutenant in battery B, and later became captain of battery A, recruiting 100 additional men to fill out the batteries. He participated in twenty-three battles during the Philippine insurrection, and was wounded in the advance upon Quigua, after Aguinaldo had been forced to retire from his stronghold. As a form of recognition for his patriotic services during this period, the post of the Spanish-American war veterans in Salt Lake City was named for him. In 1907 Gov. Cutler appointed him adjutant general for Utah and he served for ten years under Republican governors, although he himself was an active Democrat. Subsequently he was a member of the national militia board, and after the United States entered the European war he was made a brigadier general in the national army, one of the two civilians to be granted that distinction. He commanded the 82nd infantry brigade of the 41st division, and was the first commanding officer at Camp Greene, N. C. Impaired health compelled him to withdraw from the service just as he was about to join the American expeditionary forces. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Utah State Bar Association, the Salt Lake City Bar Association, the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association and the Masonic order. He found his chief recreation in yachting, music, rowing, chemistry and drawing. He was resolute, sincere, enthusiastic, and filled with intensity of purpose. He was married June 1, 1886, to Annie M., daughter of James Shelton, of New York, and had three children: Frederick Thorpe; Bruce, who was a major in the signal corps during the European war, and Edgarda Wedgwood. Mr. Wedgwood died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 31, 1920.

BROWN, Joseph Newton, lawyer and banker, was born near Anderson, S. C., Dec. 16, 1832, son of Samuel and Helena T. (Vandiver) Brown. He completed his studies in the classical school of Wesley Leverett at Williamstown, S. C., and after spending several years as a merchant in Laurens, S. C., he studied law under Col. James H. Irby, of Laurens and was admitted to the bar in 1858. A partnership with Col. Irby followed, as Irby & Brown, which was dissolved by the death of the senior member in 1860. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and was in a battery on Morris Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, later organizing Co. E, of the 14th S. C. volunteers ,and reentered the service as its captain in August, 1861. He was severely wounded at Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862. Early in 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 14th S. C. regiment, which he commanded at Chancellorsville, and at the ensuing engagements until his capture at the fall of Petersburg, Apr. 2, 1865. He led this contingent at the battle of Gettysburg, his brigade capturing Seminary Hill, July 1st. His men, with the first regiment, were the first Confederate troops to enter Gettysburg. In September, 1863, he was made colonel, the position he held until the close of the war. He commanded McGowan's brigade in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, holding the "Bloody Angle" for seventeen hours against repeated assaults of fresh troops. After the war he resumed his law practice, being associated with Hon. J. P. Reed, until 1874; then Col. Brown conducted a large equity practice alone until 1880, and during the next eight years was associated with James L. Tribble and William S. Brown, after which he retired from active practice. Col. Brown's legal learning, conscientious accuracy and uniform success were notable. In every capacity he won the confidence of all with whom he dealt. During his professional career, he was interested in a number of business enterprises, leading in the organization of the State Savings and Insurance Bank of Anderson, in 1872, and the National Bank of Anderson, shortly thereafter. Of the latter he was president during its entire existence of nineteen years. This institution stood eighth in point of success in the United States, for several years, until its close and was a pioneer in lending money to farmers to enable them to make cash purchases of supplies, and in educating them as to the value of ready money. Col. Brown was a director in the Anderson Cotton Mill and the Gluck Mill. He was a Democratic member of the house of representatives in 1886–87 when he drew up the bill refunding the state debt. The civic life of Anderson was one of his chief interests and he contributed liberally to the manufacturing industries which built up the city. He also gave $10,000 to the Anderson Public Library and by will $15,000 to the Connie Maxwell Orphanage, $50,000 jointly to the Anderson County Hospital and Anderson College, and a residuary estate of approximately a million dollars to vest later in the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. Col. Brown was a man of strong convictions, in the forming of which, religion played a great part. He was for many years senior deacon of the Baptist church. He was married Feb. 28, 1866, to Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of Thomas Bruce, and they had one daughter, Varina Davis Brown. He died at Anderson, S. C., Jan. 24, 1921.

FLEMING, John, missionary and educator, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., Apr. 12, 1806. He attended Jefferson College and New Jersey College, graduating from the latter in 1829. He then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1832. In October of that year he was ordained to the ministry by a Presbyterian synod which convened at Lewiston, Pa., and shortly afterward was married to Miss Margaret Longstreet Scudder, daughter of Dr. John Scudder of Princeton. Immediately after their marriage the young couple set forth on a journey to the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory, where he had received a missionary assignment from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. As he was one of the first missionaries to take up work among the Creek people, he devoted himself to a diligent study of the Creek or Muskogee language, and devised or adapted an alphabet for it which made possible its reduction to writing Thus equipped, he prepared several primary school books in the Creek language which were published and translated, and published a number of hymns. There was more or less open opposition to his work on the part of some of the more conservative members of the Creek tribe and as the result of false charges he was ordered to leave the domain of the Creek Nation. He did so in 1836, and subsequently attempted to secure permission to return to that field, but was forbidden to do so

by the tribal authorities. In 1838, he was assigned to a mission station at Green Bay, Wisconsin, but it was discontinued within a few months. He then engaged in pastoral work in Westmoreland county, Pa., continuing until 1851, when his activities were transferred to the home mission field in La Salle county, Ill. In 1876, he settled at Ayr, Nebraska. His missionary service among the Creek people was not long, but the result of his work in the reduction of their language to writing made possible the apparently more successful labors of others who succeeded him. He died at Ayr, Neb., in October, 1894.

O'CONNOR, John Christopher, physician and surgeon, was born at Mallow, Ireland, Dec. 21, 1878, son of James F. and Helena (Millard) O'Connor. As a youth he excelled in outdoor sports and athletics, being captain of the football team at the Haverhill (Mass.) high school, and a member of the varsity for four years at Dartmouth, being captain in his senior year. He was also marshal of his class at Dartmouth and was graduated in 1902 with the B.S. degree. He studied medicine at the Bowdoin Medical College, coaching the Bowdoin College football team while a medical student there and following his graduation in 1905, coached the Virginia Polytechnic Institute eleven for a year. He coached the football team at Phillips Andover Academy in 1905–06, and the Dartmouth varsity teams in 1907 and 1908 so effectively that Dartmouth defeated Princeton and Harvard, the latter by the score of 22 to 0. For some years thereafter he was a member of the Dartmouth athletic council. After one year as interne in the Salem (Mass.) Hospital, he became resident physician to the McLean Lying-in Hospital, the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and the out-patient department of the Children's Hospital of Boston. Meanwhile he took a special course in diagnosis under Dr. Richard C. Cabot of the Massachusetts General Hospital and began the practice of his profession at Salem in 1907, but removed to Manchester, N. H., in the following year. When the United States entered the European war, Dr. O'Connor was among the first to volunteer in the medical reserve corps and served at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and at Camp Devens, Mass. In July, 1918, he went overseas with the 301st infantry, 76th division, and was commissioned major upon his arrival. In France, he had charge of important hospital activities, was surgeon for the 76th division while that body was at St. Amand, and had surgical charge of the entire Mehun area until his return home in May 1919. In Manchester he was police surgeon and city physician, was also surgeon on the staff of the Elliot and Balch hospitals and a director in the New Hampshire Children's Aid Society. He was one of the foremost practitioners of New Hampshire and enjoyed an extensive practice. He maintained the highest professional standards in his relations to his patients and to his fellow practitioners, never denying his services to any patient for lack of a fee. He was a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire State Industrial School, the American College of Surgeons (fellow), the American, the New Hampshire, Hillsborough County and Manchester medical societies, the Veteran Surgeons' Association of the World War, the New Hampshire Surgical Club, the Knights of Columbus, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Red Cross, the Intervale Country Club of Manchester and the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Manchester. While at Dartmouth he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and the Sphinx Senior Society. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and, politically, was a Republican. He was married Nov. 17, 1908, to Helen, daughter of John Marshall Raymond, of Salem, Mass., and had two sons: Marshall and Raymond O'Connor. He died in Manchester, N. H., Jan. 6, 1922.

DIMMICK, Joseph Benjamin, lawyer, was born at Honesdale, Pa., Oct. 3, 1858, son of Samuel Erskine and Lucretia (Benjamin) Dimmick, of colonial New England stock. His father was the first attorney-general of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1873. The son received his preliminary education at Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated at Yale University in 1881, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1890. Among his classmates was Pres. William H. Taft. He studied law under the preceptorship of his uncle, William H. Dimmick; was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1882, and in the following year formed a partnership with his cousin, Edward C. Dimmick, in Scranton, Pa., under the name of Dimmick & Dimmick. He spent six years in Europe because of ill health, residing chiefly in Switzerland, and returning to Scranton in 1895. There he at once became active in business, as president of the Lackawanna Trust & Safe Deposit Co. and Scranton Lace Curtain Co.; vice-president and director of the First National Bank, and a director in the South Side Bank. He was a director in the West Mountain Sanitarium; trustee of the Albright Memorial library and the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf. He was a member of the executive committee Pennsylvania Peace and Arbitration Commission and the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association. He assumed an important place in the civic life of Scranton, and was president of the Scranton school board in 1885, and mayor of Scranton during 1906–09, in both positions directing movements for the public betterment. While he was mayor the first real fight against the mine cave menace was launched in Scranton, with the result that a state commission was subsequently named by Gov. Tener to make a study of the question, and Mr. Dimmick was one of the most active and helpful members of that commission. In 1914 he was a candidate for U. S. senator against Boies Penrose, but was defeated. During the European war he was U. S. commissioner of the American Red Cross to Switzerland, serving from June, 1918, to January, 1919. While engaged in the task of caring for the thousands of released prisoners of war his health again became impaired, and he was compelled to leave the work. He was a member American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Wayne County Bar Association, Lackawanna County Bar Association, New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Southern Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Navy League of the United States, Pennsylvania Society of New York, American Geographical Society, American Civic Association, National Municipal League, University and Yale clubs (New York city), and Scranton, Scranton Country, Scranton Bicycle, and Press clubs (Scranton). He was a member of the Yale University advisory board from the Scranton and Wyoming Valley Alumni Association. He was a giant in intellectual power, a

consummate master of oratorical art, and a logician of the highest order. Personally he was a kind, genial, warm-hearted man, whose devotion to high ideals, capacity for friendship, patriotism and loyalty to duty were dominating traits. He was married Nov. 9, 1881, to Louise, daughter of Dr. E. K. Hunt, of Hartford, Conn., and had two daughters: Jeannette Hunt, wife of Dr. George R. Deacon, of Stratford, Ont., Canada; and Mary Crosby, wife of Edward Byers, of New York city. He died at Stratford, Ont., Jan. 13, 1920.

SNOW, Neil Worthington, athlete and manufacturer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1880, son of Frank E. and Frances (Burtenshaw) Snow, and a descendant of Nicholas Snow, who came over from England in 1623. From the high school in Detroit he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1902. At college he excelled in athletics. Standing six feet, two inches in height, his large form, combined with tremendous strength, made him perhaps the most versatile athlete that the University of Michigan ever produced. He won the letter "M" four times in football, four times in baseball, and three in track events, his specialties being hammer-throwing and the high jump. As captain of the football team in 1901, he ran up a total score of 550 points to 0, having played an end on the defense and fullback and end on the offense. After his graduation he returned to the university as coach. In addition to coaching, he served also as referee at the most important football contests in the country. He began his business career in 1902, with the Pittsburgh Coal Co., a wholesale firm of Detroit. In 1909 he became associated with the Detroit Twist Drill Co. and in the following year was made president, in which post he served until his death. During the first years with the company he tripled its business. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and of the Racquet, University, Detroit and Detroit Country clubs of Detroit. Besides being known and admired by all lovers of sports because of his athletic prowess, Neil W. Snow's geniality and sterling qualities of character made him the idol of his friends and colleagues. He was married Apr. 20, 1912, to Florence, daughter of James E. Ingram, a financier of Baltimore, Md. They had two children: Neil Worthington and Mary Frances Snow. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22, 1914.

BARTH, Moritz, financier, was born in Dietz, Nassau, Germany, July 24, 1834, son of George and Mina (Crass) Barth. He attended local schools until he was fourteen years old when he entered the employment of the surveyor-general of Nassau. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States and resided for brief periods in New Orleans, La.; Mascoutah, Ill., and Parkville, Mo., in the last place associating himself with his brother, William Barth, in a mercantile enterprise. Incited by the rumors of gold discoveries in Colorado, the brothers joined the rush and settling in California Gulch, near the site of what afterwards became Leadville, Colo., opened a shoe shop for the miners. Later they conducted a general store at Canon City, Colo., with such success that they were able to return to St. Louis, Mo., and establish a boot and shoe manufacturing business, making a specialty of the heavy-nailed boots then so popular for the Rocky Mountain trade. Subsequently Moritz Barth settled permanently in Denver and with his brother, established a large retail boot and shoe business under the firm name of Barth Brothers. The enterprise met with unusual success from the outset and branch houses were established in Colorado and Utah. In the meantime, both brothers had become largely interested in Denver real estate and profited by the increase in realty values incident to the city's rapid growth. Mr. Barth erected a large office building in Denver, became a director in the City National Bank, and was interested also in the Bank of San Juan at Del Norte, Colo. He was a director of the Denver Tramway Co. and treasurer of the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden, Colo., and for more than a decade he rendered valuable service in a public way. He was interested in civic matters, and at one time president of the Denver Männerchor. He was a large investor in the construction of the South Park railroad from Denver to Leadville, the Denver and Fort Worth railroad, destined to give Denver a direct connection with the seaboard, and the Rio Grande Southern railroad into the mining regions of the San Juan district. Some years before his death he retired from active business and devoted his time to reading and intellectual pursuits. He was a man of kindly disposition, generous spirit, sound judgment and admirable character. He was married Jan. 7, 1880, to Mrs. Georgia A. (Tulie) Rhodus, daughter of C. Volne Tulie, of Louisville, Ky., and had three children, only one of whom grew to maturity, Moritz Allen Barth. He died in Denver, Colo., June 5, 1918.

HAMLIN, Homer, civil engineer, was born at Pine Island, Minn., Aug. 27, 1864, son of Aaron and Mary (Rock) Hamlin. He received his education in the public schools of his native state, but for many years pursued private studies in engineering in which he was vitally interested. In 1886 he went to San Diego, Calif., where for about five years he served in the city engineer's office and subsequently was engaged in private practice. In 1894 he went to Los Angeles where he served in the offices of the city engineer of Los Angeles, and afterwards of the county surveyor for Los Angeles county. In 1899 the Los Angeles city engineer made him chief deputy of the field force, and in 1901 he was selected from among a large number of applicants, to become an engineer of the U. S. reclamation service. Under this appointment he was project engineer for the Yuma project, which included the design and construction of the great Yuma or Laguna Dam, across the Colorado river, and for two years resided at Yuma, Ariz. He was engaged during 1901–02 in the preparation of a report on the water resources of the Salinas Valley, and while carrying on his explorations made a study of the geological features of that district. From 1906 to 1917 he was city engineer of Los Angeles, and during this period several notable engineering works were planned and accomplished by him. The city outfall sewer, comprising a series of tunnels in water-bearing formation, was executed by city forces under his supervision, after the abandonment of the project by contractors as an impossibility. Other work done under his supervision included the improvements of Los Angeles Harbor and the construction of the Hill street tunnel. It was upon his advice that the Trilby rail was adopted by the street car systems of Los Angeles. In addition to his duties as city engineer, he served on the advisory board for the construction of

the Los Angeles aqueduct. In 1917 he resumed private practice and devoted a large part of his time to work as consulting engineer for the U. S. reclamation service in the Colorado river drainage basin, including Arizona, California and Wyoming. In this capacity he made a trip down the Colorado river from the mouth of the Virgin river to Yuma, Ariz., an expedition devoted chiefly to the study of the possibilities of a great storage enterprise at the lower end of the Grand Canyon at a point known as Boulder Canyon. At the time of his death he was serving as representative of the Association of Water Users of the Salt River Valley at a hearing held in connection with the Salt River irrigation project, before the secretary of interior, Washington, D. C. Mr. Hamlin was a distinguished member of the engineering profession in the Southwest and a public benefactor. He specialized in geological research, and his report on "The Water Resources of the Salinas Valley" written for the U. S. geological survey in 1901–02 was one of his most important geological studies. He was also identified with the early development of the oil fields of southern California. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Association of Engineers and the Seismological Society of America. He found his chief recreation in the study of geology. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he was a Republican. He was married Mar. 3, 1889, to Carrie, daughter of Oscar Smith, of Pine Island, Minn., and had two children: Josephine and Harry Hamlin. He died in Washington, D. C., May 14, 1920.

ORR, James Wellington, banker, was born on a farm in central Illinois Apr. 15, 1857, son of James and Mary Ann (Ross) Orr; grandson of John Dale and Elizabeth (Johns) Orr and great-grandson of John Orr, who emigrated from the North of Ireland about 1758 and settled in Baltimore county, Md. His grandfather Orr served in the revolutionary army through the siege of Yorktown, and his father was a Baptist preacher and a farmer. The son began his business career by selling fruit trees to pay the homestead mortgage. In 1883 he established a lumber and grain business at Sidell, Ill., and five years later organized his first bank in Tuscola, Ill., of which he was cashier. In 1894 he organized the Citizens' State Bank of Champaign, Ill., now one of the most substantial financial institutions in that section, and was its cashier until 1902, when he engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Chicago, Ill. A year later he removed to Vinita, Okla., organized the International Bank & Trust Co., and was its president until 1910, when he became president of the First National Bank of Tulsa, Okla., serving three years. During the decade of his residence in Oklahoma, he formed a chain of twelve banks throughout the state, the eleven others being, the Colonial Trust Co., which later was merged with the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, and became the largest bank in the state, Cherokee National Bank of Vinita, Okla., Central State Bank of Kiefer, Okla., Bankers Trust Co., of Kansas City, Mo., Bank of Big Cabin, Big Cabin, Okla., Kiefer State Bank, of Kiefer, Okla., Oklahoma State Bank, of Preston, Okla., First State Bank, of Wellington, Kans., First National Bank, of Cassville, Mo., First State Bank, of Alluwe, Okla., and Union Bank & Trust Co., of Chelsea, Okla., in each of which Mr. Orr held a controlling interest. Such were his energy and executive ability that he not only served as the chief acting executive of all of these institutions but found a sufficient margin of time meanwhile to publish the "Bankers' Guaranty Journal of Oklahoma," which he founded. Because of impaired health, he removed to Denver, Colo., in 1913, to California in 1915 and then to Texarkana, Tex., resuming in the last-named place, his banking activities though largely in an advisory capacity. He became president of the City National Bank of Texarkana and organized and promoted the first interurban railroad in Oklahoma, although it was not the first to be built. It now extends from Tulsa to Sapulpa and thence to Kiefer. At one time, he owned about 12,000 acres of land in Oklahoma. He took an active part in the councils preceding and following statehood in Oklahoma and was a dominant factor in conceiving and instituting the state bank guaranty law, the precursor of state bank guaranty legislation all over the United States. He was chairman of the Illinois Democratic state central committee when John P. Altgeld was elected governor and during the first Bryan campaign. He was a trustee of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane and promoted the initial projects for paving, telephone and electricity while at Tuscola, Ill. He was a member of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, the Elks and the Denver Motor Club. His desire to help others was the predominating trait of his character. Mr. Orr was married Jan. 16, 1883, to Eliza Lyle, daughter of David Todd, a merchant of Newman, Ill., and had two children: Edward Lyle and Harold James Orr. He died at Texarkana, Tex., Aug. 15, 1917.

BLACK KETTLE, Indian chief, was born near the Black Hills of South Dakota, about 1803. Of his early life not much is known. In the separation of the people of his tribe into the northern and southern divisions, he cast his lot with the latter. His name does not appear among those of the signers of the treaty of 1851 but it did appear as that of the ranking chief of the Cheyenne tribe in the treaty which was negotiated at Fort Wise, Colo., in 1861. In September, 1864, he visited Denver, Colo., at the head of a small delegation of Cheyenne and Arapahoe chiefs (their people having been at war with the whites during the preceding summer) to ask for peace at the hands of Gov. Evans, who was also superintendent of Indian affairs for Colorado territory. This request having been refused, Black Kettle and several of his fellow chieftains took a large band of their people to Fort Lyon, Colo., where they surrendered to the commander, Maj. E. W. Wynkoop, giving up their horses and arms as an earnest of their good faith. Major Wynkoop was relieved of the command of the post a few weeks later and his successor returned the surrendered arms and horses to Black Kettle and his people, telling them to move their camp to a point on Sand Creek, forty miles from Fort Lyon, where they might subsist by hunting buffalo. Implicitly trusting the sincerity and integrity of the military authorities, the people of Black Kettle did as they were told. Thereupon, an expedition was organized by Col. John M. Chivington, district commander, at Denver, for the purpose of exterminating these surrendered Indians. Marching from Denver, first to Fort Lyon and thence to Sand Creek, the expedition attacked the Cheyenne camp at daybreak on Nov 29, 1864,

destroying the camp and killing 161 of its 600 people, regardless of age or sex. Despite the evident treachery with which this massacre was planned and executed, Black Kettle continued to be peaceably disposed, maintaining his friendship with Maj. Wynkoop, Col. William Bent and other white men whom he trusted. These aided in negotiating a new treaty between the Cheyenne and Arapahoe and the U. S. government, in October, 1865, in a council which was held at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, by the terms of which the Sand Creek massacre was specifically disavowed by the U. S. government and material reparation was offered and provided for the benefit of survivors who had suffered losses in that reprehensible affair. Black Kettle also signed the treaty of Medicine Lodge in October, 1867, whereby it was proposed to settle his people on a new reservation in the Indian Territory. A large part of the Cheyenne Indians, resenting the building of railways across the Plains and the increasing encroachments of white buffalo hunters, continued at war the following year but Black Kettle remained encamped near the tribal agency, at Fort Larned, during the greater part of the season. In the autumn, against the advice of his friend, Maj. Wynkoop, who had been made tribal agent of the Cheyennes, he moved with his band to the valley of the Washita, in the western part of the Indian Territory. Apparently fearful that he had made a mistake, he made a journey to Fort Cobb, where he personally called on Gen. W. B. Hazen, who had been sent there as a special U. S. Indian agent, to assure him that he had been and still was at peace. Gen. Hazen warned him that it would be best for him to bring his people to that post, as a winter campaign, with three expeditions in the field, was even then starting. Without waiting until the next day, Black Kettle and his companions immediately set out on their return to their camp, a hundred miles distant. A council of the leading men of the band was called at once upon arrival at the village and arrangements were made to start to move to Fort Cobb the next morning but, at daybreak, it was attacked and destroyed by the 7th U. S. Cavalry, under the command of Gen. George A. Custer, and Black Kettle was killed, Nov. 27, 1868.

WAGNER, Carl Washington, physician and surgeon, was born in Worms, Germany, Apr. 14, 1863, son of John Philip Henry and Katherine (Blankenhorn) Wagner. His father came with his family to America in 1848 and settled at San Antonio, Tex., where he fought in a campaign against the Indians and was twice severely wounded. The son was educated in the public and Latin schools of Germany and won a scholarship to a Protestant seminary, of which, however, he made no use. In New York and Philadelphia and, later, in Buffalo, when less than twenty-five years of age, he managed the greatest pharmacies of that time. In 1885 he received a diploma from the Michigan State Board of Examination in Pharmacy and became manager of a pharmacy in Detroit, Mich., which he subsequently acquired. He pursued medical courses at the universities of Berlin, Geneva, Halle (where he was voluntary assistant at the university clinic), Strassburg, Paris, Vienna, Bonn and Göttingen and was graduated in medicine at the University of Heidelberg in 1891. He began medical practice in Detroit in the latter year but in that December removed to Chicago where he was appointed professor of surgery and demonstrator of anatomy at the Post-Graduate Medical School and later served as extra-mural professor of the Rush Medical College. He was also consulting and senior surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, attending surgeon to Columbus Hospital in 1906 and consulting surgeon to the Cook County Hospital two years later. In 1911 he was appointed first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army but resigned after six years of service because of high blood pressure. He published nearly fifty articles on various surgical subjects, including cancer, in which he had done important research work. Among these papers are "Brain Surgery," (delivered before the section on surgery and anatomy of the American Medical Association in 1899); "Discussion of General Suppurative Peritonitis" and "Obstetrical and Gynecological Cases" (Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1903); "Cancer of the Clitoris," (Chicago Gynecological Society, 1907) and "606" (Illinois Medical Journal, 1911). He published many papers also in the Proceedings of the Chicago Medical Society and the North Side Branch of the Chicago Medical Society and among these are: "Treatment of Fractures of the Bone," "Resection of the Stomach for Cancer" and "Multiple Fracture of the Lower Jaw Bone treated successfully by entouring the jaw bones with silver wires." He was a member of the International Congress of Physiology at Berne in 1895, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society (vice-president), the Chicago Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the North Side Medical Society (president, 1898–1900), the Chicago Pathological Society and the German Society of Surgery, Berlin. He was a member also of the Circolo Dante Alleghieri, the Y. M. C. A., the Chicago Turngemeinde, the Germania Männerchor, Fidelia, the Schwaben Verein and he was a 32nd degree Mason. His chief recreations were motoring and boating. Dr. Wagner's undying devotion to medicine, his sympathetic nature and magnetic personality endeared him to all whom he met. His earnest pursuit of knowledge to relieve suffering and prolong life made him prominent among members of his profession throughout the country. He was married Dec. 22, 1894, to Louise Ottilie, daughter of George L. Carll, a merchant of Delphi, Ind., and had two children: Louise Dorothy and Carl Richard Wagner, both of whom are engaged in medical practice. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 11, 1921.

BOOTH, Henry Matthias, clergyman and educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1843, son of William Agur and Louisa (Edgar) Booth. His first American ancestor was Richard Booth, who left Cheshire, England, before 1640, and settled at Stratford, Conn., and from him and his wife Elizabeth Hawley, the line is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Willcoxson; their son James and his wife Martha Clark (Peck); their son John and his wife Lucy Curtis, and their son William and his wife Mary Ann Lewis, who were the grandparents of the subject. After traveling for a year in Europe and the Orient, young Booth entered Williams College, and was graduated in 1864. He was a student in the Union Theological Seminary in New York until 1867, and during his senior year

was instrumental in founding the First Congregational Church of East Bridgeport, Conn., and the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. Upon leaving the seminary he became pastor of the Englewood (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, and remained in continuous service there for twenty-four years. Meanwhile he served on the boards of Church Erection and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in America; was a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, and as the first chairman of the General Assembly's Committee of the Presbyterian Church on Temperance, formulated the working plans of that body. In 1893 he became president of the Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary and professor of practical theology, holding both positions until his death. He was the author of "The Heavenly Vision" (1885); "The Sunrise, Noonday and Sunset of the Day of Grace" (1888); "The First Communion" (1893), and "The Man and His Message" (1899). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams College in 1878 and Princeton University in 1891, and that of LL.D. by Williams College in 1894. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and of the Cayuga County Historical Society. Dr. Booth was keenly intellectual, cultured and scholarly, a charming conversationalist and an eloquent and convincing speaker, and his courage, sincerity and earnestness contributed largely to his notable success. Keenly susceptible to the fascinations of social life, and peculiarly attracted by the adornments of scholarship and the delights of culture, he nevertheless deferred all social enjoyments to what he considered the demands of duty. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 19, 1867, to Isabella N., daughter of Rev. William W. Newell, of New York city; she died Dec. 10, 1867, and (2) Jan. 12, 1870, to Anna, daughter of Fisher Howe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he had three children: Fisher Howe, a Presbyterian clergyman; Edith Lewis, wife of Rev. Percy Butler Wightman, D.D., of New York city; and Alice Booth. He died at Auburn, N. Y., Mar. 18, 1899.

HUNT, Ward Evans, physician and surgeon, was born in Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1868, son of Theodore E. and Maria Ersula (McWharrie) Hunt. He attended the Little Falls (N. Y.) Academy and the Fairfield (N. Y.) Seminary. After teaching school for two years he studied medicine at the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College and in the office of Dr. Vander Veer in Albany, and was graduated M.D. in 1893. He began the practice of his profession in 1893 at Little Falls, N. Y., where he served also as charity physician and as city health officer to both Little Falls and Danube. For two terms he was coroner of Herkimer county. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York and the Herkimer County Medical Association (president). He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Maccabees and the Patrons of Husbandry; the Automobile Club (Little Falls), the Down and Out Club (Herkimer) and the Little Falls Chamber of Commerce. His religious preference was for the Universalist church, and his political sympathies were with the Republican party. Dr. Hunt was energetic and persevering and ranked high in the medical profession of Herkimer county. He was married at Mountain View, N. J., July 27, 1916, to Agnes, daughter of Robert A. Stark, of Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, and had two children: Ward E., Jr. and Ersula Hunt. He died at Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1921.

CROUSE, Charles Mabie, merchant, was born at Canastota, N. Y., June 15,1857, son of Jacob and Eliza (Mabie) Crouse. His father, also a native of Canastota, was the leading wholesale grocer of Syracuse, N. Y. The son, after being graduated at Yale University in 1880, entered his father's grocery business which was conducted as the Jacob & G. N. Crouse Co. and upon the death of his father, succeeded to the presidency. At the time of his death he was president also of the Quaint Art Furniture Co., and a director in the First Trust & Deposit Co., the Onondaga Pottery Co., and the Syracuse Journal Co. Besides he had extensive farming interests throughout central New York for many years and possessed also large mining interests in the West, particularly in Colorado. In 1900 he came into possession, through his father's death of the famous "David Harum" farm at Homer, N. Y. and made it his summer home. He was a trustee of the Syracuse Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, the Book and Snake Club of Yale University, the Yale and University clubs of New York, and the Citizens', Commerce, University and Onondaga Country clubs of Syracuse. He loved literature and through his wide reading was enabled to converse entertainingly on many subjects. He was a heavy contributor to charitable enterprises, but always made his gifts unostentatiously. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married, June 1, 1882, to Lucia, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Leach, a banker, of Syracuse; and they had four children: John Jacob, Katharine, wife of Dwight J. Baum, New York city; Eleanor, whose husband is Jerome D. Barnum; and Margaret L. Crouse, Syracuse. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., May 10, 1920.

HOFELLER, Eli David, contractor and philanthropist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1867, son of Sigmund and Schanette (Goldsmith) Hofeller. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1849, and engaged in business in Buffalo, N. Y. The son was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., and in Stuttgart, Germany. His success in the editorship of his school periodical led to a connection as a writer, with the Rochester daily newspapers. In 1880, he entered the service of the Stein Casket Co., of Rochester, as a traveling salesman, and in 1884 was placed in charge of that concern's exhibit at the Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, La. In 1893, he established himself in the concrete paving business in Buffalo, N. Y., specializing in his "Crescent" pavement, the superior qualities of which soon made a financial success of the Crescent Concrete Co. His company also handled on a large scale the famous Roebling System of fireproof construction for floors and partitions. Progressive, energetic, and with a pleasing personality, he met with marked success, and established a reputation for absolute reliability in all his dealings. He carried out numerous important works for commercial concerns and municipal corporations, in various parts of the United States and Canada, and also satisfactorily completed a number of large railroad and government contracts. His company, in 1907 received the gold medal

and diploma, awarded for concrete construction at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Canada. At the time of his death, the corporation, with headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y., had branches in Cleveland, O., Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, Canada. Mr. Hofeller was a member of Buffalo Consistory, 32nd degree and of Ismailia Temple, Mystic Shrine. He was a life member of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum and a trustee of the Western New York Orphan Asylum, Rochester, N. Y. He was a director of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hofeller was also a member of the Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the National Geographic Society and the Lambs Club of New York. Politically, he was a Republican and he was a communicant of Temple Beth Zion. He founded the Eli D. Hofeller Foundation by donating a tract of land on the shore of Lake Erie, near Buffalo, where the Jewish Fresh Air Camp is located. He gave with great liberality to each of Buffalo's other charities, and to the various civilian activities at the beginning of the World War. He held an intensely personal interest in all humanity and his confidence in human nature was seldom abused. His popularity and his standing in his home community were indicated by the many positions of trust and responsibility to which he was called. He was married Dec. 29, 1891, to Bertha, daughter of Louis Kaiser, a merchant of New Orleans, La. She died in 1915, leaving two sons: Sigmar K. Hofeller, who succeeded to the presidency of the Crescent Concrete Co., and was in the department of military aeronautics, United States army, during the World War; and Neville K. Hofeller, who was in the United States naval reserve. Mr. Hofeller died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1918.

WEIL, Charles Lewis, mechanical and chemical engineer, was born at North Andover, Mass., June 27, 1866, son of Louis and Anna Moore (Tuthill) Weil. On the maternal side he was descended from Gen. Israel Putnam, and at least seven of his ancestors served in the war of the revolution. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1888 with the degree M.E. and subsequently took post-graduate work at Harvard University. For one year he was associated with an engineering publication in Philadelphia, for three years he was draftsman for the Worthington Pump Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and for two years he was instructor in mechanical engineering at Lehigh University. From 1893 to 1906 he held the chair of mechanical engineering and was head of the department of engineering of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. In 1905 he opened an office in Detroit, Mich., and specialized in heating and ventilation. During this period he planned several buildings for the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St. Clair, Mich., and made a careful study of evaporation as applied to this company's method of salt-making. In 1909 he removed to St. Clair to devote all of his time to the development and improvement of the Diamond Crystal process for the manufacture of salt. In 1916 he extended the field of his expert services by opening an office at Port Huron, Mich., as consulting mechanical and chemical engineer. His greatest achievements were realized in the field of the salt industry where the current wasteful methods were first observed by him. Among the many improvements devised by him are a double calandria vacuum pan with defined and highly active circulation; a condensation meter for accurately measuring hot drips from heaters; a steam system for the manufacture of salt which, by means of a single calandria and a series of steam nozzles, can be made to operate with single effect, double effect, triple effect and higher, at the will of the operator; a simple and unique pouring closure for packages containing granular materials; the use of the jet condenser in the "Alberger process" for making salt as employed solely by the Diamond Crystal Salt Co.; improved methods for controlling the grain-size of salt, and a briquette of salt for feeding live stock. He also incorporated many original and distinctive features in the design of buildings and machines of that plant, and his achievements were of great value in the salt industry. Mr. Weil's contributions to the Michigan Agricultural College included the design of the power plant and heating system now in use at the college, which secures effective and economical heating and complete distribution of electrical power over the campus, a pioneer accomplishment in the days of its initial installation; the remodelling of the foundry and blacksmith shops, and the preparation of plans for a new engineering building. It was his interest in the practice of specialized engineering that eventually took him out of the teaching profession. In addition to consulting engineer and director of the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., he was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Engineers, Michigan Engineering Society, Detroit Engineering Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Masonic and Tau Beta Pi fraternities, Detroit Athletic Club, Port Huron Golf and Rotary clubs, and the St. Clair Golf Club. Prof. Weil combined with his exacting and discriminate standards in educational and professional life, abundant kindness toward his associates and a remarkable sense of humor. He was especially interested in music, and found recreation in indoor and out-door sports. He was an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Aug. 30, 1893, to Ella Sheville, daughter of Albert R. Bass of Bethlehem, Pa., and had five children: Helen, wife of Clarence Stephens; Elisabeth Prince; Geoffrey; Olive Althea and Pauline Virginia Weil, the last three of whom are deceased. He died at Port Huron, Mich., July 16, 1921.

SMITH, Junius, lawyer, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 2, 1780, son of Gen. David Smith, revolutionary soldier and officer in the Massachusetts militia. He was graduated at Yale college with the degree A.B. in 1802, and then studied law at the famous law school in Litchfield, Conn. He began the practice of his profession in New Haven, Conn., and exhibited such ability that in 1805 the federal government appointed him to prosecute the claims against the British government for losses inflicted upon American shipping during the Napoleonic wars. So well did he conduct the cases before the British courts in London that he succeeded in obtaining judgments for large damages. That he did not follow up this achievement to a position of eminence in the legal profession was due to an irresistible faculty of his intellect which could not be satisfied with conventional progress but demanded action in untried fields as a pioneer, almost as a dreamer. While continuing to practice law, he engaged in various commercial ventures for several years with varying degrees of success and profit. Rob-

ert Fulton having demonstrated the feasibility of steam navigation on the Hudson river in 1809, Smith conceived the bold scheme of a line of trans-Atlantic steamers between England and America. In 1832 he began actively to interest business men and capitalists in both countries, meeting at first with derision, indifference and active hostility. But he persisted, and gained sufficient support by 1836 to organize the British & American Steam Navigation Co. The steamboat "Sirius," 178 feet in length, was purchased from the line running between London and Cork, and on Apr. 23, 1838, she arrived in New York harbor, the first vessel to cross the ocean by steam power alone. The first steamboat to cross the Atlantic was the "Savannah" as early as 1819, but she used sails in addition to her steam power. (See Scarbrough, Vol. II, page 237.) But the venture was ahead of the times and was unprofitable. After a few trips the service was discontinued, but Yale College recognized its value to the world by conferring upon Mr. Smith the degree of LL.D. in 1840. He was identified with a number of enterprises which pushed civilization westward into the American wilderness. One of his experiments was an attempt to introduce the cultivation of tea into the United States, devoting several years to the development of an extensive tea plantation in South Carolina. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and was chosen as its Fourth of July orator in 1804. He died in Astoria, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1853.

STRAUSS, Ferdinand, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 8, 1852, son of Leon Strauss, who emigrated from Germany in 1848 and established a retail jewelry business in Boston. He was educated at the old Brimmer School in Boston, and after graduating at the English High School in 1868, entered the employ of the Leopold Morse Co., engaged in the clothing business. Beginning as assistant bookkeeper, he was quick to learn all the details of the business under the instruction of his employer. Mr. Morse believed that a clerk in charge of the books should be financially interested in the business and gave young Strauss a small interest in the firm. He made a careful study of the clothing business, both in the commercial and manufacturing departments and became such an expert judge of the quality of textiles that he was able to tell almost at a glance whether a piece of goods contained wool, cotton or shoddy and its probable proportion of these basic staples. He rose through various positions to that of president in 1904 and under his supervision the Leopold Morse Co. developed from a small retail store into one of the large manufacturing clothiers of the country, employing over 1,000 hands and covering the entire country with its products, while its original retail store has become one of the large factors in Boston mercantile life. A man of broad sympathy and generous impulses, Mr. Strauss was a dominant figure in the field of civic and philanthropic endeavor in Boston for many years. Always interested in the welfare of his employees, he early saw to it that they were kept busy steadily throughout the year, which was not the practice elsewhere in the clothing trade. He was one of the leaders in the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, serving in all its executive offices and for many years on its finance committee. He was president of the Leopold Morse Home for Destitute Children at Mattapan, Mass., and a trustee of many other charitable institutions. He was chairman of the Boston branch of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in America. While his heart was aflame for his own faith and people, he was also filled with sympathy for the destitute and afflicted of humanity in general regardless of race, creed or color. Mr. Strauss possessed a gentle spirit, a gracious personality and a kindly nature, and over and above all was his sterling integrity. He was married Nov. 8, 1883, to Ida, daughter of Simon Cohen of Boston, and had one son: Leon Strauss, treasurer of the Leopold Morse Co. He died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 24, 1922.

HOSMER, Alfred, physician, was born at Lower Newton Falls, Mass., Sept. 11, 1832, son of Alfred and Mary Ann (Graham) Hosmer. He began his professional training in the office of his uncle, Dr. Hiram Hosmer, of Watertown, Mass. After attending the lectures of the Harvard medical school for two winters, and serving as house officer in the surgical department of the Massachusetts General Hospital for one year, he was graduated from Harvard College in 1853 with the degree of M.D. A year of post-graduate study in Paris followed, and he returned to Watertown to enter upon his professional career. Dr. Hosmer became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1856, and served often as a member of its council. He was chosen its anniversary chairman in 1877, and was elected its president in 1882. In 1879 he was made fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and his affiliations included membership in the Boston Obstetrical Society (president), and the South District Medical Society (president). He was among the first to realize the close relationship of medicine and law, and was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, as well as president during the first three years of its existence. His pen was not idle, for frequent contributions appeared in medical journals. As a citizen, Dr. Hosmer was actively interested in local problems of health administration. Among his numerous offices were those of medical examiner of Middlesex county for the seventh district (1877–84), chairman of the state health commission, and member of the state board of health, lunacy and charity (1881). For many years he occupied also the office of post-surgeon at the Watertown arsenal. In addition to his professional and administrative activity, Dr. Hosmer was actively engaged in educational work in his home community. During 1865–1871 he was chairman of the school committee, and during 1868–78 he was trustee of the public library. To encourage the study of local history, he took the initiative in the founding of the Watertown Historical Society, and served as president from its organization to his death. He was a member of the Unitarian church. He was married June 6, 1860, to Helen Augusta, daughter of Josiah Stickney, and had two children: Elizabeth Skinner and Alfred Grantham Hosmer. He died at Watertown, Mass., May 14, 1891.

McDONALD, William Naylor, educator and editor, was born at Romney, Va., in 1834, son of Col. Angus W. McDonald (1799–1864), of Winchester, Va., who was an officer in the civil war. William N. McDonald was graduated M.A. at the University of Virginia in 1857. He immediately became professor of belles-lettres in the University of Public Schools of Louisville, Ky., and in 1858 was made president, in which capacity he became acting-superintendent of the

Louisville public schools. In 1859 he resigned to study law; and in the following year went to Europe as secretary to his father, then commissioner of Virginia for the settlement of the disputed boundary between Maryland and Virginia. He enlisted as a private in the Confederate army for the civil war and served as ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser. After the war he returned to school teaching, establishing in 1865 the Cool Spring School in Clarke county, Va. While there, in collaboration with Prof. John S. Blackburn, he wrote the first Southern school history of this country, "A Grammar-School History of the United States; from the Discovery of America to the Present Time." It was published at Baltimore at their own expense and passed through twenty editions. In 1868 he left Cool Spring to resume his ante-bellum position as president of the University of Public Schools of Louisville, Ky.; but in 1872 resigned his presidency and established the Louisville Rugby School—for fifteen years the largest and most flourishing private school for boys west of the Allegheny mountains. At the same time he allied himself with the "Southern Bivouac," becoming editor and part proprietor. He left Louisville in 1887 and established at Berryville, Va., the Shenandoah University School, of which he was principal until his death. In addition to his school history and to divers editorial works, Capt. McDonald wrote "A History of the Laurel Brigade" (1907), at the instigation of Gen. T. L. Rosser, its one time commander. His only other published volume was "The Two Rebellions; or Treason Unmasked," signed 'By a Virginian' (1865). Capt. McDonald was married to Kate S. McDonald and died at his home in Berryville, Va., Jan. 4, 1898.

KEITH, Jehu Frank, lumberman and financier, was born in Jasper County, Texas, Dec. 18, 1857, son of Henry Cortez Lafayette and Sarah (La Porte) Keith. After a meagre public school education he entered the service of an uncle at Columbus, Tex., and two years thereafter became identified with the lumber industry. In 1889 he was made vice-president and general manager of the Texas Tram & Lumber Company, with headquarters at Beaumont. He continued with this company until 1898, when he entered the lumber business independently, organizing the J. F. Keith Company, in which his associates were Benjamin R. Norvell and Samuel Park, who later disposed of his interest to his two associates. This firm, of which J. F. Keith was head, owned and operated two sailing vessels in the Mexican trade, a lumber yard at Tampico, Mex., and a sawmill at Hooks Switch, Hardin County. In 1902, together with other lumber companies and sawmill concerns in southeast Texas, the Keith firm sold out to the Kirby Lumber Company, then being organized, and in the same year Mr. Keith organized the Keith Lumber Company, of which he was president and the active head until his death. This corporation built the mill at Voth, near Beaumont, used for cutting both yellow pine and hardwood, and it operated a chartered railway extending some twenty miles into the Hardin County timber belt from Voth. Mr. Keith promoted, and was for a long period a large stockholder, in the Beaumont Telephone Company, later a unit in the Bell Telephone System. He was identified with oil development in the Beaumont section and at the time oil was discovered at Spindle Top, owned fifteen acres in that field. He was a founder and director until his death of the American National Bank of Beaumont, and was a large holder of Beaumont real estate. In that city he erected the Keith Building, a modern five-story office structure and, at his personal expense, converted a bare and unattractive square into a delightful public plaza, named Keith Park, in his honor, and for several years served as park commissioner. When the Beaumont navigation district was formed in 1909, to secure a deep water channel to Beaumont, he was made one of the commissioners, serving in that office for eight years. He was chiefly responsible for the creation of the Beaumont Wharf & Dock Commission and acted as its chairman for about four years. He was a donor to all public enterprises, including the First Baptist Church, of which he was a member and the Young Men's Christian Association, and participated generously in all civic improvements. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Beaumont Country Club, and the Beaumont Club. He found his chief recreation in travel. He was married Mar. 22, 1882, to Alice, daughter of Frank L. Carroll, of Beaumont, and had five children: Cecil, wife of Chester A. Easley; Olga, wife of Harry C. Wiess; Azilee, wife of V. Con Clark; Alice, wife of Harry Hutchinson, and William Carrol Keith, who has succeeded his father as president of the Keith Lumber Company. He died in Beaumont, Tex., Nov. 6, 1921.

THROWER, James Gosling, prohibitionist, was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 14, 1837, son of James and Mary (Gosling) Thrower. He came with his parents to the United States in 1855, and after residing for a time in Oswego, N. Y., removed to Winona, Minn. In 1866 he settled in Atlanta, Ga., and engaged in the building and contracting business, being associated in partnership for a number of years with Maxwell Rufus Berry. He built a number of prominent buildings in Atlanta, including the old state capitol, the Kimball House, St. Philip's Cathedral, and the old county court-house, but it was his valuable services in the cause of temperance that will make him longest remembered. A life-long advocate of temperance reform, he and his wife took up the work actively while residing in Minnesota. Upon removing to Georgia he introduced the Independent Order of Good Templars into that state, organizing in Atlanta, Atlanta Lodge No. 1. He encountered considerable opposition in the beginning, but his enthusiasm, persistence and activity won many adherents. Within a period of ten years 647 lodges were instituted in the state of Georgia, with an initiated membership of 194,000. The first meeting to consider prohibition for Fulton county was held in his office in 1885; it resulted in prohibition for Atlanta and Fulton county under the local option law. Finally in May, 1916, prohibition became effective in the entire state. Mr. Thrower was also prominent in the establishment of the Atlanta public school system in 1869, and in 1870 he was able to materialize plans for educating the children in the temperance cause by organizing in Atlanta the first juvenile temple, naming it Wenona Cold Water Temple No. 1, which was instrumental in training thousands of children to fight the liquor traffic. Associated with him in these activities were the leading clergymen, lawyers and educators of the state, as well as prominent temperance advocates of

other states. Upon his invitation Frances E. Willard, founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, went to Atlanta to help the cause. He was made a member and later a life member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1886 he invented a unique device for lifting an invalid without pain, the necessity for which was an invalid wife who suffered for fourteen years before her death in 1898. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, serving for many years as superintendent of the local Sunday-school. He was a forceful and eloquent public speaker, endowed with a magnetic personality which made him a central figure everywhere and beloved by all. He gave unsparingly of his time and means in the service of others, and his temperance work forms a valuable chapter in the annals of temperance reform. Mr. Thrower was twice married: (1) Aug. 23, 1859, to Ann Butler of Dunchurch, Warwickshire, England, who died in 1898, and (2) Oct. 11, 1900, to Rhoda Walker of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England, and had two foster children: Mary Louisa, wife of John M. Miller of Atlanta; and Joseph Gordon Thrower. He died in Atlanta, Dec. 8, 1920.

RAHN, John, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, O., May, 1, 1862, son of John Rahn, who came from Germany in 1837 and was an engineer in the service of the Cincinnati Water Works Co. The son became a machinist's apprentice and after a term of employment as journeyman, draftsman and foreman, established a business of his own as a manufacturer of machine tools (1898), which later was incorporated as the Rahn-Larmon Co., of which he was president and general manager until his death. A member of the National Metal Trades Association, it manufactured engine, turret and gap lathes and became known all over the country as one of the representative machine tool making concerns of America. He was a trustee of the Christian church of Norwood, and politically was a Republican. He was a 32nd degree Mason, and a past master of Lafayette Lodge No. 81—F. & A. M. He was a member of the National Manufacturers' Association, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Old Colony and Cincinnati Automobile clubs. He acquired a competence through his energy, zeal and unflagging devotion to duty, and with it all was modest and unassuming, and ever anxious about the welfare of his friends. He was charitable to a degree of lavish generosity. He was married Jan. 29, 1884, to Alice, daughter of Jacob Cronimus, and had two children: Viola and Portia Elizabeth Rahn. He died in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 11, 1921.

BURNHAM, Hosea Ballou, physician and surgeon, was born at Chester (now Auburn), N. H., Oct. 15, 1829, son of Miles and Salome (Hall) Burnham, grandson of Jacob Burnham of Northwood and Nottingham, N. H., great-grandson of Paul Burnham of Essex, Mass., and a descendant of Robert Burnham, who came from Bristol, England, in 1635, and settled at Essex, Mass. He was educated in the Gilmanton (N. H.) Academy, the New Hampshire Conference Seminary of Sanborton Bridge (now Tilton), and Wesleyan University, and was graduated at Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, in 1853, with the degree of M.D. After a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York city, he began the practice of his profession in Lawrence, Mass., in 1853, removing to Epping, N. H., in the following year and to Manchester, N. H., in 1888. During 1871–88 he was physician to the Rockingham county almshouse and insane asylum, and during 1872–88, U. S. examining surgeon for pensions. From 1889 to 1896 he was a member of the staff of Elliott Hospital, Manchester, and thereafter was on the consulting staff. He was frequently called into court as a medical expert, and his fame extended beyond the state. He was the first treasurer, and later trustee and vice-president of the Epping Savings Bank, a member of the American Medical Association, New Hampshire State Medical Society, Hillsborough County Medical Society, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32nd degree. Politically a Democrat, he was sent to the state legislature in 1885 for one term. He was a member of the Unitarian church. A lifelong student and the owner of a large private library, he found his chief recreation in reading. He was liberal and advanced in his ideas, and at heart a humanitarian, who encouraged kindness to animals. He was married Jan. 30, 1892, to Lilla D., daughter of Anson H. Hartshorn, a manufacturer of Nashua, and died in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 29, 1920.

VAWTER, William Arthur, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Lafayette, Ind., May 22, 1858, son of Achilles J. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Vawter. His earliest paternal American ancester was John Vawter, who came from near Plymouth, England, about 1685, and settled in Virginia. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son David and the latter's wife Mary Rucker; their son Jesse and his wife Elizabeth Watts and their son William Vawter and his wife Frances Vawter, who were the grandparents of William Arthur Vawter. William Vawter (5) was a Baptist preacher, and Achilles J. Vawter, father of the subject, a teacher. The son attended the Baptist Seminary, Ladoga, Ind., and at the age of fourteen became a printer's apprentice with Wright, Baker & Co., Indianapolis, continuing there as a compositor and foreman until 1881. He was then for five years proprietor of a general store at Plainfield and Danville, Ind. In 1886 with his half-brothers, Edgar and Albert Baker, and his brother Frank M. Vawter, he founded Baker, Vawter & Co. of Chicago as a small general printing firm. Two years thereafter he took part in the organization of the Baker & Vawter Co., which specialized in the manufacture of business system accessories, he becoming treasurer. He withdrew from this enterprise in 1891 and organized the Hadley & Vawter Co., the old concern taking the name of Baker's Office Supply Co. These two companies were consolidated in 1895 under the firm name of the Baker-Vawter Co., with William A. Vawter as president and general manager. This firm specializes in the originating and manufacture of loose leaf and filing equipment. It developed rapidly from a company with an original capital of $5,000 to a nation-wide corporation with a capital stock of $2,500,000 and its products have a national sale and reputation. The main plant was later moved to Benton Harbor, Mich., with branch plants at Holyoke, Mass., Kansas City, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Vawter invented the loose-leaf ledger in 1894, while president of the Hadley & Vawter Co., and in following years patents were issued to him for other loose-leaf and binding devices. He was a trustee of Northwestern University, director of the Old Colony Life Insurance Co., and a member of the Union League and Glen View

Golf clubs of Chicago. His chief recreations were fishing, hunting and golf. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Methodist church. He was married Sept. 24, 1881, to Alice R., daughter of Harlan Hadley of Plainfield, Ind., and had three children: Cora Catherine; William Arthur, president and general manager of the Baker-Vawter Co.; and George Hadley Vawter, secretary of that company. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 25, 1921.

BRADLEY, Alfred Eugene, physician, surgeon and soldier, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1864, son of Arthur A. and Jane Anne (Parsons) Bradley, and grandson of Joseph H. Bradley, who came from Coventry, England, in 1838, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1887 and in the following year was appointed lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. His early life in the army was spent at frontier posts in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, usually as the only medical man in a large radius and his experiences during that period undoubtedly developed the resourcefulness and initiative which were his outstanding characteristics. In 1890–91 he took part in the Rosebud campaign against the Sioux Indians. During the Spanish-American war he served first as executive and then as commanding officer of the hospital ship "Relief," while she was engaged in evacuating sick and wounded from Cuba and Porto Rico. He was in command of the "Relief" when it was sent to Manila through the Suez Canal in 1899 and returned to San Francisco three months later with a full complement of sick and wounded without a single death. Upon relinquishing this command he again returned to his post duties in the West. He returned to the Philippines as major and surgeon in 1902 when he participated in campaigns against the Moros in Mindanao, and again in 1910 when he was surgeon in Manila, and commanding officer of the large division hospital there. In 1913 he was sanitary inspector of the Eastern department, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. During the Veterans' encampment at Gettysburg in 1913, he had charge of the sanitary arrangements of the camp and was officially commended by the Secretary of War for the results achieved. In May, 1916, now a colonel, he was sent to England as a military observer with the British army and forwarded to the war department at Washington many reports of his observations. When the United States entered the war he was appointed chief surgeon of the American Expeditionary forces in France, in which capacity he organized the medical services of the American forces abroad, particularly hospitalization facilities to be needed. As a member of Gen. Pershing's staff he was promoted to the grade of brigadier general in August, 1917. He was awarded the distinguished service medal for his work during the war. In May, 1918, his health broke under the heavy load he had been carrying and he was invalided home. He was never able to return to duty and was placed on the retired list in May, 1920. His favorite diversions were gardening, horseback riding and all forms of outdoor life. A man of exemplary life, he was a genial, courteous, polished gentleman, well loved by all who knew him. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Gen. Bradley was married Oct. 4, 1887, to Letitia M., daughter of Joseph B. Follett of St. Louis, Mo., and had two children: Follett, a major in the air service, U. S. army, who was cited in orders by the government and awarded the Croix de Guerre by France for bravery in action during the World War; and Harriett, wife of Rev. Frank Fitt. He died at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 16, 1922.

SCHMIDLAPP, Jacob Godfrey, banker and philanthropist, was born in Piqua, O., Sept. 7, 1849, son of Jacob Adam and Sophia F. (Haug) Schmidlapp. His father's family (in the early Cincinnati directories spelled "Smithlap") came to this country from Wurttemberg, Germany, and settled in Cincinnati in 1817. Upon leaving the public schools he was employed in a local grocery business. He served an apprenticeship in the dry goods trade in Memphis, Tenn., in 1867–68, and in the latter year entered the cigar business there. In 1874 he removed his business to Cincinnati, O., where he also became interested in the distillery and malting enterprises. Later he organized the Export Storage Co., and the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co., of which he was president, 1890–1907, and served as chairman of its board of directors from the latter date until his death. In 1907 Mr. Schmidlapp established an endowment fund of $250,000, for social, moral and educational betterment of self-supporting girls in Cincinnati, in memory of a daughter, Charlotte; part of the income is to be added annually to the principal until it reaches the sum of $2,000,000 and the remainder is to be used as loan scholarships for young women. There are three departments—educational, employment and vocational—under the supervision of a staff of social workers. The first aids young women financially to complete their education. The second provides for an accurate industrial history of each girl, a study of her home life and social environment and a complete record of the employment industries in the city. Another philanthropy in which Mr. Schmidlapp was deeply interested was the erection of over 400 model homes for negroes, on Washington Terrace, Cincinnati. He was a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the American Security Co., the Degnon Construction Co. of New York, White Rock Springs Company of New York, and the Piqua (O.) Malt Company; trustee of the College of Music, Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Art School, Cincinnati Law School, Cincinnati Art Museum, May Festival Association and Music Hall Association. He was also a director of the Carnegie Peace Fund and treasurer of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. His clubs were: Commercial, Manufacturers', Queen City and Business Men's of Cincinnati, and Whitehall, Railroad and Manhattan of New York. Mr. Schmidlapp was married Dec. 6, 1877, to Emelie, daughter of Julius Blake, of Cincinnati, O. His wife and daughter Emma were killed in a railroad accident in 1900; he left two sons, William Horace of Cincinnati, and Carl Schmidlapp of New York. As a memorial to Mrs. Schmidlapp, the Emelie B. Schmidlapp dormitory of the Cincinnati College of Music was established. This has enabled young women students who come from a distance to attend the college, to secure comfortable room and board for $6 a week. As a memorial to his daughter Emma, a large and beautiful building was added to the Cincinnati Art Museum for the housing of statuary and the

establishment of an art library. Mr. Schmidlapp died in New York city, Dec. 18, 1919.

BROWNE, Albert Gallatin, journalist, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 14, 1835, son of Albert G. and Sarah Smith (Cox) Browne. He was prepared for college at the Latin Grammar School in Salem and under Rufus Putnam, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1853. He began the study of law at the Dane Law School, and after a year at the University of Heidelberg, where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in 1855, he continued his legal studies in the office of John A. Andrew, who was later governor of Massachusetts, at the same time doing editorial work with Samuel Bowles on the Boston "Atlas." On being admitted to the bar in 1856 he became an associate in Mr. Andrew's office in Boston. During the Mormon troubles of 1857 he accompanied the United States troops which Pres. Buchanan sent to Utah, as a correspondent of the New York "Tribune." The years 1859–60 were spent in Washington, D. C. Col. Browne served as Gov. Andrew's private secretary during the entire civil war, the office of military secretary having been created for him. His duties were many and varied and some of them were of a confidential and diplomatic nature. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Boston, and in 1867 was appointed reporter of the decisions of the supreme judicial court. He substituted journalism for the law in 1874, when he removed to New York city to become managing editor of the New York "Evening Post." In 1875 he was on the editorial staff of the New York "Herald," and was later managing editor of the evening edition of that paper, the "Telegram." His relations with James Gordon Bennett assumed a confidential nature, and he was frequently summoned to Paris to advise about the conduct of both journals. During the last years of his life he was a member of the banking firm of Cordley & Co., Boston, Mass. He was the author of "In Memoriam of John W. Browne" (1860); "Sketch of the Official Life of Governor Andrew" (1868); "The Growing Power of Chile" (1886); "Latin and Saxon America" (1889); an elaborate review of the "Judicial Record of New York Courts in the Tammany (Tweed) and Canal Rings," contributed to "Harper's Weekly" in 1875, and subsequently printed in pamphlet form, and numerous contributions to the leading magazines. He was married in New York, June 27, 1867, to Mattie, daughter of Thomas Griffith of Kentucky, and he died childless June 25, 1891.

SHORTER, James Hargraves, physician and surgeon, was born at Summerville, Ala., Oct. 9, 1842, son of James Hurt and Elizabeth (Hargraves) Shorter. He received his preliminary education at the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta and was made assistant professor of mathematics there while only in his junior year. The advance of Sherman's army closed the institution and he went into military service with the school battalion, participating in the last two battles of the civil war. Subsequently he spent three years in study at the leading universities of France, Italy and Germany, and upon his return in 1868 began the study of medicine in New York City. He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1874 with the degree of M.D. and at Long Island Hospital Medical College the next year with the same degree. He was then made assistant surgeon in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, serving six years in that relation and, later, at the request of Dr. Knapp, he joined the staff of the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, New York city, and remained under the preceptorship of this distinguished surgeon for a decade. He returned to the South in 1893 and established himself in practice as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist at Macon, Ga., where at the time of his death he was local surgeon-oculist of the Central of Georgia Railroad Co., and of the Southern Railroad Co., besides enjoying a large private practice. He was for a long period consulting physician on the staff of the Macon Hospital and was rated among the leading specialists of the South. He was a great student and of wonderful literary attainments. He was a member of the Southern Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railroad associations of surgeons, the national, state and county medical associations, the American Laryngological, Ophthalmological and Aural Association, the Elks and S. A. E. fraternities. Not only did he possess a most engaging personality, but he was high-principled and finely cultured as well, qualities which enhanced his value as a consultant. He was married Nov. 10, 1893, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Col. George Parker Swift, one of the leading cotton manufacturers of the South, in Columbus, Ga., and had one son: Edward Swift Shorter. He died at Macon, Ga., Feb. 2, 1920.

BROCKENBROUGH, William, jurist, was born at Tappahannock, Essex co., Va., July 10, 1778, son of John and Sarah (Roane) Brockenbrough. His father was a surgeon in the Virginia navy during the revolutionary war and later a justice of Essex county. The son completed his education at the College of William and Mary, subsequently studied law and began practice immediately upon his admission to the bar. He represented Essex in the House of Delegates during 1802–03 and in May of the latter year was appointed a member of the state council in which he served six years. About this time he published, under the signature of "Aristogiton," some essays on constitutional law which elicited much favorable comment. In the early part of 1809, upon the abolition of the old district courts and the establishment of circuit superior courts, Brockenbrough was elected judge and assigned to the thirteenth circuit, embracing seven counties in the southwestern part of the state. He was transferred to the more important circuit which includes Richmond three years later and made that city his residence. With Judge Hugh Holmes he published, in 1815, "Virginia Cases: A Collection of Cases decided by the General Court of Virginia, chiefly relating to the penal laws of the Commonwealth, commencing in the year 1798 and ending in 1814." In 1819, there devolved upon Judge Brockenbrough the preparation of a second volume of reports which was completed in 1826. Until 1834, he continued as circuit judge. He presided for a time over the fourth circuit court, and after 1832, when the state was reallotted, he presided over the fourth district and seventh circuit courts; acting, at the same time, as president of the general court. On Feb. 20, 1834, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John W. Green and remained in that office until his death. In 1818 he was made a member of the Board of Commissioners for the university, which was appointed, at the instance of the state legislature, to establish a state university, known

subsequently as the University of Virginia. It has been recorded of him that "no one could know him without being struck with the simplicity of his manners, the kindness and warmth of his feelings and the strength and purity of his principles." He was married to Judith, daughter of John White, and had three children: Mary, wife of Willoughby Newton; Judith, wife of the Rev. John P. McGuire; and John White Brockenbrough, for many years judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia, professor of law at Washington College, Lexington, member of the Confederate Congress and author of a volume of federal decisions. He died in Richmond, Va., Dec. 10, 1838.

SMITH, Frank Biddle, manufacturer, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 1, 1859, son of Andrew Darsie and Maria Arthurs (Montgomery) Smith, and grandson of Hugh Smith who came from Ireland in 1826, with his Scotch wife Charlotte Ogle Darsie, and settling in Pittsburgh, Pa., became a pioneer in the bituminous coal industry. Andrew Darsie Smith subsequently purchased La Belle Iron works at Manchester, now a part of Pittsburgh, and engaged in the steel business, closely affiliated with Andrew Carnegie, Henry C. Frick and others. The son was graduated at Western University of Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh University) in 1877, and at once entered La Belle Mill, then known as Smith, Sutton & Co., afterwards as Smith Bros. & Co., and still later as La Belle Steel Co. Beginning as weigh clerk, he passed through all the grades of mill and office, and became thoroughly well grounded in the great industry. Upon the death of his father in 1898, the business was reorganized as La Belle Steel Co., with Frank B. Smith as president. He also succeeded his father as a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Upon the organization of the Crucible Steel Co. of America in 1900, he was made secretary and later assistant to the president and general manager. In 1903 he was elected president of the Crucible Steel Co. and filled the position until his death in a manner which spelled achievement and advancement for the corporation. The Crucible Steel Co. of America, capitalized at $50,000,000, was composed of the following iron and steel mills: La Belle Steel Works, Aliquippa Steel Car Works, Anderson Du Puy & Co. Works, Benj. Atha & Illingworth Works, Burgess Steel & Iron Works, Canton Steel Works, Crescent Steel Works, Cumberland Steel & Tin Plate Works and Spaulding & Jennings Co., and it also controlled the Consumers' Heating Co., Howe, Brown & Co., Ltd., Works, Park Steel Co., Sanderson Bros. Co., and Singer, Nimick & Co., Inc., Works. These companies represented about ninety-five per cent. of the output of crucible steel in the United States. The capital stock of the Clairton Steel Co., formerly owned by this company, was sold to the United States Steel Corporation in 1904 for $1,000,000, and at this time the Crucible Steel Co. made an agreement with the United States Steel Corporation for the annual purchase of steel and pig iron. During the last decade of his life Mr. Smith organized the Railway Steel Spring Co., which took over the A. French Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, and other spring concerns, and the American Seeding Co., manufacturers of farm implements. At the time of his death he was a director in the Union Savings Bank. He was a member of the Union, Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Allegheny Country, Americus, and Edgeworth clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He possessed great strength of will, a pleasing personality, and the faculty of inspiring those whom he entrusted with difficult work with his confidence. He made friends easily but only those familiar with his inner life knew the depth and tenderness of his feelings, his generosity and unostentatious charity in act and word. He was married Nov. 29, 1881, to Lillian, daughter of David Ford Henry, a founder of the Bell Telephone Co., of Pittsburgh, and had four children: David Morris, Irvin Henry, Frank Biddle, Jr., and Eleanore Henry Smith. He died at his home in Sewickley, Pa., Dec. 30, 1909.

GLENN, Robert Brodnax, fiftieth governor of North Carolina, (1905–09) was born in Yadkin county, N. C., Aug. 11, 1854, son of Chalmers L. and Annie S. (Dodge) Glenn, grandson of John Wilson and Sarah Lanier (Chalmers) Glenn, and great-grandson of James Anderson Glenn, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, settled first at Petersburg, and later in Halifax county, Va., and was married to Catherine Wilson. Robert B. Glenn was graduated at Davidson College in 1875, and continued his studies at the University of Virginia and at Pearson's Law School, Richmond Hill, N. C., until 1877. He was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and practiced at Danbury, Stokes co., N. C., for eight years, and then at Winston, N. C., with W. B. Glenn and later with Clement Manly and W. M. Hendren, under the firm name of Glenn, Manly & Hendren, until 1906. He was attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Southern Railway and other large corporations. He was especially gifted in jury trials and in the examination of witnesses. It is said that during his entire law practice he only lost one case in the defense of a charge of murder. Few lawyers tried cases in more counties than he, and his services were in constant demand. He early became active in political life. In 1880 he was elected to the state legislature from Stokes county, was state solicitor in 1886, Democratic presidential elector in 1884 and 1892, U. S. attorney for the district of Western North Carolina during 1893–97 and state senator for Forsyth county in 1899. In 1904 he was elected governor of North Carolina. During his incumbency the state debt was settled to the satisfaction of creditors and to the honor of the state, and the eleemosynary institutions were put into a first-class condition. In 1907 he attracted much attention by enforcing a railroad rate law of his state which made it an offense to charge more than two and a quarter cents a mile for passenger fares within the state limits, as against the asserted right of a U. S. judge to suspend the law pendente lite. An ardent advocate of prohibition he brought about statewide prohibition, and was known as the "Prohibition Governor." In 1915 he was appointed by Pres. Wilson on the International Great Waterways Commission, and was attending one of its sessions at Winnipeg, Canada, at the time of his death. Gov. Glenn was a fine lawyer, and ever active in behalf of public welfare. He was widely known as an enthusiastic, courageous and vigorous orator, lecturing for the Lyceum Bureau and on Chatauqua platforms, throughout the country on questions of patriotism, character-building, training of youth, etc. He was a conspicuous factor in the prohibition campaigns throughout the country. A staunch Democrat, he was a familiar speaker in election campaigns

in many states and represented his party at several national conventions. Gov. Glenn served as captain and major of the North Carolina National Guard during 1890–93, and was a member of the Winston-Salem and North Carolina bar associations. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1878, to Nina, daughter of J. Franklin Deaderick, of Knoxville, Tenn., and had living one son, Chalmers L. Glenn, and one daughter, Rebecca, wife of D. E. Hoffman, of Mount Airy. He died at Winnipeg, Canada, May 16, 1920.

HAVEN, Alfred Coles, physician and surgeon, was born at Malden, Mass., Sept. 30, 1858, son of Erastus Otis and Mary (Coles) Haven, and a descendant of Richard Haven, who settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1620. He was graduated A.B. at Syracuse University in 1877 and M.D. at the College of Medicine of Syracuse in 1880. After spending two years as physician on a Pacific Mail Steamer running to Japan and South America, he began practicing medicine in San Francisco, Calif., in 1883, but in the same year removed to Lake Forest, Ill., where he continued to practice for forty years. He was president of the "Alice Home" Hospital at Lake Forest, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society and the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest. In politics he was a Republican. Dr. Haven was a man of much charm of manners, courteous and considerate, and by his unflagging interest in his patients and his practice, coupled with those other admirable characteristics which he possessed in abundance, he made and retained a large number of loyal friends and admirers. He was married Sept. 17, 1884, to Kate, daughter of George Dickinson of Lake Forest; she survives him with three children: Erastus Otis; Alfred Coles, Jr.; and Elizabeth, wife of Walter Jones. He died at Lake Forest, Ill., Jan. 3, 1918.

LORD, John Walter, lawyer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1875, son of Charles King and Frances Elizabeth (Walterhouse) Lord, and grandson of Nathan and Elizabeth King (Leland) Lord. Nathan Lord, (q.v.) was president of Dartmouth College during 1828–63. Charles King Lord was a vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. The son was graduated at Princeton University in 1895, and took his law degree at Harvard Law School in 1898. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts and Maryland, and for eight years was employed on the legal staff of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. He then entered upon private practice as a member of the firm of Keech, Wright & Lord, with E. P. Keech and D. C. Wright. This relation continued until 1919, after which he was a member of the firm of Lord & Whip, also of Baltimore, in which his partner was G. W. P. Whip. Some of the leading individuals and corporations were numbered among his clients, among the latter being the Consolidated Coal Co. During 1914–16 he was counsel for the Maryland State Industrial Accident Commission. In 1914 he was appointed counsel of the Workmen's Compensation Board and when Gov. Goldsborough named a commission to frame a compensation measure, he was made its chairman. Mr. Lord was a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, served as president of the Maryland council of that organization and was one of a joint commission of the Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor which studied the actual operations of compensation laws now in effect. He wrote several articles on the legal aspects of railroad problems and his discussions concerning railroad rate regulation and the postal rate clause were published in the "North American Review." Mr. Lord found his chief recreation in reading and golf. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Maryland State Bar Association, the Baltimore City Bar Association, and the Baltimore and Merchants' clubs of Baltimore. In the Spanish-American war he served in Porto Rico with the Philadelphia City Troop, and during the European war he was a director of civilian relief in the Baltimore chapter of the American Red Cross. He was married Jan. 18, 1909, to Henrietta Mactier, daughter of Richard Curzon Hoffman, a banker of Baltimore, Md. He had two children: Henrietta Hoffman and John Walter Lord, Jr. He died at Guilford, Baltimore co., Md., Dec. 22, 1920.

MILLER, Henry B., consul-general, was born at Sidney, O., Apr. 11, 1854, son of Albert Stuart and Cecilia (Harris) Miller, and a descendant of William Miller, who came to this country from Scotland in 1636 and was one of the founders of Northampton, Mass. After being graduated at the Toledo high school in 1873 he went to California and thence to Eugene, Ore., where he became junior member of his father's firm of bridge builders and contractors for Oregon and Washington. He continued as a member of the firm of A. S. Miller until 1884, building most of the bridges in Oregon and furnishing the lumber and building the bridges on the Southern Pacific railroad from Roseburg to Ashland, Ore., during 1881-83. From 1879 to 1895 he conducted a lumber business in Josephine county, Ore., with headquarters at Grant's Pass, and in 1885 organized the Sugar Pine Door & Lumber Co., which he managed for ten years. He was one of the first fruit growers in the now famous Rogue river valley section of Oregon. Later he extended his interests to the Willamette valley and developed one of the best orchards at Sheridan. In 1891 he was elected member of the lower house of the Oregon legislature. During 1897–98 he was president of the Oregon Agricultural College, and during the next two years he headed the state board of horticulture. In 1900 he was appointed U. S. consul at Chungking, China, and the following year became consul-general at Newchwang, remaining in the latter office for four years. He received the decoration of the Chinese Red Cross for his service as president of the Chinese Refugee and Aid Society in Manchuria at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. In addition to taking care of American interests during that conflict he had charge also of Japanese interests and so ably discharged his duties that he received a special letter of thanks from the Japanese government and was subsequently presented to the emperor, the first time that a foreign consul-general was so presented. He was consul-general at Yokohama during 1905–09 and at Belfast, Ireland, 1909–10. In 1914 he became director of the School of Commerce, University of Oregon, and held the position until December, 1917, when he retired because of ill health. Mr. Miller was a man of indefatigable effort, high ideals and a genial personality. He was married Nov. 24, 1875, to Mary Louise, daughter of John Kelly, of Springfield, Ore., and had four chil-

dren: Annie Laura, Winifred Kelly, Kenneth Charles and Carol Dudley Miller. He died in Portland, Ore., Nov. 28, 1921.

BOLTON, Adelbert Elwin, lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 15, 1852, son of Thomas S. and Elizabeth Ann (Robinson) Bolton. After attending Oberlin College for two years, he studied law at Denver, Colo., in the offices of Rodgers & France, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Denver. In 1876 he was admitted to the California bar and began practicing in Santa Cruz, where he served for a time as city attorney, removed to Santa Rosa, where he went into partnership with Hon. J. A. Barham, who was afterwards congressman. In 1893 he removed to San Francisco, at the same time establishing offices in Oakland, and won recognition by his success in corporation, land and equity law. He practiced in San Francisco up to the time of his death, part of the time in partnership with Philip G. Galpin, and for the last three years of his life with his son, Arthur W. Bolton. He devoted considerable attention during his last years to the simplification of the administration of justice and it was due partly to his efforts that the method of appeal in California was made less difficult and additional appellate courts were established. While in Oakland, he established the Land Title Co. He was president of the California State Bar Association during 1916-17; vice-president for California of the American Bar Association and a member of the Bar Association of San Francisco, the Union League, Commonwealth and Mount Diablo clubs, San Francisco. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Mr. Bolton was a man of unusual ability in the exposition of corporation, land and civil law and was fearless in all emergencies. He was married Mar. 4, 1880, to May W., daughter of George Samuel Wilcox, and had two children: Arthur Wilcox and Edna May Bolton. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 17, 1921.

MILLER, Joel Drury, educator and journalist, was born at Athol, Mass., Oct. 10, 1837, son of Isaac and Asenath (Drury) Miller. He attended the Athol high school and Bernardston (Mass.) Academy and was graduated at Williams College (Mass.) in 1864, attaining the rank which qualified him to join the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1866, while acting as supply minister at West Royalston, Mass., he was ordained by the Baptist church, but through choice he never had a settled parish, preferring to preach in churches of different denominations and make education his life work. He first taught school in Jewett, N. Y., and was principal of the Athol (Mass.) high school until 1867 when he made Leominster, Mass., his permanent home. He was principal of the Field high school in Leominster for twenty-five years. In 1885 he purchased the Leominster "Enterprise," a weekly newspaper which he made a daily ten years later, and conducted it as editor-in-chief until his death. He was a member of the state senate during 1894–97, and of the state board of education during 1895–1909. In the senate he was noted as a public speaker of unusual ability and on the state board had much to do with establishing the Massachusetts State Normal School at Fitchburg, the Miller dormitory there being named in his honor. For many years he was trustee of the Leominster public library, and a member of the school committee. He attained the 32d degree in Masonry and was a member of the Ancient Order United American Workmen. As preacher, educator and editor, he exerted a wide and uplifting influence, strongly emphasizing through all his work, the value of character. He was an adept in the use of vigorous, apt language, and some of his editorials were phrased in such fine English that Clark University included them in its list of classics. He was married, July 18, 1865, to Maria L., daughter of Albert H. Sanderson, of Athol, by whom he had two daughters: Carrie L. and Florence M. Miller, and died in Leominster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1919.

POLLARD, Clark Nickerson, judge, was born at Cabin's Creek, Randolph co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1834, son of Allison and Mary (Ashby) Pollard. He spent his youth and early manhood amid the hardships of pioneer life, and assisted an older brother in various sawmill operations. Desiring to become a lawyer, he entered the college of law of Northwestern University, Indianapolis (now Butler University), and was graduated in 1863. He was admitted to the Indiana bar and began the practice of his profession at Kokomo, Ind. For a time he was assistant to the recorder of deeds. In 1865 he became city attorney and served in that capacity also in 1866, 1869 and 1870. The 36th judicial district was established in 1873 and Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks appointed him judge until the election in October of that year, when he was chosen, as a Democrat, to succeed himself. He left the bench in 1879 and resumed private practice in which he continued active until four years before his death. He was one of the few circuit judges of the state whose decision was sustained by the Federal district court and later by the United States supreme court after it had been reversed by the state supreme court. He possessed a natural judicial temperament, was free from all bias and never made up his mind upon a proposition until every available fact had been submitted. As a lawyer he took a prominent part in nearly all of the important civil and criminal cases of his day, among them the prosecution of the Kokomo Straw Board Co., charged with the pollution of Wildcat creek. He was a diligent student, studying Latin and English in the public schools at the time he was practicing law. In religion he was a communicant of the Christian church. He found his chief recreation in agricultural pursuits. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 4, 1855, to Sophronia, daughter of James Kirkpatrick, of Rush county, Ind., and (2) July 13, 1886, to Virginia K., daughter of Benjamin Allan, a merchant and clergyman of Brownsboro, Ky. He had three children by the first union: Perry, Sherman B., and Otis C. Pollard. He died at Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 16, 1920.

SMITH, J[ames] Allen, manufacturer and banker, was born in Elbert county, Ga., Jan. 11, 1850, son of Burgess and Harriet (Jordan) Smith. He received his education in public schools in his native county and began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile house in Atlanta, Ga. At the age of twenty-four he established a grain business at Knoxville, Tenn., to which he added a small mill in 1881. Two years later he took part in the founding of the Knoxville City Mills, subsequently reorganized and incorporated under the firm name of J. Allen Smith & Co., with Mr. Smith as president. The business enjoyed an enviable growth, due largely to his executive and business ability as the moving spirit in the enterprise; at his death it was one of the largest flour mills in the entire

South, with a daily output of 1,500 barrels of soft wheat, 500 barrels of hard wheat, and 4,000 bushels of meal. His business affairs did not absorb all of his energies, however; he took part also in civic welfare movements and in a quiet, unassuming manner extended aid to institutions and individuals in need of it. He was a dominant factor in the work of the Knoxville Health and Welfare Association; was among the organizers of the Knoxville Health Center, for which he purchased the property the institution now occupies, had it remodeled to meet the needs of the various organizations united in the work and made liberal contributions to the association. He founded the Fidelity Trust Co. and the Morris Plan Bank of Knoxville and was president of both those institutions and director of the City National Bank, the Knoxville Brick Co. and the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York city, as well as of a number of other local enterprises. He was a member of the advisory board of the Knoxville Y. W. C. A., and a member of the Knoxville Board of Commerce (president, 1915–16), director in the Southern Commercial Congress and a member of the Cherokee Country and Cumberland clubs of Knoxville. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church and in politics was a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married Oct. 16, 1878, to Lillie, daughter of Col. Columbus Powell, of Knoxville. He had two children: Maud Powell and Powell Smith. He died at his home on Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1920.

STONE, John Theodore, insurance executive, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21, 1859, son of James Harvey and Harriet Newell (Fusselbaugh) Stone, and a descendant of Gregory Stone, who came from Great Bromley, Essex co., England, in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass. From Gregory Stone and his wife Margaret Garrad the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Anne Treadway; their son Nathaniel and his wife Sarah Waite; their son Jonathan and his wife Abial Bigelow; their son Simeon and his wife Hannah Kendall; their son Jonas and his wife Lydia Hall, and their son Harvey and his wife Jerusha Wheeler, who were the grandparents of John T. Stone. He completed his studies in the Baltimore City College and began his business career as office boy for the Baltimore flour firm of Harry Mudge & Co. After several clerical situations, he went into business on his own account as an oyster packer in 1890, but a year later became assistant cashier of the American National Bank. In 1895 he organized and became secretary and treasurer of the American Bonding Co., resigning from this firm in 1898 when he organized the Maryland Casualty Co., of which he was president until his death. Beginning with a capitalization of $250,000, the company's business during the twenty-two years which he headed it, acquired resources amounting to $23,000,000. He founded and headed also the Maryland Assurance Corporation, a life company, which began business Jan. 1, 1918. He was a director in the Maryland Trust Co., the Eutaw Savings Bank, and the Epworth Book & Stationery Co., and was president of the board of the Casualty and Surety Underwriters' Association of the United States. Philanthropic enterprises always enlisted his aid and he was a trustee of the Kelso Home and St. Mary's Industrial School, treasurer of Goucher College, first vice-president of the Lord's Day Alliance, and the Anti-Race Track Gambling Association; chairman of the Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal church, manager of the Board of Foreign Missions and the City Missionary Society, and a trustee of the Monument Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He was of a deeply religious nature, and from the time he began earning his own living gave a tenth of his earnings to his church or to charity. He had a remarkable gift of expression and his logic, sincerity, clear vision and loyalty were his dominant traits. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Johns Hopkins University Alumni Association (honorary), the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic fraternity, and the Merchants', City, University and Johns Hopkins clubs of Baltimore. Politically he was an independent Republican, and he found his chief recreation in reading and travel. Mr. Stone was married Jan. 5, 1882, to Clara May, daughter of Alban Harvey Brinton of Baltimore, Md., and had seven children: Harvey B., a physician; Clarence L.; Wilmer T.; Mary Elizabeth; Alice May; Harriet Newell; and Isabel Stone. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 9, 1920.

WEBSTER, Horace, educator, vice-president of Norwich University, was born in Hartford, Vt., Sept. 21, 1794, son of Laban and Lucy (Wright) Webster. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1818 and commissioned second lieutenant, 3rd U. S. infantry. He was an assistant professor of mathematics and from 1823 until Oct. 30, 1825, he was principal assistant professor at the U. S. Military Academy, having been promoted first lieutenant Apr. 5, 1820. On Dec. 31, 1825, he resigned his commission in the army to devote his life to educational work and soon after was elected professor of mathematics and philosophy at Geneva College, now Hobart College. In 1848 he was elected principal of the Free Academy, New York, now the College of the City of New York. The Free Academy owed its beginning largely to Townsend Harris, who in 1846 suggested to the New York board of education the need of a higher institution of learning to complete the public school system then recently established. After a committee, appointed by the board, reported favorably on a plan for establishing such a school, the state legislature, on May 7, 1847, passed a law authorizing the board of education to establish a free academy and its first building, on the corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street opened in January, 1849, with an attendance of 143 boys. On Mar. 30, 1866, by legislative enactment, the Free Academy became the College of the City of New York. Prof. Webster was its first principal and president, serving until 1869, when he retired and became professor emeritus of moral, intellectual and political philosophy. The first faculty consisted of ten members and under Pres. Webster's able management the institution grew steadily in importance and size until in 1869 the faculty numbered 29 and the attendance 768. The broad course of study was largely his work. He took to the academy the firm discipline of West Point, and the institution inherited many of the traditions of our national military academy, as several of the professors as well as the second president, Alexander S. Webb (q.v.), had been graduated there. Pres. Webster was "a man

of strong and imposing aspect, with thin lips, lofty forehead, piercing eye and erect carriage, bearing the air of a master.'' An intimate friend of Capt. Alden Partridge, he took an active interest in Norwich University, serving as a director during 1851–70 and as vice-president during 1859–67. He was a frequent visitor there and delivered many addresses to the corps of cadets. He received the degrees of A.M. from Princeton College in 1822, LL.D. from Kenyon College in 1846 and from Columbia in 1849, and M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1850. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Mar. 28, 1827, to Sarah Maria Fowler, of Albany, N. Y., and had three children: Horace, Margaret Stevenson and Edward Bayard Webster. In 1869 he retired to his old home in Geneva, N. Y., where he died July 12, 1871.

ALLEN, William Wirt, soldier, was born in New York city in 1835, son of Wade and Eliza (Sayre) Allen. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1854. Although he took courses in law, his preference was for the career of a planter and he did not practice that profession. He entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of a cavalry company and on Mar. 18, 1862, he was commissioned major of the 1st Ala. cavalry and later in the same year became colonel. He was wounded in the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro, severely in the latter engagement. He received a commission as a brigadier general Feb. 26, 1864, and assumed command of a brigade composed of troops from several states. He led the 1st, 3d, 4th, 9th, 12th and 51st Alabama cavalry regiments, Wheeler's corps and the army of the Tennessee throughout the Atlanta campaign. Crew's Georgia and Anderson's Confederate brigades were later added to his command. The commission of major general was bestowed on him in March, 1865; he surrendered in May of that year at Salisbury, N. C. He was married Aug. 13, 1857, to Susan, daughter of George Claiborne Ball, and had eleven children: Wade; Virginia Ball, wife of Henry D. Clayton; Charles Ball; Eliza, wife of Sidney Lyons; Joseph Virginius; Bettie Lee; Gus Ball; William Sayre; Macon Reynolds, wife of Joseph Richard Coleman; Charles Pollard; and Marion Allen. He died in Sheffield, Ala., Nov. 24, 1894.

TEDROW, Harry Beecher, lawyer, was born at Woodburn, Ia., May 6, 1875, son of Joseph Leech and Hester Ann (Proudfoot) Tedrow. His first American ancestor, Michael Tedrow, came presumably from Teterow, Mecklenburg, Germany, prior to 1781, and finally settled in York county, Pa.; he served in the York county militia during the revolutionary war. The line of descent from Michael Tedrow is traced through his son Reuben and his wife Jane Leech and their son Joseph and his wife Barbara Ann Geist, who were the grandparents of Harry B. Tedrow. His father migrated to Ohio, then to Iowa and finally to Nebraska. The son attended the public schools of Woodburn, Ia., and Hastings, Neb. For two years he was in the reportorial and business departments of the ''Rocky Mountain News,'' Denver, Colo., and had entered the University of Denver in 1897, when war with Spain broke out and he enlisted in troop B, 2nd U. S. volunteer cavalry, popularly known as ''Torrey's Rough Riders,'' which became a unit in the 7th army corps under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1899, practiced his profession at Cripple Creek in 1901, subsequently went to Idaho and then to Portland, Ore. During 1903–08 he was associated with Richard H. Whitely, at Boulder, Colo.; during 1908–12 was in partnership with Charles W. Franklin at Denver, Colo., and during the remainder of his life in partnership with Arthur W. Fitzgerald, at Boulder, Colo. During 1909–15 he served on the Colorado state board of pardons, and in 1913–14 was attorney for Boulder county. Appointed by Pres. Wilson, he was U. S. district attorney for Colorado from 1914 until his death. His duties were especially onerous and of utmost importance during the European war when he was responsible for a vast amount of perplexing government business, both administrative and legal, for which no precedents had been established. He was noticeably aggressive on behalf of public interests, vigorously prosecuting violators of the Lever act. Shortly before his death, upon the petition of thirteen business men, a judge of the U. S. district court for Colorado enjoined him from gathering evidence against Denver merchants suspected of making unfair profits. Undaunted, Mr. Tedrow immediately appealed the case to the U. S. supreme court, but died before it was decided. He was especially active in prosecuting cattlemen charged with harassing small farmers and homesteaders with the result that two wealthy offenders were convicted in the federal court. Mr. Tedrow was a keen student of history and published certain facts to prove that Zebulon M. Pike (q.v.) was undoubtedly familiar and in sympathy with Aaron Burr's traitorous plans because of his intimacy with Burr's accomplice, Gen. James Wilkinson. Mr. Tedrow was a member of the American, Colorado State and Denver (secretary) Bar Associations, the American Prison Association and the United Spanish-American War Veterans' Association. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married at Portland, Ore., Apr. 22, 1903, to Camilla, daughter of Sidney E. Roberts, of Denver, and had two children: Irene and Imogene Tedrow. He died at Denver, Colo., Jan. 1, 1921.

PARKER, Carleton Hubbell, educator and economist, was born at Red Bluff, Calif., Mar. 31, 1878, son of William Boyd and Harriet (Fairchild) Parker, the former a native of Ayr, Scotland. He entered the University of California in 1896, but his college course was interrupted by three years of working in the mines of California and British Columbia, in shops and on farms, and as police reporter on the Spokane ''Spokesman-Review.'' As a result of the first-hand knowledge of labor conditions thus acquired, he returned to the University of California determined to major in economics, and was graduated in 1904 as honor man. Further preparation for his life-work consisted of a year's study and travel in Europe, a course at the London School of Economics, tour of S. Africa, and later of special courses at the Harvard graduate school and the universities of Leipzig, Berlin, Heidelberg and Munich. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Heidelberg in 1912, summa cum laude. Upon his return to California in 1905 he was appointed secretary of the university extension division, lecturing on trade-unionism and South Africa. He became instructor in economics at the University of California in 1913, and assistant professor two months later. His remarkable success as a teacher was due as much to his lovable personality as to his

able presentation of a subject which absorbed his whole being. He made friends with all whom he met, workmen and employers, students and faculty; his sympathy and love for his fellows was the genuine "brotherhood of man." He was executive secretary of the California state commission of immigration and housing in 1913–14, during which he made an official investigation of the Wheatland labor riot, known as the Ford and Suhr case, and effected a general clean-up of housing conditions for laborers throughout the state. Other investigations of labor conditions were at the Chicago stockyards in 1913, and at Phoenix, Ariz., in 1914. He was probably the first American economist to analyze psychologically the instinct repressions of casual labor, and to make his analysis the basis for an applied technique of industrial and social reconstruction. In 1917 he was made dean of the school of business administration and head of the department of economics at the University of Washington, Seattle, and in the same year was appointed Federal mediator on cantonment construction for the Pacific coast, making possible the speedy construction of Camp Lewis, near Tacoma, Wash. He possessed in a peculiar degree the character, knowledge and insight which are indispensable in dealing effectively with the labor problems, and in this period was mediator in twenty-six strikes and special agent for the United States war department to investigate labor conditions in the Northwest. The promise of a most brilliant career was cut short by his untimely death. His permanent contributions to the science of economics are his able reports of the Ford and Suhr case; his paper on "Motives in Economic Life," read before the American Economic Association in 1917, and "The Casual Laborer," a collection of shorter papers published posthumously in 1921. He was married in Oakland, Calif., Sept. 7, 1907, to Cornelia, daughter of Frederick S. Stratton, collector of the port of San Francisco, and had three children: Carleton H., Jr.; James Stratton; and Alice Lee Parker. The story of his eventful life is told by his wife in "An American Idyll" (1919), one of the most charming biographies in English literature. He died in Seattle, Wash., Mar. 17, 1918.

MORGAN, Fred William, manufacturer, was born at Kiantone, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Mar. 20, 1854, son of Benjamin Townsend and Eunice Odell (Carey) Morgan; grandson of Thomas and Esther (Townsend) Morgan and a descendant of Thomas Ap Morgan, who emigrated from Wales before 1740, marrying Elizabeth Morgans after his arrival in America. Fred W. Morgan received his education in public schools, including the Jamestown, N. Y., high school and became a wage-earner at the age of sixteeen. He gained his first experience in the rubber business in the employ of the B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, O. Settling in Chicago, Ill., in 1879, he conducted experiments in rubber manufacturing processes and seven years later founded the Morgan Rubber Works. Soon afterward his father-in-law, Rufus Wright, joined him and the two were engaged in the manufacture of rubber stamp gum and other rubber specialties in a small factory. He subsequently designed and perfected the well-known Morgan & Wright double tube bicycle tire with the butt-end inner tube, basing his experiments on the Dunlop pneumatic bicycle tires made in England. The enormous increase in the bicycle business, which continued until the close of the nineteenth century, brought a voluminous business to the firm, later known as Morgan & Wright and the Chicago plant expanded until it reached a daily production of 12,000 tires. Among the factors making for his success as a merchant was the form of guarantee which he devised. The policy of replacing tires which showed defects contributed so much to the firm's reputation that when the business was sold to the United States Rubber Co. in 1898, the corporate name was continued. Yachting and landscape painting constituted his most absorbing hobbies. One of his landscapes hangs today in the Chicago Athletic Club. It was he who, as an officer of the Chicago Yacht Club, revived the international races with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and, at Kenosha, Wis., he built a handsome clubhouse which he tendered, as a station, to the Chicago Yacht Club, of which he was commodore during 1897–1900. He was also a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, founder of the Beloit, Wis., Country Club, and he was a member also of the Chicago Athletic Club and the Oak Park Country Club of Chicago, Ill. Sterling honesty and a simple, unostentatious generosity were his dominant traits. He was married Sept. 10, 1879, to Mary Allen, daughter of Rufus Wright of Brooklyn, N. Y., a portrait painter. He had four children: Helen Eunice, wife of Roy E. Watrous; Agnes Josephine, wife of C. A. Tilt; Ernest, a lanscape painter of Chicago and Hiram Morgan of Beloit, Wis. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1921.

HOWE, Elmer Parker, lawyer, was born at Westboro, Mass., Nov. 1, 1851, son of Archelaus and H. Jeanette (Brigham) Howe. He attended the public schools of Worcester, Mass., the home of his boyhood, and was graduated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute with the B. S. degree in 1871. Five years later he took his A.B. degree at Yale College, graduating with high rank in several of his studies. He began the study of law in the offices of Hilliard, Hyde & Dickinson, Boston, one of the leading law firms in eastern Massachusetts, and for a year attended a course of lectures at the law school of Boston University, being admitted to the bar in 1878. In January of the following year he became a member of the firm of Hilliard, Hyde & Dickinson, which was changed to Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, following the death of George Stillman Hilliard. The partnership was dissolved in 1889 and from then until his death Mr. Howe practiced alone. He devoted himself chiefly to patent and corporation law and during his career was counsel for many leading firms in Boston and the state of Massachusetts, including the Goodyear Co. and the United Shoe Machinery Co. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, to which he gave an adjoining estate valued at $25,000, and of the board of Yale University. He was a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the Union, Algonquin, University and Country clubs of Boston. He died unmarried in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1918.

CAMPBELL, Charles, historian, was born at Petersburg, Va., May 1, 1807, son of John Wilson Campbell, author of "A History of Virginia from Its Discovery to the Year 1781" (1813) and "The Columbian Reader" (1814). Charles Campbell was graduated at Princeton College in 1825, and for the greater part of his life was engaged as a teacher and writer. From 1842

to 1853 he conducted a classical school of his own founding, at Petersburg; from 1855 to 1870 he was principal of the Anderson Academy in that city. His first literary work of significance was editing "The Bland Papers" (1840–43), a collection of colonial and revolutionary letters, selected from the manuscripts of Col. Theodorick Bland, Jr. His greatest work was "An Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia," first published serially in the Southern Literary Messenger, vols. 13 and 14 and in book form in 1859. This volume is still looked upon as the most satisfactory and important work on the history of the state, despite its somewhat disconnected style and the presence of minor errors, and shows Campbell's monumental scholarship and learning. His other published volumes were a "Genealogy of the Spotswood Family in Scotland and Virginia" (1868), "Some Materials to Serve for a Brief Memoir of John Daly Burk" (1868), and in 1860 he edited, with notes and introduction, "The Orderly Book of General Andrew Lewis's command from March 18 to Aug. 28, 1776." He was a regular contributor of historical papers and sketches to the Virginia "Historical Register" and the "Southern Literary Messenger"; and was a member of the Virginia Historical Society. He died in Staunton, Va., July 11, 1876.

ROSS, John Walton, physician and surgeon, was born near Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1843, son of James Ross, an educator, and Mary Barker Ross, and grandson of Reuben Ross, a Baptist clergyman. He received his preliminary education in public and private schools in his native town and at an early age enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the Tennessee cavalry regiment, and served throughout the remainder of the civil war. He was graduated at the Tulane University Medical School, New Orleans, in 1870 with the degree of M.D. and in the same year entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon. He served successively on the "Tallapoosa" of the North Atlantic squadron, the flagship "California" of the Pacific station, at the naval hospital at Norfolk, and during 1875–76 with the European squadron, aboard the flagship "Franklin." In 1878, upon the outbreak of the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, Tenn., and at Holly Springs, Miss., he offered his services to the physician in charge in Memphis and was rejected, but upon making an application at Holly Springs, was accepted. For several weeks thereafter he labored with the noble group of men and women comprising the Howard Association. The value of his work was recognized in his designation as head of the temporary hospital in the courthouse. Although he later contracted the fever, he fortunately recovered and resumed his humanitarian duties. In 1879, by which time he had returned to his old station in the navy, he was commissioned to aid in the fight against the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, where it had again broken out. There he repeated the splendid record of Holly Springs, and was subsequently advanced eight numbers in rank. He thereafter served at various stations and on different ships, and upon the outbreak of the yellow fever epidemic in East Florida in 1889, he was placed in charge of the work at Fernandina, he having volunteered for this duty. Impaired health forced him into temporary retirement upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, but he volunteered for active duty later in Cuba and served with both the army and navy there. In 1899 he was made chief of the department of charities and hospitals at Havana, and when the yellow fever and malaria had the American forces in their grasp, he worked in and around Havana, which suffered more than other points. During this time he was of great help in gathering the data and specimens used in demonstrating the Finley theory that the mosquito was the origin of malaria. From 1901 until the Americans evacuated Cuba, he was in charge of the yellow fever hospital at Las Animas, Havana, the leading one in the district. He was soon able to check the spread of the disease and this time received his reward in promotion to the rank of medical director, effected by a special act of congress in February, 1903. From 1902 to 1904 he was also a member of the faculty of the naval medical school and of the board of examination of naval medical officers. As assistant to Col. Gorgas in overcoming yellow fever in the Canal Zone during 1904–05 he was one of those who made possible the construction of the Canal Zone and his retirement from active duty was forced by an attack of autumnal fever from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was retired in 1905 with the rank of colonel in the army or captain in the navy, serving as he did in both branches, and he took up his residence at Pasadena, Calif. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and while on the "St. Mary" he organized a society among the boys, all the members of which pledged themselves to abstain from alcoholic drinks until they reached their majority. Years afterward he received thanks from some members of that class for his interest and help. He was married at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24, 1900, to Clara, daughter of Alexander Mosby Clayton, a judge of the supreme court of Mississippi. He died at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 8, 1920.

CRAIG, Frank Myron, philanthropist, was born at Greenville, Pa., Feb. 18, 1877, son of Joseph and Margaret Elizabeth Craig, and a descendant of Andrew Craig, an emigrant from Scotland, who settled in New Jersey in 1684. While attending the Ohio State University (1907) he was stricken with tuberculosis, and his physician advised him to seek relief in the milder climate of Colorado. In order to husband his scanty resources he hired a room in a boarding-house in Denver, but his malady grew worse and in desperation he went to Edgewater, a suburban town, and lived in a tent. One day a fellow sufferer appeared at his tent looking for shelter, and young Craig, as poor as he was, took the wanderer in and nursed and cared for him as though he were a brother. Another joined the two and still another, and when his canvas home became too crowded other tents were put up until at the end of the season there was a colony of twenty invalids, to whose welfare he devoted the best that was in him unmindful of his own sufferings. His work attracted the attention of some sympathetic residents of Denver, who came to his assistance, and what became known as the Craig colony grew from one tent to a city of tents. As long as he lived Frank Craig was the inspiration and directing spirit of the Craig Colony for Destitute Consumptives. He was ever thoughtful of others while fighting off the encroachments of his own disease. After his death the work which he inaugurated was carried on

by a permanent board of directors, incorporated in October, 1910. The Craig Colony, whose threefold object is: (1) to furnish a refuge for destitute, homeless male consumptives; to provide for them sanitary conditions, medical attendance, wholesome food and outdoor life without charge; (2) to isolate them as a protection to others; (3) to render to those who must give up the struggle loving ministrations that they may not die alone and forsaken, is supported by voluntary gifts from churches, clubs and charitably minded people of Denver, and temporary tents for hospital, dining-room, kitchen, etc., were superseded by permanent buildings. He died in Denver, Colo., Dec. 11, 1916.

BATES, William Rufus, editor and lawyer, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., June 28, 1845, son of Emilius A. and Marie Louise (Dawson) Bates and grandson of Rufus and Sally (Marshall) Bates. He received his education at Cazenovia Seminary and was a student in the law department of the University of Michigan and in a private law office in Addison, N. Y., for one year, being admitted to the New York bar in 1865. Subsequently he was a partner in the Addison "Advertiser" but sold his interest, and, removing to Michigan in 1866, was local editor of the "Wolverine Citizen" at Flint for one year. He then edited the Saginaw (Mich.) "Daily Enterprise" and in 1868 was appointed managing editor of the Chicago "Daily Republican," in which capacity he remained until the paper was sold and renamed the "Inter-Ocean." Ordered to take up outdoor work for reasons of health, he obtained employment as superintendent of the nine lumber camps owned by William S. Patrick on the Au Gres boom and there remained three years, serving also as justice of the peace, highway commissioner and supervisor of the township. In 1871–72 he was a member of the state legislature and subsequently, until 1876, register of the U. S. land office at Saginaw. While occupying the latter position, Mr. Bates became editor and half-owner of the "Lumberman's Gazette," Bay City, Mich., but later sold his interest. While editing the "Gazette" he wrote and published in its pages "A History of the Saginaws" (1874). After leaving Saginaw, he was appointed a special agent of the department of the interior in connection with the investigation of cases coming under the pension bureau. In 1879, when Gov. Henry P. Baldwin was appointed U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Zachariah Chandler, he served as his secretary for two years and within that period he was secretary also for the Republican state central committee. In 1880 he was made special agent of the U. S. treasury department and held that position for five years. Within the next two years he practiced law at Flint, alone, and later with James H. McFarlan, and in 1886 was reappointed secretary of the Republican state central committee. Shortly thereafter he became associated with D. F. Glidden in the law firm of Glidden & Bates in Detroit. Upon the accession to the U. S. senate of James McMillan in 1889, Mr. Bates became his secretary and so remained for eight years. Thereafter he served as attorney for the Bell Telephone Co. which he represented in the state of Michigan outside Detroit, with offices at Flint. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature and during that session so ably opposed Gov. Hazen S. Pingree in the latter's veto of the Flint charter that he succeeded in persuading the legislature to override it. This was the only bill passed over the governor's veto during that session. In May, 1898, he became U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Michigan and four years later was reappointed for another term. In 1908 he was attached to the special agents' division of the treasury department and seven years thereafter, having reached the age of seventy, he resigned. Mr. Bates' large fund of information and anecdote made him a delightful companion and his political, as well as literary, addresses were distinguished by wit, logic, fearlessness, imagination and capacity for concise statement. He was married Jan. 11, 1866, to Gertrude A., daughter of Maj. Horatio Belcher, who was killed while in command of the 8th Mich. infantry at the Battle of Weldon Road, Va., in 1864. They had two children: Irving Belcher and Eusebia F. Bates, wife of Alexander B. C. Hardy. He died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 5, 1921.

HOSHOUR, Samuel Kleinfelder, clergyman and educator, was born in York county, Pa., Dec. 9, 1803. Although he had only a few weeks of schooling each winter he was able, by virtue of personal application, to take charge of a school in the community in which he lived before he was seventeen years old. Subsequently he attended the English Classical School at York for two years and was graduated with honor at the Theological Institute, New Market, Va., in 1826. He entered the Lutheran ministry immediately thereafter, becoming pastor of a small circuit. His second pastorate was in Washington county, Md., and in 1831, he was installed as pastor of a church in Hagerstown, Md. It was while there that he gave up the Lutheran faith and turned toward the "Disciples," or Campbellite church. Following his resignation from the Hagerstown charge, he moved to Wayne county, Ind., and after teaching in a rural school at an inconsiderable salary, was given charge, in 1836, of the Wayne County Seminary, where he won the esteem of such pupils as Oliver P. Morton, later governor of Indiana, and Lew Wallace, the author. Subsequently, he became principal of the Cambridge City (Ind.) Seminary, at the same time building up a large congregation of Disciples in that community. In 1846 he resigned from the seminary and for the following four years devoted himself to ministerial duties throughout the state and occasional teaching at the universities of Asbury and Indiana and several Cincinnati institutions. He was chosen the first president of the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler University in Indianapolis in 1858 and three years later at his own request, was relieved of administrative responsibilities, assuming the chair of ancient and modern languages. This position he occupied for fourteen years, excepting 1862, when he temporarily took up the duties of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Following his resignation from Northwestern, he lived in retirement in Indianapolis until his death. In 1837 he was elected a trustee of the University of Indiana, which, in 1840, conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. He was married to Lucinda Savage of New Market, Va. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29, 1883.

HARRIS, Iverson Louis, theosophist, was born at Macon, Ga., Nov. 25, 1860, son of Charles Jenkins and Mary Clopton (Wiley) Harris, of Huguenot stock. His father was a well-known lawyer of Macon, was solicitor-general and a judge

of the city court. In the civil war he organized the 3rd Ga. reserves, of which he was colonel. To the same family belonged Isham Green Harris (q.v.), U. S. senator and governor of Tennessee. Iverson Harris was the youngest student ever admitted to Mercer University. He left before graduating in order to help support the large family, made necessary by the devastations of the war and the failing health of his father. After teaching school for a period he studied law under his father, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in his native city. He joined the theosophical movement in the early nineties and from the beginning took a conspicuous part in defense of theosophical principles, the promulgation of which he made his life work. He was president of the Macon branch of the theosophical society up to the time of his removal to California. In 1899 he settled at the International Theosophical Headquarters, Point Loma, chiefly for the purpose of educating his children in the Râja-Yoga School, which was about to be established by Mme. Katherine Tingley (q.v.). In the year previous he had become a member of Mme. Tingley's cabinet and was active in the formation of the Universal Brotherhood when it was organized by Mme. Tingley in 1898. He was personal counsel for Mme. Tingley, and professor and dean of law at the Theosophical University until his death. He was admitted to the California bar in 1900, and he had been identified with much important litigation in southern California courts. He was a member of various bar associations and of the Masonic fraternity. He was also a dominant factor in the Peace Congress held by Mme. Tingley in Sweden in 1913. He was universally beloved for his sterling qualities as a man, his generosity, his integrity, his broad view of life, and his unswerving devotion to principle. He was an orator of rare gifts, a ripe scholar with an unusual knowledge of philosophy, history and the classics and a profound grasp of the principles of modern jurisprudence. He was a man to whom the bickerings of the law were as naught, but whose mind was of such fineness of caliber that only the great, underlying principles appealed to him, and the philosophy of the law rather than its technical aspects was his joyous pursuit. He was courteous, thoughtful, high-minded, and possessed of that high sense of honor so characteristic of a real southerner. As a lawyer he had the mental poise so essential in a good counsellor. He earned and maintained to the last the respect of both bench and bar. He was married Oct. 31, 1883, to Mary, daughter of James I. Snider and Eliza R. Snider of Macon, Ga.; she survived him. He had four children: two of whom died in infancy; his surviving children are: Annie Mitchell, wife of Frederick Nelson, Miami, Ariz., and Iverson L. Harris, Jr., Point Loma. He died at Point Loma, Calif., Sept. 13, 1921.

MEESE, William August, lawyer and historian, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Feb. 1, 1856, son of Henry B. and Johanna (von Thielde) Meese. His father came from Vienna in 1852, and settled in Moline, Ill., in 1858. The son was educated at Griswold College and at Rock River Seminary (now Mt. Morris College), being graduated at the latter in 1876. He then entered the college of law, University of Iowa, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1877, and began the practice of law at Moline, Ill. His interest in young lawyers was notable and he usually had one or more practitioners associated with him. Partnerships were not formed, but cases were handled jointly, an arrangement which continued up to the time of his death, when Peter R. Ingelson was his associate. During the years of his prime his counsel was largely sought by corporations, and for years he was local attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. He served six years as city attorney of Moline, and for four years was trustee of the Northern Illinois Normal School. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Moline library and Moline cemetery. He found his chief avocation in historical studies and the fruits of his research are published in "The Battle of Campbell's Island" (1904), "The Beginnings of Illinois" (1904), "Early Rock Island" (1905), "Abraham Lincoln on Waterways" (1908), "The Beginnings of the Republican Party in Illinois" (1908), and in many newspaper and magazine articles. He made a thorough study of the Indians of Illinois and secured a valuable collection of Indian relics. He inaugurated the movement to mark permanently the scene of the battle of Campbell's Island and secured an appropriation from the Illinois general assembly for the purpose. His efforts in the interest of river improvements led to the construction of the Moline lock by the federal government. He was a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Illinois State Historical Society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Rock Island County Historical Society and the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association. Politically he was a Republican. He was married Oct. 22, 1878, to Kittie, daughter of Daniel Buxton of Marengo, and had four children: Helen, wife of Frank Mauk, of Sterling, Ill.; Lillian, wife of Theodore A. Kolb, of Chicago; Kittie, wife of Judge Benjamin S. Bell; and Mrs. Maude Meese Newton. He died at Winnetka, Ill., Feb. 9, 1920.

PAYNE, David L., pioneer, was born on a farm near Fairmount, Grant co., Ind., Dec. 30, 1836. His mother was a first cousin of David Crockett, the noted hunter-statesman. Payne's education was as meagre as that of the average country lad of his time but he was studious and an eager reader. At the age of twenty-one, he became a pioneer settler in Doniphan county, Kans. He entered the volunteer military service, as a private, at the outbreak of the civil war and served three years. He was elected as a representative in the state legislature, in 1864, and also served as a captain of militia in the active service during the Price raid. After the adjournment of legislative session, he reënlisted in the army as a private of 18th U. S. veteran reserve corps, with which he was at Appomattox at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, but left the office in the hands of clerks to go to the front in 1867 as captain of a troop of cavalry in the 18th Kansas battalion, which had been recruited for active service against the Indians of the plains. In 1868, he received a similar commission in the 19th Kansas volunteers, which had been raised and equipped also for the purpose of campaigning against the Indians of the wild tribes of the Plains, again leaving his postoffice in charge of clerks. When he came to make his settlement with the government, it took his Doniphan county homestead to make good the shortage in his accounts, due largely if not entirely to trusting his business to the care of subordinates. Settling on a new

homestead in Sedgwick county, he was elected to the legislature from that county in 1871 and in the session which followed, he distinguished himself by successfully championing a bill to remove the political disabilities of all Confederate soldiers who had settled in Kansas. He then spent several years in the Rocky mountains. During 1875 he was in Washington, D. C., where he secured employment as an assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Returning to Kansas in August, 1879, he almost immediately began to take an active part in the movement to settle on the unassigned public lands of the Indian territory. He was the leader of "the Oklahoma movement," as it came to be known, and during the ensuing five years was almost constantly engaged in agitating the proposed settlement on the forbidden lands and in the organization of "colonies," as the bands of intending settlers were called. During that period he is known to have led at least eight invasions into the Oklahoma country, each time being arrested by U. S. soldiers and expelled as an intruder. Payne was a typical soldier of fortune, careless in his obligations, generous to a fault, frank, friendly, and having a physique which was at once robust and picturesque. With the cool calculation of a demagogue and the swagger of a knight errant, he combined the talent of an actor which enabled him to artfully play his part to the end. Notwithstanding his obliquities and shortcomings, his success as an agitator made possible the opening of Oklahoma to homestead settlement much sooner than it would otherwise have been, and his picturesque career in that capacity was so unique as to insure him an indisputable place in the history of that state. He was actively engaged in organizing another "colony," to invade the Oklahoma country for the purpose of effecting a settlement, at the time of his sudden death. Payne county, Okla., was named in his honor. He died at Wellington, Kans., Nov. 27, 1884.

COATES, Edward Hornor, financier and art connoisseur, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1846, son of Joseph Potts Hornor and Eliza Henri (Troth) Coates, and descendant of Thomas Coates, who came from Leicester, England, in 1683, and settled at Philadelphia. He was graduated at Haverford (Pa.) College in 1864 and immediately began his business career with the firm of Gardner, Brewer & Co. of Philadelphia, later becoming a member of Claghorn, Herring & Co., cotton merchants. Subsequently he founded the firm of Edward H. Coates & Co., and continued in charge until 1888, when he retired from active business. He was financially interested in a number of firms, among them the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, of which he was senior director; the Insurance Co. of North America, and the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, of which he was director and manager. He was devoted to art and occupied important positions in various art organizations. He was president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts from 1890 to 1906, and treasurer and chairman of the committee on instruction. In recognition of his many years of service he was awarded in 1915 the gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a distinction not previously accorded to a layman. He was an incorporator of the American Academy in Rome in 1905. The breadth of his interests is shown by the varying character of the organizations with which he was affiliated. He was chairman of the Muybridge Commission for the Investigation of Animal Locomotion, University of Pennsylvania (1883); president of the Gilbert Stuart Memorial Association (1890); president of the Transatlantic Society of America (1900); president of the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, and a founder of the Rittenhouse Club (1875), and of the Contemporary Club (1886), both of Philadelphia. He was married on Jan. 7, 1879, to Florence Earle, daughter of George H. Earle of Philadelphia. Mrs. Coates (q.v.) is prominent in literary circles and has written a number of volumes of poems. Mr. Coates died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1921.

FENNO, John, printer and journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 12, 1751. He received an excellent education and taught for several years at the Old South Writing School in Boston. On removing to New York, he established the "Gazette of the United States" in 1789, the first issue of which was published on Apr. 11 of that year. When the seat of national government was transferred to Philadelphia, he removed his publishing office there, where the "Gazette" took the leadership among the Federalist press. Although at first disclaiming any partisanship in politics, Fenno revealed his strong Federalist tendencies. This paper became the leading political organ of Alexander Hamilton and was called by Thomas Jefferson "a paper of pure Toryism, disseminating the doctrine of monarchy, aristocracy and exclusion of the people." To counteract its influence, Jefferson decided that it would be advisable to have a Whig "vehicle of intelligence," and Philip Freneau became publisher of the "National Gazette," Oct. 31, 1791. The two papers thereafter were constantly engaged in bitter quarrels on behalf of Hamilton and Jefferson, respectively, and the attacks became so virulent that finally Pres. Washington stated to his secretaries that their quarrels were detrimental to the interests of the commonwealth. On Dec. 13, 1793, Fenno began the publication of an evening paper and the title was changed to "Gazette of the United States and Evening Advertiser." After his death his son, John Ward Fenno, only nineteen years of age, succeeded him as editor. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., during an epidemic of yellow fever, Sept. 14, 1798.

DORSHEIMER, William Edward, lawyer, was born in Lyons, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1832, son of Philip Dorsheimer, a native of Germany, who settled in Buffalo, N. Y., was postmaster of that city, and in 1860 treasurer of New York state. The son entered Harvard College from Phillips Andover Academy, and although remaining but one year, was given the degree of A.M. in 1859. He studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was active in the political campaigns of 1854 and 1858, and in 1861 joined the staff of Gen. Fremont with the rank of major. He was appointed U. S. district-attorney for the northern district of New York in 1867; was lieutenant-governor of New York state during 1874–80, and was an ardent supporter of Gov. Tilden for the presidency. He was a member of the national congress during 1883–85, serving as chairman of the committee in charge of completing the Washington monument. He was again appointed U. S. district-attorney, this time

for the southern district of New York, but resigned in 1886 to become proprietor and editor of the "Star," an influential supporter of the Cleveland administration. Long a resident of Buffalo, he took a prominent part in the movement resulting in the establishing of the Buffalo park, and was one of the founders of the Buffalo Historical Society and the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. He possessed an easy and exhaustless flow of speech and a capacity for elegant and effective off-hand public address. He died in Savannah, Ga., Mar. 26, 1888.

HAWLEY, Henry Stephen, railroad president, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 12, 1851, son of Daniel Wheeler and Henrietta Sarah (Hopkins) Hawley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Hawley who came from Derbyshire, England, prior to 1650, and settled at Stratford, Conn.; he was a representative to the general assembly for thirty-one years. Joseph Hawley's wife was Katherine Birdsey, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim and his wife Sarah Wells; their son Gideon and his wife, Anna Bennett; their son James and his wife, Eunice Jackson; their son Aaron and his wife, Elizabeth Hawley; their son Aaron and his wife Mary Summers and their son Stephen and his wife Temperance Wheeler, who were the grandparents of Henry S. Hawley. His father, a saddler and harness maker, served in the civil war as artificer of the 2nd battery Conn. volunteer light artillery. The son received his education in the schools of Bridgeport and during 1874–83 was engaged in bridge building and in promoting and constructing railroads. As a contractor on the Grand Trunk railroad, he built the section from Valparaiso, Ind., to Thornton, Ill. He later purchased the Chicago & Southern Railroad Co., now owned by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co., and was one of the promoters of the Chicago & Wisconsin Railroad Co. In 1883 he was elected president of the Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad Co., during its construction from Chicago to Schleisingersville, Wis. He was general agent of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Co.; purchased the greater part of its right of way and was its general agent of traffic and leases in Chicago during 1883–90. For three years he was general agent for traffic in Chicago of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Co. and from 1893 to 1897 was the general agent and treasurer for the receivers of the railroad. This company was reorganized as the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co., of which Mr. Hawley was general agent and traffic manager during 1897–99, and traffic manager, treasurer and assistant secretary from 1899 to 1902. In the latter year he became president and director of the Railroad Supply Co., Chicago, manufacturing and dealing in railroad supplies, which soon became a recognized institution in the American railway world. This position he retained until his death. He participated actively in the Republican presidential campaigns of 1880, 1884 and 1888. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and served on the board of the endowment fund of the diocese of Chicago. He was secretary of the Union League of America, and a member also of the National Historical Society, the New England Society of Chicago, the Royal League of Chicago, the Royal Arcanum, and of the South Shore Country, Chicago Automobile, Chicago Yacht, and Church clubs, Chicago, and the Engineers' Club, New York city. Throughout Mr. Hawley's career, a capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice and sympathy were well-balanced factors. He was married Nov. 3, 1880, to Lillie Leah, daughter of William G. Ferguson of Chicago, and had two children: Royal Duncan and Philip Ferguson Hawley. He died at Barbour Heights, R. I., July 22, 1915.

LE FEVRE, Owen Edgar, jurist, was born at Little York, Montgomery co., O., Aug. 6, 1848, son of Alfred and Lavina (Wilhelm) Le Fevre and a descendant of Isaac Le Fevre, a native of England, who emigrated to the colonies in 1710, settling in Lancaster county, Pa. At the age of sixteen, while a student in the preparatory department of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., Owen E. Le Fevre enlisted in the 154th O. volunteer infantry for service in the civil war. He entered the University of Michigan as a junior and was graduated at that institution with honors in 1870. During the next two years, he taught school and studied law under the direction of George W. Houck and John A. MacMahon, of the firm of Houck & MacMahon at Dayton, O. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and practiced in association with his preceptors. The following year he went to Denver, Colo., and two years later became attorney for the Highlands, a suburb of Denver. He was reëlected in 1876 and in 1885 was chosen mayor, in which capacity he served until 1889. Thereafter he served three terms as attorney for Arapahoe county and in 1892 was elected judge of the county court on the Republican ticket, although the Populist party filled all other offices in the election of that year. Before the expiration of his term in 1894, he won the election as judge of the second judicial district of Colorado, in which office he strengthened his record for ability, impartiality and unimpeachable integrity. He retired from the bench in 1901 and resumed private practice. His fortune, however, came chiefly from mining operations. With Albert E. Reynolds and Henry Wolcott, he went into Creede, Colo., and there opened up the New York Chance and Commodore mine. Thereafter, desiring to prove that crops could be produced on Colorado's arid lands, he purchased a large acreage east of Denver and by a system of deep tillage, proved his contention that the prairie land of Colorado possessed all the potential qualities of the most fertile loam. Judge Le Fevre found his chief recreation in journeys to foreign lands and thus he acquired art objects and books of great value. Music, painting, the theater, writing and public speaking were among his chief interests. He did what he could to aid young men who wanted to get on in the world while he contributed a goodly share toward the civilian activities of his community during the European war. He was an active force in creating the Denver and Country clubs and he was a member also of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Denver. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Broad-minded, capable and cultured, Judge Le Fevre stood throughout the greater part of his life as an intellectual sponsor for the Rocky Mountain capital. He was married June 28, 1871, to Eva, daughter of Daniel French of Troy, O., and had one child: Eva Frederica Le Fevre, who was married to Harry Elbert Bellamy of Denver Judge Le Fevre died in Denver, Colo., Mar. 28, 1921.

NOTTINGHAM, William, lawyer and capitalist, was born in De Witt, Onondaga co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1853, son of Van Vleck and Abigail Maria (Williams) Nottingham, of Dutch and New England ancestry. He was graduated at Syracuse University in 1876, took the degree of A.M. the following year and in 1878 was awarded the Ph.D. degree for proficiency in political economy and constitutional law. He read law in the office of William P. Goodelle with whom he formed a partnership after his admission to the bar in 1879. The firm, one of the best known and most successful in Syracuse, continued until 1900, when it became Goodelle, Nottingham Bros. & Andrews, in 1907 Nottingham & Nottingham and in 1910 Nottingham, Nottingham & Edgecomb. Mr. Nottingham made a specialty of corporation and commercial business. He took part in a number of important cases, among them the litigations contesting the election of 1891 when he represented Sen. Peck. He was the originator and one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Syracuse in 1891, and from the beginning was one of the board of directors; he organized and was attorney for the Syracuse Trust Co.; was president and general counsel of the Syracuse Electric Light & Power Co.; and general counsel for the Auburn, Geneva and Norristown (Pa.) street railway companies; was director and attorney for the Empire State Railroad corporation; the New York Telephone Co. and the Dyneto Electric Co. With his brother Edwin Nottingham, he built in the year 1891 an office building known as "Nottingham Block." During 1902–21 he was a regent of the University of the State of New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Syracuse University in 1903. He was a trustee of Syracuse University from 1892 to 1902 and lectured on the law of corporations in its college of law. An able public speaker, he frequently took the lecture platform and was also noted as a political campaign speaker for the Republican party. For a year and a half during the European war he was chairman of the selective service district board. He was a trustee of the First Methodist church and was known as a consistent and upright Christian. He was a member of the Citizens and University clubs of Syracuse, the Pilgrims Club of London, the Recess Club of New York and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the State Bar Association (president, 1912) and the American Geographical Society. He was married Oct. 26, 1881, to Eloise, daughter of Erastus Franklin Holden (q. v.) of Syracuse and died without issue in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1921.

WHITLOCK, Philip, capitalist, was born in Kovall, Poland, Mar. 14, 1838, and came to the United States in 1853, settling in Richmond, Va. He early enlisted in the Richmond Grays, was present at the hanging of John Brown and at the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the confederate service as private in the 1st Virginia regiment. At the close of hostilities he engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in Richmond, Va., and was the originator of the famous "Old Virginia cheroots," which became popular with smokers everywhere. In 1891 his business was sold to the American Tobacco Co., his factories thereafter being known as the P. Whitlock branch of that company. He retired from active business in 1905, but at the time of his death was a director in the Savings Bank of Richmond, Virginia Trust Co., Atlantic Life Insurance Co., Strickland Machine Co., Gans-Rady Co., and Smith-Courtney Co. He was honorary president of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm, president of the Jefferson Club of Richmond, vice-president of the Congregation Beth Ababah, and member of the Masonic fraternity. He was strikingly democratic and was a man of generous impulses. He was married Nov. 17, 1863, to Eva, daughter of Abram Abrams of Richmond, Va., and had seven children: Rebecca S.; Mary, wife of Moses Zander; Flora, wife of Alfred Newman; Saidee, wife of Simon M. Block; Matilda, wife of Aaron Greenwald; Estella, wife of Julius W. Klaus, and Lee A. Whitlock. He died in Richmond, Va., Nov. 7, 1919.

STEVENSON, Richard Taylor, educator and author, was born at Taylorsville, Ky., Sept. 24, 1853, son of Daniel and Sarah A. (Corwine) Stevenson. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a Methodist minister, who remained loyal to the federal cause during the civil war. He was a student at Kentucky University for three years and was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1873, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1893. Boston University gave him the degree B.D. in 1893; University of Wooster the degree D.D. in 1910, and Ohio Wesleyan the degree LL.D. in 1913. He took a post-graduate course at the University of Berlin during 1907–08. Ordained to the Methodist ministry in 1879, he was pastor at Danville, Ky., Shelbyville, Ky., Sandusky, O., Wooster, O., and Mansfield, O. From 1893 until his death he was professor of history at the Ohio Wesleyan University and became vice-president of that institution in 1909. He was a member of the Northeast Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the general conferences of his church in 1912 and 1916. He held membership in the American Historical Association and in Phi Beta Kappa Society. Dr. Stevenson was the author of "One Hundred Years of Methodism in Ohio" (1898); "Missionary Interpretation of History" (1905); "Growth of the Nation" (in "History of North America," Vol. XII, 1905); "John Calvin, Statesman" (1907), and "Missions versus Militarism" (1916) and was a contributor on historical subjects to various magazines and church newspapers. He possessed an original mind and was widely known as minister, lecturer and author. Personally he was a man of singular charm, gentleness and strength of character. He had a passion for truth, and was a persistent worker, reader, thinker and writer, with a forcible literary style. He was married Apr. 16, 1884, to Julia, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Tevis, a physician of Shelbyville, Ky., and had five children: Benjamin Tevis, Richard Corwine, Miriam, Sarah and Julia Stevenson. He died at Delaware, O., Aug. 19, 1919.

ODLIN, James Edwin, clergyman and lawyer, was born at Laconia, N. H., Apr. 10, 1857, son of Joseph Edwin and Christiana (Farrar) Odlin, and a descendant of John Odlin, who came presumably from England about 1630 and settled at Boston, Mass. From John Odlin the line is traced through his son Elisha, who married Abigail Bright; their son John, who married a widow Clark; their son Elisha, who married Judith Pike; their son William, who married Judith Wilson; their son William who married Elizabeth Leavitt, and their son James, who married Martha H. Osborne, and was the grandfather of Mr. Odlin. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1881, receiving the A.M. degree there in 1887; was graduated at the Hart-

ford Theological Seminary in 1884 and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1885 with the degree of B.D. Ordained in the Congregational ministry, he held pastorates at Pembroke and Goffstown, N. H. In 1891 he went to a Presbyterian church in Waukegan, Ill., and after preaching there for two years became convinced that he could no longer subscribe to the tenets of the Presbyterian faith, and being incapable of compromise he resigned from a flourishing church, and decided to enter the legal profession. Subsequently he joined the Unitarian church, becoming superintendent of the Sunday-school at Lynn, Mass., and president of the Essex Conference of Unitarian churches during 1911–18. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1895, was admitted to the bar at once, and practiced law in Lynn, Mass., from thenceforth until his death. He was a member of the Republican city committee of Lynn during 1895–1905 and 1915–19. As a member of the state legislature in 1900–01 he served on the judiciary committee and during 1916–19 on the committee on mercantile affairs and on the committee on state house and libraries. An able public speaker, he lectured for a number of years on subjects connected with colonial history and biography, and during the European war was a "four minute" speaker. He was the author of "New Concepts of Old Dogmas" (1892), a collection of his sermons replete with suggestive and timely discussions of great and grave themes, and "Fifty Lessons on the Psalms" (1913). He was president of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association in 1902–3 and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the national, state and Essex County bar associations, the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. His dominating personal characteristics were integrity, tenacity of purpose and great intellectual interest, his spare time being devoted to reading, writing and historical research. Mr. Odlin was married June 1, 1886, to Mary G., daughter of George Peabody Little of Pembroke, N. H., and had three children: Margaret, wife of Prof. Charles William Green; Elizabeth, wife of Manvel Whittemore, and Christiana Odlin. He died in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 9, 1920.

GUILD, Edward Chipman, clergyman, was born in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 29, 1832, son of Benjamin and Eliza (Eliot) Guild, and of the sixth generation from John Guild of Glasgow, Scotland, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. His mother was a daughter of the eminent merchant, Samuel Eliot. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and having decided to enter the Unitarian ministry, studied at the Andover Theological Seminary and the Harvard divinity school, being graduated at the latter in 1857. Ordained at Meadville, Pa., in 1859, his first charge was at Marietta, O. This was followed by pastorates at Canton, Mass., 1861–66; Ithaca, N. Y., 1866–68; Baltimore, Md., 1869–72; Waltham, Mass., 1873–80; Brunswick, Me., 1885–94, and Pembroke, Mass., 1895–96. While residing at Waltham he delivered a course of twelve lectures at the Lowell Institute on "English Lyric Poetry in the Seventeenth Century." At Brunswick, Me., he was in close touch with the undergraduate life of Bowdoin College, lecturing to the students on Sunday evenings, and delivering courses of lectures on English poets and American authors. He was married Oct. 8, 1861, to Emma M., daughter of Dr. John Cadwallader, and had two daughters: Eliza, wife of William Von Wright of the German army, and Rose, wife of Richard Fay Parker. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1899.

TEASDALE, John Warren, merchant, was born at Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1838, son of Rev. John and Susan (Losey) Teasdale; grandson of Judge Thomas Teasdale, who was a major in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Teasdale, who came from England about 1792 and for a quarter of a century was pastor in Sussex county, N. J. After completing a course of study at Shurtleff College which fitted him for a commercial career, he began a business career with a publishing house in St. Louis, Mo., at the age of sixteen. He was clerk and salesman with a mercantile concern for a time and in 1862 embarked in business on his own account as a wholesale dealer in dried fruits, with an uncle as a partner under the firm name of Martin C. Teasdale & Co. This association continued until the close of the civil war when he conducted the business alone and gradually built up an establishment which at the time of his death was one of the largest of its kind in the country, having commercial relations extending to all parts of the United States, and also a considerable export trade. His sons, as they grew up, were trained to the business in which he was so eminently successful, and became associated with him in its management under the firm style of John W. Teasdale & Co. It was incorporated as the J. W. Teasdale Co., in 1896, and he was its president until his death. He was a member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Teasdale's hobby was a fondness for trotting horses and at different times he was owner of some turf celebrities. Genial in manner and courteous and affable under all circumstances, he was no less highly esteemed in a social way than as business man and merchant. He was a communicant of the Baptist church, and politically he was a Republican. He was married at Centralia, Ill., Oct. 7, 1863, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. George W. Willard, of St. Louis and had four children, Sara, wife of Ernst B. Filsinger; Mamie, wife of Joseph Wheless; John Warren, and George W. Teasdale, who succeeded his father as head of the Teasdale Company. He died at Charlevoix, Mich., July 31, 1921.

GILMER, Francis Walker, lawyer and author, was born at "Pen Park," Albemarle co., Va., Oct. 9, 1790, son of Dr. George and Lucy (Walker) Gilmer; grandson of Dr. George and Mary Peachy (Walker) Gilmer and great-grandson of William Gilmer of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to Williamsburg, Va., in 1731. Losing both his parents in childhood, young Gilmer became a sort of protégé of Thomas Jefferson, who had been an intimate friend of his father. Indeed, Jefferson commented that since the death of the elder Gilmer, "I have ever looked on Francis as a son." He was an omnivorous reader from boyhood and at the age of seventeen, while a student at William and Mary College, was so accomplished in the classics that Bishop Madison, then president of the college, offered him the usherships of the grammar school connected with the institution. He studied law in Richmond in the offices of William Wirt, later the attorney-general, and began the practice of his profession in Winchester, and the neighboring counties of the Shenandoah valley. His success there was high-

ly flattering and in 1818 he removed his office to Richmond. He took a keen interest in the success of the University of Virginia and was offered his choice of either of the professorships at that institution, Jefferson referring to him at that time as "one of the best, and to me, the dearest of men." He declined the offer, being reluctant to abandon his chosen profession, but in the spring of 1824, through Jefferson's influence, he went to England to engage professors for the University of Virginia from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, a mission which he fulfilled most creditably. Upon his return, his health having suffered a decline, he was obliged to abandon his practice and accepted the professorship of law at the University of Virginia. However, the attempt to arrest the disease that was overpowering him absorbed all his energies and he died without having delivered a lecture. Gilmer was the author of an essay, "Sketches of American Orators" (1817), in which he touched off the eloquence of such men as William Pinkney, William Wirt, Littleton Waller Tazewell and others; "In Vindication of the Usury Laws" (1820); and a posthumous volume, "Sketches, Translations and Essays" (1828). The Johns Hopkins University Press in 1889 published an essay by William Peterfield Trent, "English Culture in Virginia," which contained many of the letters written by Gilmer while he was in England for the University of Virginia. William Wirt wrote of him: "He was brave, high-minded, open and honorable. His colloquial powers were equaled by very few men of the age. His apprehension was quick; his wit pregnant; his sallies of imagination highly poetic, his stores of knowledge such as would have done credit to a hoary head; his language copious and rich even to exuberance; his manner very prompt and spirited, and his style surprisingly beautiful and felicitous." Mr. Gilmer was unmarried and died in Albemarle county, Va., Feb. 25, 1826.

JENKS, Anson Brown, lawyer, was born in Tioga county, near Owego, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1834, son of Calvin and Annis Allen (Brown) Jenks and seventh in descent from Joseph Jenks, who came to the Massachusetts colony in 1642 and there established the first brass and iron foundry. He completed his early education at the Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute, and began the study of law under Benjamin F. Tracy of the firm of Tracy & Walker, at Owego. In 1855 he decided to settle in the middle west, and after teaching for one winter (1855-56) at Ionia, Mich., made his home in Chicago, Ill., where he resumed the study of law and established a law office, being associated for forty-seven years with Albert S. Trude. During his fifty-two years of residence in Chicago, the greater part of which were spent in the practice of law, he achieved distinction not only as an advocate at the bar, but also as a private counselor. Among his most notable legal victories were several actions against the Chicago Board of Trade in the early 80's by which he sought to restrain it from enforcing contracts in the nature of "puts and calls" and options which were interpreted as being tainted with the vice of gambling, and thereby established a precedent which has been followed ever since. He was victorious also in the Allen-Gregory common law marriage case in which millions were involved. So complete was his knowledge, and so respected was his judgment on questions of law, that the leading attorneys of Chicago and Illinois frequently consulted him on knotty legal questions. His chief recreation was with horses, riding the finest saddle horses and driving excellent spans of pacers; he was extremely devoted to organ music and the cultivation of flowers. He was a member of the Illinois Bar Association. He was a man of extreme modesty, but possessed an undaunted ambition, and a fixedness of purpose in accomplishing what he undertook. He was unmarried and died in Asheville, N. C., Jan. 12, 1918.

JACKSON, Frederick Harvey, underwriter, was born at Kirkland, Oneida co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1847, son of Frederick J. and Maria (Glezen) Jackson, and grandson of Hezekiah Jackson, who was a pioneer settler of Orange county, N. Y. His father, a graduate of Hamilton College, was a Presbyterian minister, who established private schools at Danbury, Conn., and at Tarrytown, N. Y. The son entered Cornell University, but left before graduating because of impaired health. For a short time he was private secretary to Pres. Andrew D. White of Cornell, and for eight years was associate principal of the Jackson Military Institute founded by his father at Tarrytown. He resided at Sedalia, Mo., as representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. for three years, and in 1891 became general manager for Rhode Island of the Mutual Life, with offices in Providence, R. I. He was president of the board of trade of that city during 1902–07, and was interested in the creation of the state harbor improvement commission, serving as its chairman during 1905–11. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1904, being thrice reelected. He was a member of the Congregational church; president of the Young Men's Christian Association, the New England Congress of Congregational Churches and the Cornell Club of New England; secretary of the Rhode Island Peace Society; a member of the Mohonk Conference on Peace and Arbitration, and also member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was married in 1874 to Anne Blanchard Ellis of Tarrytown, N. Y., and had two children: F. Ellis and Edith Blanchard, wife of Erik H. Green. He died in Providence, R. I., July 28, 1915.

SHORT, Frank Hamilton, lawyer, was born in Shelby county, Mo., Sept. 12, 1862, son of Joshua Hamilton Bell and Emily (Wharton) Short. He was educated in the public schools of Missouri and Nebraska and taught school in the latter state prior to his removal to Fresno, Calif., in 1881. There he taught school and studied law. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace in Fresno, and one year later was admitted to the bar, being subsequently admitted to the supreme court of California, and the supreme court of the United States. He soon obtained a considerable clientele, and was connected with the most important cases arising in Fresno, both civil and criminal. At the age of thirty-five he gave up his practice in criminal law and became counsel for many of the irrigation companies of the state, representing them in important cases in the supreme court, concerning riparian rights, and the validity of private contracts for furnishing water and fixing the price therefor, and valuations of water rights. In his position on these matters Mr. Short always adhered closely to constitutional law, and especially objected to all attempts of the federal government to assume control over purely state affairs. With Judge Chapman of Los Angeles he conducted

litigation on behalf of locators of oil lands against lieu selectors of the same land called "scrippers." The title of the mineral locators was maintained in the interior department and in the United States supreme court, and it was owing in part to his efforts that remedial legislation was enacted by congress in 1911, permitting the issuance of patents to corporations and individuals as assignees of oil land locators. Mr. Short was a delegate to the Republican state conventions from 1885 to 1908, and to the national conventions from 1896 to 1904, serving in 1904 on the committee on platform and resolution and on the sub-committee that drafted the platform. He was opposed to the so-called policy of expansion of the Republican party, and set forth his views in the press, basing his objections principally on the ground that Republican institutions are not properly organized for, and self-governed people not constituted to, successfully govern dependent colonies. He was a director of the Fresno Canal & Irrigation Co., the Consolidated Canal Co., the Fresno National Bank, and the Fresno Hotel Co., and other irrigation and oil companies. He was a trustee of the State Normal School at San Jose, a member of the state conservation committee and a member of the board of commissioners to govern Yosemite Valley. He was president of the California Bar Association, and belonged to the Pacific Union, Bohemian and Union League of San Francisco, the Sunnyside Country, the Sequoia and Fresno Commercial clubs of Fresno, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, and the Masonic fraternity, Knight Templar. Mr. Short was a ready and resourceful debater and an orator of vigor and ability. He was twice married: (1) in 1885, to Emma, daughter of Cyrus Packard of Fresno; Mrs. Short died, leaving one son, Frank Hamilton Short, Jr.; and he was married (2) Mar. 7, 1897, to Nellie C. Rorick, daughter of I. C. Curtiss of Los Angeles, Calif. He died in San Francisco, Calif., June 5, 1920.

GREGG, Josiah, traveler, was born in Overton county, Tenn., July 19, 1806. His parents moved to Illinois in 1809, and thence to the Boone's Lick country, in Missouri, in 1812. But little is known about his early life and education, though his writings give evidence of a knowledge of the classics and of an acquaintance with mathematics and astronomy. He is believed to have studied medicine, though it is doubtful if he ever practiced it professionally. He became interested in the overland trade between the frontier settlements of Missouri and the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande, when he was about twenty-five years old. As the result of his experiences and observations during the course of his successive journeys across the great plains and into the Spanish-Mexican settlements, he wrote a book entitled "Commerce of the Prairies, or the Journal of a Santa Fe Trader, During Eight Expeditions across the Great Western Prairies, and a Residence of Nearly Nine Years in Northern Mexico" (1845), which has ever since been accepted as the most authoritative treatise concerning the overland trade between the Missouri and Rio Grande rivers before the Mexican war. During the war with Mexico he accompanied the expedition commanded by Col. A. W. Doniphan as a newspaper correspondent, and in 1849 he went to California, where he was employed by the government as a surveyor. He was reported to have left the manuscript of an unpublished volume, entitled "Rovings Abroad," which was said to have disappeared shortly after his death and was thus lost to the world. He died at Clear Lake, Calif., Feb. 25, 1850.

De LASHMUTT, Van Banks, banker, was born at Burlington, Ia., July 27, 1842, son of John K. and Amanda (Harger) De Lashmutt. His first employment was as office boy on the Salem (Ore.) "Statesman." He then went to California where, in 1861, he joined company G, 3rd Calif. volunteer infantry, with which he served throughout the greater part of the civil war along the overland mail route, guarding against the Mormons and the Indians. In 1865 he was a typesetter on the Virginia City (Nev.) "Enterprise," to which Mark Twain was then contributing and for a short time conducted the Washoe (Nev.) "Times," which he purchased. Returning to Oregon in 1866, he settled at Portland and was a compositor on the Portland "Oregonian" for four years and was thereafter for about twenty years engaged in mercantile, realty, financial and mining enterprises. He helped to organize the Metropolitan Savings Bank in 1882 which was merged into the Oregon National Bank five years thereafter and he served as president of both institutions. He was president also of the Ellensburg National Bank, the Arlington Bank and the Miners' Exchange Bank at Warden, Idaho, and had financial interests also in the Northwestern Loan & Trust Co. at Portland, and in a bank at Wallace, Idaho. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Portland, winning reëlection the following year, and was a dominant factor in the consolidation of Portland, East Portland and Albina. Leaving Portland in 1898, he went to Spokane, Wash., where he became associated with A. Newberry and Clem Rutter in the mining business, having bought during the Cœur d'Alene (Idaho) mining rush of the 80's the greater part of the Sierra Nevada, Granite and Stemwinder mines. An ardent sportsman, he was interested in horseracing. His "Witch Hazel Farm," near Hillsboro, Ore., at which he maintained several thoroughbred trotting horses, was at one time the sporting center of Oregon. Mr. De Lashmutt was a charter member and the last survivor of the George Wright post of the G.A.R., the first post in the Northwest and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Gentle and unassuming, he was amiable and generous, and had a high sense of honor. He was married Feb. 14, 1868, to Maria C., daughter of Albert Kelly, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and had five children: Amanda, Ruth, Inez, Ernest and Ivan De Lashmutt. He died in Spokane, Wash., Oct. 4, 1921. (Portrait facing p. 332.)

MURRAY, Dwight Henderson, physician and surgeon, was born at Altmar, Oswego co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1861, son of Alexander and Margaret (Henderson) Murray, and grandson of John Murray, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled in Nova Scotia. He was educated in the Mexico (N. Y.) Academy and the Syracuse (N. Y.) high school, and was graduated M.D. at Syracuse University in 1884. Opening an office in Syracuse, N. Y., he practiced there until his death. He continued his studies at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, N. Y., and at the universities of Berlin and Vienna. For brief periods he was connected with New York hospitals. After ten years of general practice Dr. Murray specialized in rectal and large intestinal diseases with such success that he became prominent throughout the state. He was a char-

ter member of the staff of Women's and Children's (now the Syracuse Memorial) Hospital, was proctologist to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, consulting proctologist at the Syracuse Free Dispensary, the first professor of proctology in the medical college of Syracuse University, and a member of the board of managers of the Onondaga Sanatorium. The Physicians' Building of Syracuse stands as a monument to his name. A member of both the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the State of New York, he read papers on subjects of original research at their annual meetings. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons (fellow); the Onondaga County Medical Society (president); the American Proctological Society (president); the Syracuse Academy of Medicine and the Alpha Kappa Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha and Masonic fraternities. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. A man of broad attainments both in his professional and social life, he gave his active support to every movement to better the city of Syracuse and its public health. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 21, 1884, to Dora Loomis, who died in 1916, leaving two children: Loomis and Clara M. Murray, wife of Ralph Petty, of Shortsville, N. Y.; and (2) Mar. 22, 1919, to Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of David H. Mann, of Lyons, N. Y. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1921.

GORDON, Clarence, author, was born in New York city, Apr. 28, 1835, son of George and Maria Regina (Stackhouse) Gordon, and grandson of John and Lucy (Robbins) Gordon. After attending the schools of Savannah, Ga., and the Charles F. Maurice military academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., he entered the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard University, and was graduated S.B. in 1855. He then engaged with his father in the cotton business at Savannah, Ga., but after the outbreak of the civil war removed to Boston, Mass., following literary pursuit there until 1869. He passed the next twenty years at Newburgh, N. Y., living and writing at his home "Vine Lea." From 1879 to 1884 he was special agent in charge of the census investigation of live stock and ranching industries west of the Mississippi. He was engaged for five years as broker in Southern investments, and in June, 1894, was made executive head of the East Side Social and College Settlement, New York city, which position he filled until 1903. Mr. Gordon contributed juvenile articles over the signature of "Vieux Moustache," to the periodical press and was the author of "Christman at Under-Tor" (1864); "Our Fresh and Salt Tutors," (1866); "Two Lives in One," (1870); and "Boarding School Days" (1873). He was married, May 1, 1861, to Frances Gore Fessenden, of Boston, Mass., and had three children: Regina, wife of Roger E. Tileston; Mary Fessenden, wife of Dr. H. P. Gillingham, and Clare Gore Gordon. He died in Sharon, Mass., Nov. 26, 1920.

HAIRE, Norman Washington, jurist, was born at Columbia, Jackson Co., Mich., Feb. 24, 1855, son of Frederick H. and Lucy Jane (Smith) Haire and grandson of Robert Haire, a Presbyterian divine who came from the North of Ireland about 1780 and settled in New York state. At intervals during his preliminary schooling, Norman W. Haire was engaged in teaching. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1880, taught school for three years at Rockland, Mich., and was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1885 with the degree of LL.B., after which he taught at Rockland for two years. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Ontonagon county in 1886 and retained that post for five years. At the expiration of his term, Gov. Winans appointed him judge of the new 32d Michigan circuit, comprised of Ontonagon and Gogebic counties and in 1892 he was elected for the full term. In 1893, 1899 and 1905 he was reëlected, each time without opposition. In addition to his judicial duties, he served as counsel in the law firm of Gray, Haire & Rice of Houghton, Mich., during 1899–1903. He was frequently called to preside in court in Detroit and in other judicial districts. He held court in the 12th Michigan circuit for a period of six years, in all, due to the fact that Judge Williams and, afterward, Judge Hubbell suffered from protracted illnesses. While a resident of Houghton county he was, for a time, a director in the Michigan College of Mines and served as a director of several banks at Houghton and elsewhere in that region. At the beginning of his third term as judge of the 32d Michigan judicial district, he resigned to accept the post of vice-president and general manager of the Bigelow Mines Syndicate, owner of the Tamarack, Osceola, Ahmeek and Isle Royale mines and smelters located in Houghton county, Mich. He held this post for three years, with headquarters at Houghton, his associates disposing of their holdings to the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. at the time of his retirement. In 1912, attracted by the rich mineral resources of Utah, he removed to Salt Lake City and centered his activities in the Alta region, where he had charge of the Michigan-Utah Mines. He was widely known as a speaker on political and educational topics and was rated as an orator of power. He was a constant student of general literature, particularly politics and history, and he possessed a remarkable memory. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association, the Utah State Bar Association and several county bar associations, the Masonic fraternity and the Elks. He was fearless and impartial in the administration of his office, was marked by mental activity and generosity. He never harbored enmities and was eminently fair-minded. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., July 3, 1880, to Lydia Union, daughter of Parley Parker Moore and had two children: Mildred Moore, a musician, and Paula, wife of Robert-Ray Van Valkenburgh. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Apr. 22, 1921.

GREENE, Edward Lee, botanist, was born at Hopkinton, R. I., Aug. 20, 1843, son of William Maxon and Abby Maria (Crandall) Greene, and a descendant of John Greene who came from England and settled in Rhode Island in 1643. Edward L. Greene served in the civil war as a private in the 13th Wis. Infantry (1862–65), and after his return completed his college course at Albion Academy, Albion, Wis., where he was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1866. From 1871 to 1885 he was a clergyman of the Episcopal church, when he joined the Roman Catholic church as a layman. In 1885 he became professor of botany in the University of California, and occupied this position until 1895 when he entered upon another decade of service as professor of botany in the Catholic University of America at Georgetown, D. C. The next

decade was spent at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., as associate in botany, and a few months before his death in 1915 he joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame, Ind. His published volumes are: "Manual of Botany for the Region of San Francisco Bay" (1894); "Plantæ Bakerianæ" (1901); "Pittonia," 5 vols. (1887–1903); "Leaflets of Botanical Observation," 2 vols. (1903–09), and "Landmarks of Botanical History" (1909); besides numerous monographs and articles in scientific journals, and an autobiographical sketch in "Roads to Rome in America" (1909). Prof. Greene was president of the International Congress of Botanists at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. He was a member of the National Geographic Society; Geographical Society of the Pacific; California Academy of Science; Washington Academy of Sciences; Biological Society of Washington; Botanical Society of Washington; Philadelphia Academy of Sciences; Torrey Botanical Club of New York City; Chamisso Botanical Club of the University of California, of which he was founder; Berkeley Club of Oakland, Calif.; and the Cosmos and University clubs of Washington, D. C. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Notre Dame in 1895. Prof. Greene was unmarried and died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1915.

EDGAR, Charles, lumberman, was born at Metuchen, N. J., Apr. 9, 1862, son of Benjamin Winant and Phebe Eliza (Dunham) Edgar, and a descendant of Thomas Edgar, who came from "Keithock," Forfashire, Scotland, in 1703, purchased an estate on the Rahway river near Woodbridge, N. J., and called it Edgartown. From Thomas Edgar and his wife Janet Knox the line is traced through their son Alexander and his wife Mary Smith; their son James and his wife Isabel Manning; and their son Thomas Edgar and his wife Mary Freeman, who were the grandparents of Charles Edgar. He began his career as a lumberman in Chicago, Ill., at the age of eighteen. Subsequently he was manager of the Jacob Mortenson Lumber Co., of Wausau, Wis., and of the Alexander & Edgar Lumber Co., Iron River, Wis. During this period he acquired in northern Minnesota considerable timber holdings and in 1899 he took up his headquarters at Duluth. Two years later he retired from active business because of impaired health and lived in Virginia for several years and at Essex Fells, N. J., from 1911 until his death. Owing to the death of one of his associates in 1915, he assumed the presidency of the Wisconsin & Arkansas Lumber Co. at Malvern, Ark., a post he retained until his death. Besides his lumber business, he was interested in two manufacturing plants in Wisconsin, two in Mississippi, one in Arkansas and one in Portland, Ore., and also owned and operated a 2,500-acre farm in Illinois. He was the inventor of the double-cutting band mill, patented in 1893, which permitted the sawing of lumber with both the forward and return movement of the sawmill carriage. He sold the patents later to the E. P. Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis. After the United States entered the European war Mr. Edgar became a member of the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense. On Jan. 1, 1918, he was made acting director of the lumber section of the War Industries Board, and in the following July succeeded R. H. Downman as director of lumber. His position was one of great responsibility and his duties arduous and exacting. Having charge of all matters concerning the procurement of lumber needed for government construction projects, it devolved upon him to prevent profiteering in lumber, and his zeal and devotion to the nation's interest in this work brought him into frequent conflict with some of the most powerful lumber concerns of the country. An organized and determined effort was made to displace him but the attempt failed, all his rulings and recommendations being upheld by the chairman of the War Industries Board and the Federal Trade Commission. He was awarded the distinguished service medal in 1923. His loyal, intelligent and energetic service won him the love and admiration of all who were associated with him in his work. Mr. Edgar was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and a Republican in politics. An enthusiastic golf player, he was a governor of the Essex Fells Country Club and a member of the Wausau and Wausau Country clubs, the Union League of Chicago, and the Montclair (N. J.) Golf clubs. He was married Dec. 18, 1884, to Gertrude, daughter of George Wheelock Pomeroy, of Chicago, and had four children: George Pomeroy; Charles Tyson; Gretchen, wife of Capt. Minor C. Lile; and David Forrester Edgar. He died at Miami, Fla., Feb. 15, 1922.

FITTS, Clarke Cushing, lawyer, was born at West Wardsboro, Vt., Oct. 17, 1870, son of Osmer C. and Abbie (Twitchell) Fitts. His father was the village merchant and his death in 1884 placed responsibilities upon the son at a youthful age. After passing through the Brattleboro, (Vt.) high school, he began the study of law in the offices of Waterman, Martin & Hitt, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Opening an office in Brattleboro, he acquired a large and successful practice which continued until his death. During 1894–96 he was state's attorney for Windham co.; in 1902 was counsel in the $750,000 White will case in Boston, and in 1904 was senior counsel for the Casein Co. of America in an action involving a million dollars annually, and resulting in a complete victory for his client. Among his other clients were the Publishers' Paper Co., the International Paper Co., the New England Power Co., the Connecticut River Power Co., and allied companies, the Fall Mountain Electric Light & Power Co., the Claremont Paper Co., and the Central Vermont and Boston & Maine Railroads. Besides his legal practice, Mr. Fitts was interested in various commercial, industrial and financial lines. He was identified with the development of the immense electrical power system which now serves a large part of New England, including the construction of a large dam across the Connecticut river at Brattleboro, the storage reservoir at Somerset, and a series of power plants on the river between Wilmington and the Hoosac tunnel. Through his efforts also numerous manufacturing establishments were induced to locate plants at Brattleboro. He reorganized the present S. A. Smith Manufacturing Co., becoming part owner and director, and he was a large stockholder and director in the Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co., makers of overalls and garments. He reorganized the corporation now known as the Brattleboro Water Works Co.; he was a trustee of the Brattleboro Water Works Co. and the Brattleboro Savings Bank; a corporator of the Vermont Savings Bank; and a director also of the National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Peoples National Bank, and the Connecticut River Power Co.

Through his efforts the city of Brattleboro secured a new union passenger station. He was a charter member of the West River Valley Association, vice-president of the American Bar Association and the Greater Vermont Association; president of the Vermont Bar Association; and member of the state board of law examiners. He was identified with the state Y. M. C. A. and the Congregational church, and was a Mason. In 1904 he was elected to the Vermont house of representatives where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee and member of the ways and means committee. At that session the legislature created the office of attorney-general, and he was the first incumbent, serving with conspicuous success for two biennial terms. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Gifted with a remarkable memory, he could marshal facts with extraordinary effect, and his mnemonic gift added to his legal acumen made him a dangerous foe no less than a stalwart friend. Combining the qualities of a great lawyer with those of a shrewd business man, he became eminent in both fields. Mr. Fitts was twice married: (1) June 14, 1893, to Harriet H., daughter of Stanley Lyon, of South Londonderry; she died in 1897, leaving two children: Robert Lyon and Stanley Clarke Fitts; and (2) June 30, 1903, to Maud Leonore, daughter of Summer B. Emerson, of Brattleboro, Vt., by whom he had two children: Osmer Cushing and Miriam Fitts. He died in Watertown, Mass., Dec. 20, 1916.

DAILEY, William, merchant, was born at Scottsville, Monroe co., N. Y., Apr. 14, 1846, son of John and Mary (Kaelahar) Dailey, who came from Ireland in 1836, located first at Rochester, N. Y., and eventually at Sweden, N. Y. He was educated in country schools, and after a brief period in which he was engaged in farming near Brockport, N. Y., began purchasing grain for some of the larger Rochester concerns of that period. He was so successful in this enterprise that he established a business of his own in the year 1876. At the time of his death he had buying points and elevators in many sections of western New York. He established his main offices at Brockport, in 1880, and actively directed the management of this large enterprise until 1916, when he retired from active business cares, having become the most extensive grain operator in his section. The various auxiliaries of his business included the Dailey Bros. Co., Hamlin, N. Y., and William G. Dailey, Albion, N. Y., both with shipping points all over western New York; the Dailey-Udell Co., and Dailey & Co., canning factories, Brockport, makers of the celebrated "Dailey's old fashioned jams," and other smaller concerns. He was interested at one time or another in practically almost every industry at Brockport. He was one of the organizers and a director in the Moore-Shafer Shoe Manufacturing Co., the Brockport Piano Co., the Brockport Cold Storage Co., the Shredded Wheat Co., the Rochester Wheat Co., and the State Bank of Commerce, Brockport. Politically he was a Democrat and in religion a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. His connection with any undertaking insured its prosperous outcome, for it was in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever appealed to him. He was a man who made his fortune by developing the country and serving the needs of society, without favors or privileges of any kind. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1875, to Jessie, daughter of Patrick McGearry, a teacher of Macedon, N. Y., and had ten children: John F., produce merchant, Rochester; Mary Bertha, wife of John Pallace, Jr.; William G., produce merchant, Albion, N. Y.; James K.; George R.; Harry; Vincent, a canner; Donald A., produce merchant; J. Oswald and Frank E. Dailey, canners. He died at Brockport, N. Y., May 21, 1919.

MOSLE, Heinrich, merchant, was born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 16, 1864, son of Johann L. Mosle and a descendant of Charles Des Rosiers de Moncelet, a French officer. He received his education in schools in Bremen, Germany. He was apprenticed to Samman & Christede, wholesale grocers of that city, in 1880, and came to the United States three years later. During 1883–85 he was employed by Kauffman & Runge, a cotton and wholesale grocery house of Galveston, Tex., and then accepted a post with Robert Bornefeld, a cotton factor of Houston, Tex. Returning to Galveston in 1891 he purchased the business of H. Marwitz & Co., ship chandlers and grocers, and reorganized it as Muller, Mosle & Co., from which evolved H. Mosle & Co. Gradually the firm launched into the shipping business, first purchasing schooners which plied in the Mexican Gulf, and chartering steamers for this route as their trade increased. Then was founded the Commercial Steamship Line, which, in 1907, combined with the Union Line to form the United Steamship Co., of which Mr. Mosle was the president until his death. His line to Cuba, the first from Galveston, was maintained profitably and extended to include Haiti, Jamaica and South American ports. His boundless energy, knowledge of shipping and fluent use of the Spanish language served him in splendid stead in all his enterprises. He served as consul of Costa Rica, vice-consul of Spain, consul of Ecuador and as consul of Cuba. In 1888 he became a naturalized American citizen and displayed a fine sense of civic duty. He was a member of the grade raising committee of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, of the International Chamber of Commerce and of the League to Enforce Peace. He found his chief recreation in travel. His uprightness and probity were known to all Galveston, and to the shipping trade of the entire Gulf section. He was twice married (1) Jan. 1, 1893, to Marie, daughter of John Focke, a merchant of Galveston, Tex.; she died in 1895. He was married (2) June 28, 1898, to Margaret, sister of the first Mrs. Mosle. He had four children, one by the first union: Anna, J. Ludwig, Margaret R. and Charlotte D. Mosle. He died at Galveston, Tex., Jan. 31, 1921.

ROLLINS, Charles Cogswell, manufacturer, was born at Lebanon, Me., May 6, 1832, son of Moses and Alice (Shapleigh) Rollins. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Rollins who emigrated from England in 1632, settled first at Ipswich, N. H., and eventually, in 1644, at Dover, N. H. His wife was Hannah, and from them the line is traced through their son Ichabod and his wife Mary Tibbets; their son Jeremiah and his wife Elizabeth; their son Ichabod, who was in the revolutionary conventions at Exeter, May, 1775, and his wife Abigail Wentworth; their son John and his wife Mary Carr and their son John Rollins and his wife Elizabeth Shapleigh, who were the grandparents of Charles C. Rollins. The latter received his education in public schools and at the Parsonfield (Me.) Academy. As a youth he served an apprenticeship in a Somersworth (N. H.) machine

shop and later found employment with the Great Falls Manufacturing Co., of Somersworth. In early life he showed an intense liking for things mechanical; at one time he requested his employer to give him, as part of his salary, such castings as he required to make his first steam hoisting machine. This request was granted and by the end of the year, by working during his spare time, he completed his machine and sold it for $1,200, a sum which, added to the savings he had accumulated during his apprenticeship, comprised the capital on which he started to manufacture steam hoists and contractors' supplies. This business he maintained in active operation in Boston under his own name until 1912 when he retired. Mr. Rollins was among the first to put steam power on the wharves of Boston for stevedore work and to build a portable engine for sawing wood. He was a communicant of the Congregational church and, in politics, a Republican. He was a man of high moral instincts and purposes, one upon whose judgment many people early learned to place absolute reliance. He was twice married (1) June, 1885, to Hannah Chadbourne of North Berwick, Me., and (2) Dec. 28, 1905, to Mary Edith, daughter of Freeman H. Gowen, lumber merchant of Berwick, Me. He had one daughter by his first marriage: Alice M., wife of Galon M. Bowditch of Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Rollins died at Somerville, Mass., Nov. 20, 1914.

STONE, Wilbur Fisk, jurist, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 28, 1833, son of Homer Bishop and Lucy (Lindsey) Stone. He was educated at the Rushville (Ind.) Academy, at Asbury (now De Pauw) University and the Indiana State University, being graduated at the latter in 1857. While serving as a tutor at the last, he studied law and received the degree of LL.B. in 1858. Subsequently he received the degree of A.M. from both Asbury and the Indiana State University. He began legal practice at Evansville, Ind., but in the same year (1858) became chief editor of the Evansville "Daily Enquirer." In 1859, he went to Omaha, Neb., on legal business, was detained and became assistant editor of the "Nebraskan," precursor of the present "World-Herald." Aided by his knowledge of shorthand, he reported verbatim the proceedings of the Nebraska territorial legislature and served as assistant postmaster in Omaha. He went to Tarryall, near Pike's Peak in 1859 and became a prospector, meanwhile practicing law. Upon the organization of Colorado territory, he was elected to the first territorial legislature in 1861 and was reëlected in 1862 and 1864. During 1862–65 he was assistant U. S. district attorney for Colorado and soon after the establishment of Canon City, he formulated a code of laws for the first court of that district. He settled at Pueblo, Col., in 1865. He was appointed district attorney of the third judicial district three years later and was subsequently elected, for the full term. In 1868 he became editor of the Pueblo "Chieftain," upon its organization and continued in that capacity until 1873. He was also Pueblo county's delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876. He aided in founding Pueblo's first board of trade and became its treasurer and corresponding secretary. He was one of the promoters of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and served as its general attorney until 1877. He also prevailed upon the officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to extend their lines through Colorado. Attesting to the general esteem in which he was held is the fact that a convention of attorneys of the state unanimously chose him to succeed Judge Ebenezer T. Wells, who had resigned from the supreme court bench in 1877. Although he had previously been nominated by the Democrats he was elected without opposition. His term expired in 1886 and in the following year he was appointed judge of the Arapahoe (Denver) criminal court, sitting until the court was abolished by the legislature in 1889. Two years later he was appointed a judge of the United States court of Mexican and Spanish Land Grant Claims, in accordance with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He was elected to investigate the records at Madrid for information bearing on old Spanish grants and remained in Spain until 1904, when the work of the court was ended. From 1915 until his death, he was federal commissioner for the United States district court of Colorado. Judge Stone was known as a linguist and a writer, in addition to his legal attainments. He was the author of "History of Colorado," (1918) and wrote the historical review of Pueblo for the National Centennial Records and both prose and verse for magazines and newspapers. He was a member of the Colorado State Bar Association (president), the American Bar Association, the Denver Bar Association, the Beta Theta Phi fraternity, the Colorado Historical Society and the Colorado Pioneer Society. He was a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, and of Wolfe Hall, a school for young women, and chancellor of the Denver diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married in February, 1866, to Sarah J. Sadler, of Bloomington, Ind., and had two children: Wilbur Fisk and Sidney Chisholm Stone. He died in Denver, Colo., Dec. 27, 1920.

POSEY, Alexander Lawrence, Creek Indian educator, journalist anad poet, was born near Eufaula, Okla., Aug. 3, 1873. His father was a white man of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his mother was a Creek Indian. Until twelve years old, he spoke only the language of the Creek people. At that period of his life, his father, who had become a man of independent means, employed the services of a private teacher and compelled the son to learn to read, write, and speak the English language. A year or two later he was sent to the tribal public school at Eufaula. At the age of seventeen he became a student at Bacone Indian University, at Muskogee, and served as librarian in addition to carrying the prescribed course. He also learned to set type on the school paper and incidentally developed his literary taste and talent. At the age of nineteen he published an extended poem entitled "The Comet's Tale," based upon an Indian tradition relative to the arrival of the first white men in ships on the shores of America. He was graduated in 1895 and by election to membership in the lower house of the Creek legislative council, called the House of Warriors, he immediately became identified with the public life of the Creek Nation. In 1896 he was appointed superintendent of the Creek Orphan Asylum at Okmulgee, and in 1897 he was appointed tribal superintendent of schools, a position which he soon resigned in order that he might settle upon his farm near Stidham. Throughout his varied experiences in the public service and after retiring to rural life, he continued the writing of poetry. He was not long to enjoy retirement as he was soon called back

to public service as superintendent of the Creek National High School at Eufaula. Subsequently he served in the same capacity in a similar institution at Wetumka, until he relinquished it to assume editorial charge of the "Indian Journal" at Eufaula. This position afforded him opportunity for literary work. Although he continued to write in metre, he developed marked talent as a satirist. His "Fus Fixico" letters consisted of humorous discussions of the white man's politics in the form of dialogue between Fus Fixico, Wolf Warrior and Hot Gun, who were supposed to be typical fullblood Creeks. Their broken Creek-English dialect, spoken in all seriousness, carried many a quip that caused merriment among the readers. Posey was always deeply interested in the welfare of the unlettered people of his tribe. Because of his sympathy with them, he relinquished his newspaper work to accept a position with the allotting commission for the purpose of helping to protect interests that otherwise would have been jeopardized in the allotment of lands in severalty. While engaged in this work he was in the field almost constantly. In 1905 he was selected one of the delegates of the Creek Nation to the Sequoyah Constitutional Convention, when it was proposed to have the Indian Territory admitted as a state separate from Oklahoma. The convention met at Muskogee and Posey was named its secretary. The clear, simple, terse language of the constitution which was formulated and submitted by that convention was largely due to his writing and revision. He was drowned by the capsizing of a small row boat during a flood, in the North Canadian river near Eufaula, Oklahoma, May 27, 1908.

HYATT, Frederick Hargrave, underwriter, was born near Cedar Hill, Anson co., N. C., June 14, 1849, son of David and Louisa Pembleton (Hargrave) Hyatt. In the trying days following the civil war, he attended Anson Academy, was enabled to take several courses in Rutherford College in Burke county, N. C., by clerking in a mercantile house during the evenings and on Saturdays but did not graduate. Subsequently, he engaged in teaching and farming and, for a period, was a deputy United States marshal in the revenue department, his duty consisting in the apprehension of illicit liquor-makers. In 1884, he entered the life insurance business as superintendent in North Carolina of the Valley Mutual Life Insurance Association of Virginia. He then became a special agent for the New York Life Insurance Co. In 1889 he removed to Columbia, S. C., and became associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Three years later he was appointed South Carolina manager for this company and, later, general manager of the Mutual for both Carolinas, retaining his post as manager in South Carolina until 1919, when he retired to devote himself to his private interests. His rise in the insurance field was rapid and he laid the foundation for his private fortune on his success in that field. He was president of the Hyatt Land & Investment Co., the Granite Brick Co., the South Carolina Marble Co. and of the Columbia & Eau Claire Railway Co., part owner and manager of the Colonial Hotel of Columbia, S. C., vice-president of the Public Service Co. and a director of the National Loan & Exchange Bank and the Columbia Savings Bank & Trust Co. He built the first suburban street car line out of Columbia—from the city to Columbia College, near which was situated the suburb of Hyatt Park, to the development of which he extended valuable help. He was a pioneer in road building and an advocate of good roads long before the movement became general. He built the first sand and clay road in the South, and his pamphlet on the subject was incorporated in a government bulletin. He was president of the South Carolina Good Roads Association and vice-president of the National Good Roads Association. As treasurer of the Southern Cotton Association, he traveled throughout the southern states, advocating good roads, diversification of crops and improved educational facilities for the people. Education and religion were his beneficiaries. When it was found necessary to enlarge Columbia College, of which he was a trustee, he gave twenty acres of land and thousands of dollars toward the erection of new buildings, besides financing the enterprise. He was one of the first to assist in the establishment of a free kindergarten in the mill district of Columbia, and founded the Hyatt Park School which, in 1922, had an attendance of 1,000 boys and girls. As president of the Columbia Y. M. C. A., during 1895–1907, he handled the finances and made possible the erection of a building. He was a trustee of the Oliver Gospel Mission, a steward of his church, superintendent of the Sunday school and, for some years, president of the South Carolina Sunday School Association. He was one of the pioneer workers for prohibition in the South. He was a Democrat in politics and a Methodist in religion. He was a member of the Columbia Country Club, which he had helped to found. A characteristic trait was a never-failing sense of humor even when most zealously engaged in a public work. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 12, 1874, to Lina S., daughter of William S. Kendall, a physician of Ansonville, N. C.; she died in 1903, and he was married (2) Apr. 12, 1908, to Daisy Bartlett, daughter of Samuel A. Kistler, a prominent attorney of Lancaster, O. He had seven children by the first union: Edna, wife of Edwin J. Zobel; Dovie, wife of Henry D. Lorick; Sidney Brown; Frederick Hargrave; Mary Elizabeth; Hope, wife of Ernest Aughtry of Baltimore, Md.; and Monte, wife of Shepherd Nicholson; and three children by the second union: Katharine Kistler, Louise Hargrave and Floride Lindley Hyatt. He died at Hyatt Park, Columbia, S. C., Apr. 21, 1921.

TOBIN, Benjamin Franklin, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29, 1865, son of Benjamin Franklin and Cornelia O. (Walkup) Tobin. He completed his education at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in Chicago and began his business career in the employ of a supply house for artists' materials, where he was successively bookkeeper, sales clerk, collection agent and stock clerk. Upon attaining his majority, he entered the service of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway Co., as freight checker, becoming within three years chief clerk of this department. In 1889, foreseeing the need of hotel accommodations during the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, he and his brother, Arthur Wilson Tobin, built a large fire-proof hotel called the Rainier, at Thirty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue. He sold his interest in the hotel, which was exceedingly successful, and with the proceeds embarked in the real estate and building construction business. In the early stages of

the automobile industry, his brother Arthur Wilson Tobin interested him in a four-cylinder motor which had recently been designed by Ross W. Judson, and said to be the first ever produced in America. The Tobin brothers and Mr. Judson in 1903, founded the Auto Car Equipment Co., with a capital of $6,000 to manufacture the new motor which was known as the Continental. The original Continental motor was a 4-cylinder 4-cycle vertical L-type water cooled poppet valve engine, with self-contained splash oiling system, mechanical features which with occasional minor refinements, have always been evidenced in the Continental product. Only twenty-five motors were built in the first year, but they were of the finest quality in both material and workmanship, and were immediately successful. The company grew steadily, and upon reorganization as the Continental Motor Manufacturing Co., in 1906, with Mr. Tobin as its president, established a plant in Muskegon, Mich. During the first year there the production was 400 motors; in a period of four years it had reached 15,000 per year. When Detroit promised to lead the world in automobile manufacturing, the main offices of the corporation were established in that city, twenty acres of land were purchased, and a factory for making six cylinder passenger motors exclusively was erected in 1911, the factory at Muskegon being used exclusively to produce motors for trucks. Under Mr. Tobin's policy of perseverance, conservation and optimism, the Continental Motors corporation was developed from a small uncertain venture with an insignificant capital, into a corporation with a capital of $18,000,000 and production facilities for 200,000 motors each year and attained a dominant place in the automobile industry. It played an important part in the growth of Muskegon, the deserted center of a wornout lumber industry, which in 1906 had a population of only 13,000. The Continental Motors Co. made it once more a flourishing manufacturing center, with a population of 50,000 in 1920. Mr. Tobin was a director in two banks in Muskegon, and in the Merchants' National Bank of Detroit. In 1916 he reorganized the Lakey Foundry Co. in which he was associated with R. W. Judson. In Jan., 1920, he resigned as the active head of the Continental Motors Corporation, but as chairman of the board, continued to advise and direct the policies of the corporation. Having built a beautiful winter home in Miami, Fla., he became a director of the Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. of that city and in 1919 was president of the Fidelity Mortgage & Guarantee Co., a subsidiary of the bank. He was a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Detroit Chamber of Commerce, American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Thousand Island Duck Club, the Automobile and Angler Clubs of Miami; the Century Club of Muskegon, and the Athletic, Country, Automobile, and Lochmoor clubs of Detroit. His chief pastimes were fishing, hunting, shooting, yachting and golf. Mr. Tobin was kind but firm, conservative but optimistic, and possessed of keen business foresight and good judgment, which with his social charm largely accounted for the unique success of his work. He was married Jan. 18, 1890, to Laura M., daughter of John Loeser, of Chicago, and had two children: Benjamin Franklin, assistant secretary of the Continental Motors Corporation, and Marjorie, wife of Clay C. Macdonald. Mr. Tobin died at his summer home, Grosse Pointe, Mich., Nov. 23, 1920.

FLANNERY, Lot, sculptor, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1836, the son of Lot and Mary (Corbett) Flannery. Coming to the United States in his youth, he settled in Washington, D. C., where he immediately began his life-work, for which he had already shown much talent. He resided at various times in New Orleans, La., New York city, and St. Louis, Mo., and spent a number of years in study and travel in Europe, but made Washington, D. C., his permanent residence. His first sculpture of importance was a statue of Abraham Lincoln, said to be one of the best and most life-like of the martyred president, which was erected in Washington in front of the old court house. His other works are a statue of Stephen A. Douglas, in St. Louis, Mo.; a marble bust of Gen. John A. Logan; a symbolic figure, "Grief," placed by the U. S. government in the congressional cemetery in memory of the victims of the arsenal explosion during the civil war, and a bust of Benjamin Franklin in the government printing office. His work includes busts of other prominent men. Mr. Flannery was never married. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1922.

MUNFORD, George Wythe, state official, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 8, 1803, son of William, and grandson of Col. Robert Munford. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, studying first the classical subjects and later taking the LL.B. degree. He assisted his father, who was clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates until the latter's death in 1825, when he was elected to the position and served by reëlection for twenty-seven years. In October, 1829, he was secretary of the state convention called to revise the constitution. In December, 1852, the general assembly elected him secretary of the commonwealth and he served in that position until after the fall of the confederacy. He was delegated to revise the code of Virginia in 1860 and thirteen years later he prepared a second revision, known as the Code of 1873, which was accepted by the judiciary committee of the legislature and published. Upon the reëstablishment of civil government in Virginia after the civil war, he was appointed clerk of the committee of the house of delegates for courts of justice and subsequently occupied a position in the office of the first auditor of the United States treasury and, later, a place in the United States census bureau. His two Virginia codes stand as the chief testimonials of Col. Munford's industry, ability and extensive information. He published numerous monographs, delivered public addresses and wrote some verse. A volume of his miscellaneous work, "The Two Parsons," was published posthumously in 1884. He was twice commander of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, serving with the rank of colonel, and was also first president of the Blues' Association. He was one of the most active members of the Southern Historical Society, serving as its secretary-treasurer in 1873–74. He was urbane, calm and even-tempered, honest, just and firm. His only ambition was to serve and to be useful and he offered his counsel and labor without hope of other reward than the sense of duty well done. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1882.

BALDWIN, Ward, civil engineer, was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., Mar. 30, 1856, son of Henry Walter and Esther Ann (Van Ausdol) Baldwin and grandson of Nathan and Elizabeth Denny (Ward) Baldwin. His father removed with his family to Cincinnati, O., in 1860 and

the son was graduated C.E. at the University of Cincinnati in 1879, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1880. He was supply instructor in mathematics and engineering at the University of Cincinnati for one year, was a trustee during 1883–90 and registrar during 1891–96. He aided in the organization of the department of engineering and was professor of that subject from 1890 to 1900. While connected with the university, he was principal assistant in the engineering department of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Co. (1880–91), working chiefly on bridges and trestles. In 1901 he began independent practice in Cincinnati as a consulting engineer, his rare inventive genius, ripe knowledge and splendid executive ability putting his services in constant demand. In 1905 he again became associated with the Cincinnati Southern Railway Co., this time as chief engineer for the trustees, and remained with it until his death. He erected the viaduct, supervised the construction of terminals including those at Western and Vine streets, and designed high lines. As consulting engineer of the Cincinnati Rapid Transit Commission, he designed all of the electrical and mechanical equipment for the new Cincinnati subway and, in 1914, assessed the valuation of the Cincinnati Traction Co. and the Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Also, he built the Green Car Lines of Newport, Ky., was in charge of the construction of the Senior Powder Plant, at Kings Mills, O., and erected the greater part of the Cincinnati plant of the American Oak Leather Co., as well as the one in Louisville, and others elsewhere in the south. It was he who built the by-product plant of the Union Distilling Co., now the Federal Products Co., and remodeled the plant of the Clifton Springs Distillery Co., also designing and supervising the construction of evaporators for both firms. A gold medal was presented to him by local societies for his work in rebuilding the large auditorium for the Cincinnati Saengerfest and in 1915 the University of Cincinnati conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. Largely through his instrumentality the city of Cincinnati granted the site in Burnet Woods Park to the University of Cincinnati, and Mr. Baldwin superintended the erection of the university buildings there. His articles on bridge and concrete work in engineering publications placed him among the leaders of his profession. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers the Engineering Club of Cincinnati (director), the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the Sons of the American Revolution. Resourceful, patriotic and untiring, he was always ready to serve others. He was married in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 8, 1913, to Emma Henriette, daughter of George Glaescher of Cincinnati, O., and died without issue in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 15, 1920.

GUTHERZ, Carl, artist, was born in Aargau, Switzerland, Jan. 28, 1844. His father, a college professor and noted linguist, supervised the son's early education. The latter when eight years of age accompanied his parents to the United States settling in Memphis, Tenn., where he subsequently obtained employment as a mechanical draftsman. He inherited artistic talents and natural poetical instincts which so signally characterized his efforts as a painter. At the age of twenty he began a regular course in art under competent teachers, and four years later went to Paris where he beecame a pupil of Cabason and Pils at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His first successful paintings were "Awakening Spring" and "Ecce-Homo," the former winning a medal at the Centennial exposition. Subsequently he was a pupil of Bouguereau and Jules Le Febvre in Paris, Stallaert and Robert in Brussels and Antwerp, and Simonetti in Rome. After spending some time in Munich, he returned to the United States in 1873, and in collaboration with Halsey C. Ives, founded the art department of Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. He opened a studio in Paris in 1882, where he devoted himself arduously to his profession, his creative genius giving to the world many realistic as well as poetic paintings, which won for him an international reputation. In 1885 he painted his famous picture, "Farming in Dakota," a scene of life in the Red river valley of the North, which was purchased by the U. S. government. During this period he exhibited in every salon and in 1876 received a medal from the French government. Having received a commission to decorate the ceiling of the representatives' reading room in the library of congress, Mr. Gutherz established his home in Washington, D. C., and continued to reside there until his death. His mural paintings in the library of congress are seven panels representing "The Spectrum of Light." He also did a series of mural paintings for the People's Church, St. Paul, Minn., his theme being an allegorical representation of life in both physical and spiritual worlds and he painted a series of beautiful decorative panels for the court house at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Among his other notable paintings are "Light of the Incarnation," "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Arcesita at Angelis," "The Evening of the Sixth Day," "The Angel of the Tomb," "Sappho," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a number of portraits of distinguished men. It is said of Gutherz's work that he painted as Emerson thought, and the critics in Berlin called him "the modern Fra Angelica." Lilian Whiting wrote of him, "The story of Carl Gutherz is the story of an ideal embraced in youth and followed in manhood with increasing fidelity. It is a story of a painter whose entire life has been singularly responsive to the artist's vision and the poet's dream." He was married in 1879 to Kate Scruggs, a member of a distinguished Alabama family, and died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1907.

FORNOF, John W., journalist, was born in Butler county, O., Aug. 2, 1855, son of George and Susan (Burns) Fornof, and grandson of William Fornof, who came from Germany in 1837. His father was a volunteer in the civil war. The son became a printer's apprentice at Maroa, Ill., in 1869, and after serving as journeyman in several places, settled at Streator, Ill., in 1874. Three years later he acquired an interest in the Streator "Free Press," a weekly paper, and in 1905, when the business was incorporated as the Free Press Publishing Co., he became its president, continuing in that position until his death. After 1880 the paper appeared daily, soon becoming an influential journal in northern Illinois. Mr. Fornof's unswerving ideals and faith in humanity, together with his ability to think and write forcibly, gave his editorials such weight and influence that they were widely copied by other papers. He was conspicuously active and zealous for the civic and political progress of his city and was a dominant factor in Republican politics. On one occasion, through his newspaper he chose his own candidate for

congressman and organized a movement which elected him and he was actively associated with the gubernatorial campaigns of Walter Reeves and Richard Yates. In 1896 he was sergeant-at-arms at the Republican national convention, and was considered an authority on the gold-silver question. During 1898–1913 he was postmaster of Streator. Appointed by Gov. Tanner, he represented Illinois in the national conference on trusts in Chicago in 1900. From 1901 to 1913 he was custodian of public buildings. Gov. Lowden made him a member of the Illinois immigration commission in 1919. Mr. Fornof was an amateur horticulturist, a well-known dog fancier, and an authority on the harness horse. He owned the champion St. Bernard dog of the United States and England, and the trotters bred on his model farm made a record of 2:10 or better. He was at one time director of the Streator Trotting and Fair Association, and president of the Illinois Valley Golf Association, the Streator Golf Club and the Republican Editorial Association of the 12th congressional district. He was one of the founders and first secretary of the Inland Daily Press Association, was a Knight Templar in Masonry, a trustee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married at Marion, Ia., Apr. 26, 1876, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Jesse Seavey, a farmer of Dixon, Ill. She survived him. He had six children: George N.; Myrtle S.; Jessie, wife of Charles Rowland; John R.; William I.; and Hattie Fornof, wife of R. S. Elder. He died at Streator, Ill., Aug. 15, 1921.

GARDENER, Cornelius, soldier, was born in The Netherlands, Sept. 4, 1849, son of Wynand Gardener, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church who fled to the United States in 1852 to escape religious persecution, and with his congregation settled at Holland, Mich. The son was educated at the Holland Academy, Hope College and the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, being graduated at the latter in 1873. He was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the 19th U. S. infantry, was promoted to be 1st lieutenant in 1879, captain in 1891, and colonel of the 31st Mich. infantry in 1898. At the close of the Spanish-American war he was mustered out of the volunteer service and reëntered the regular army as colonel of the 30th U. S. volunteer infantry. He was honorably discharged Apr. 3, 1901, but two years later was reappointed as lieutenant colonel of the 21st U. S. infantry, becoming colonel Dec. 26, 1905. He took part in the Indian campaigns on the plains of Indian territory (now Oklahoma), Kansas and Colorado from 1874 to 1880, and along the Rio Grande in New Mexico and Texas during 1881–90. He served under Gen. Miles in the campaigns against the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. He was adjutant and quartermaster of Col. Buell's column during its operations against the Utes and Navajoes. During 1891–96 he was stationed at Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich., and while there served as inspector of the Michigan national guard. During the Spanish-American war he was military governor of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, and from July, 1899, to April 1901, commanded the 30th U. S. volunteers in the Philippine campaign against the insurrectionists, and was civil governor of the province of Tayabas, Luzon, P. I., in 1901–02. He returned to the United States in 1902, was lieutenant colonel of the 21st U. S. infantry, and was again ordered to the Philippines in 1904. He remained in the Philippines until 1907, when he returned to the United States, and was on duty at Ft. Crook, Neb., 1907–10, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska, 1910–12, and at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 1912–13, when he retired from the U. S. army. He was a member of the Geographical Society of California (fellow), the Order of Indian Wars, and the Holland Society of Chicago. His chief recreation was literary pursuits, and he had a profound knowledge of the social and economic problems of the day and of the religions of the Far East. By his first marriage he had two sons: Allen W. and Frederick A. Gardener, and one daughter, Amy, and by the second marriage he had two daughters: Barendina and Martha Gardener. He died at Claremont, Calif., Jan. 2, 1921.

NEELY, J[ohn] Howard, lawyer, was born in Tuscarora township, Juniata co., Pa., Sept. 7, 1858, son of John and Margaret Jane (Ewing) Neely, grandson of John and Margaret McFeaters and great-grandson of William Neely, who came from Londonderry co., Ireland, prior to 1750, and settled at Roxbury, Franklin co., Pa. He was educated at the state normal school at Millersville, Pa., Tuscarora Academy, Airy View Academy and was graduated A.B. at Princeton in the year 1884, receiving his A.M. in 1887. After teaching school a few years he studied law in the offices of Alfred J. Patterson of Mifflintown, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and became a partner of his preceptor. During 1891-94 he was district attorney of Juniata county. His ability as a lawyer of acute intelligence and sound judgment soon attracted attention throughout the state, and his services were constantly in demand. For a period of twenty-nine years he was the solicitor for the Fermanagh Building & Loan Association. He was a director of the First National Bank of Mifflintown, and also of the Union Trust Co. of Harrisburg, Pa. He represented the people in the courts in their campaign against the liquor traffic, and to a large extent it was through his efforts that Juniata county was made dry. He also directed his talents to journalism, and for two years was part owner of the "Democrat and Register" of Mifflintown, which was succeeded by the "Juniata Tribune." He was a trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Mifflintown. During the world war he was food administrator for Juniata county, and in 1920 he was chairman of his county of the Central European Relief Drive. He was vice-president of the Princeton Alumni Association for Central Pennsylvania and president of the Juniata County Historical Society. He was a Consistory Mason, a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Juniata County Bar Association. His chief outdoor recreation was hunting. He was public-spirited and generous, and patriotism was his dominant characteristic. He was married Dec. 31, 1891, to Ella K., daughter of William Banks, of Mifflintown, Pa., and had five children: John Howard, Jr., and William Hamlin, lawyers; Helen, Margaret, and Elizabeth Banks Neely. He died at Mifflintown, Pa., June 14, 1921.

DUNLAP, Samuel Cleveland, lawyer and banker, was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., Jan. 9, 1848, son of James C. and Rebecca A. (Sammons) Dunlap. His father, a planter of Georgia, was in the Confederate army during the civil war. At the age of sixteen the son enlisted in company I of the 16th Ga. cavalry, and served

until the end of the war. After attending the high school at Lawrenceville, Ga., he taught school at Corinth, Ga., during 1868–69. In the meantime he studied law in the office of Judge L. M. Hutchins, was admitted to the bar in 1869 and opened a law office at Monroe, Ga., where he remained until 1872. He then removed to Gainesville, Ga., and continued in the private practice of his profession until he was appointed marshal of the northern district of Georgia by Pres. Cleveland in 1893. At the expiration of his term in 1897 he became receiver for the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern Railway Co. (now the Gainesville Midland Railway Co.). When the property was sold in 1904, he was appointed general manager of the reorganized road which he operated for a year. During 1905–13 he was industrial commissioner in charge of the bureau of industry and immigration created by the Louisville & Nashville, the Atlanta & West Point and the Atlantic Coast Line, the purpose of the bureau being to develop railroad properties and towns along their lines. From 1913 until his death he was president of the Gainesville National Bank, and he also devoted much time and attention to his extensive farming interests. Mr. Dunlap was associated with almost every business enterprise in Gainesville, and stood in the front rank of successful Georgians. A man of high integrity, he won public confidence, and being gracious and refined in manner, made many friends. He was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was married Feb. 1, 1871, to Minnie, daughter of Orid B. Thompson, of Hall county, Ga., and had seven children: Margaret A., wife of Dr. P. E. B. Robertson, of Gainesville; James T., an insurance agent, of Birmingham, Ala.; Samuel C., Jr., president of the Gainesville National Bank; Mary, wife of Byron Mitchell, of Gainesville; Fannie, wife of William C. Thomas, of Gainesville; Edgar B., a lawyer, of Gainesville; and Minnie Marie Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap died in Gainesville, Ga., Mar. 10, 1920.

RHODES, Albert James, merchant, was born at Trempealeau, Wis., Dec. 31, 1864, son of Joshua and Susan E. (Stevens) Rhodes, and grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hinkle) Rhodes, natives of Keighley, Yorkshire, England, who settled at Brighton, Kenosha co., Wis., in 1842. He attended Gale College, Galesville, Wis., and a business college at La Crosse, Wis. He found his first employment in a grocery store in North Dakota, where he remained but a short time, thereafter returning to Trempealeau. In partnership with his brother, Henry A. Rhodes, he opened his first business venture, a grocery store, in his native town. Subsequently, the business was transferred to Winona, Minn., and about January, 1889, when he moved to Tacoma, Wash., the business was disposed of. In Tacoma, after serving for a brief period with a retail crockery store, he became traveling representative for M. Seller & Co., a wholesale crockery and glassware concern of Portland, Ore. In 1892 he and his brothers organized a tea, coffee and crockery business in Tacoma, Wash., and in 1900 this was enlarged to a dry goods department store which was then conducted under the firm name of Rhodes Bros., Inc. He continued actively interested in the Tacoma store until 1907, when he opened a dry goods and women's ready-to-wear department store in Seattle, Wash., and incorporated it as the Rhodes Co. Among his other activities, Mr. Rhodes was president of the R. B. Realty Co. and a director in the National City Bank of Seattle. He brought about the consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Seattle Commercial Club, and as first president, 1917–18, of the consolidated organization, created a civic bureau to represent the community on all public utilities, including legislation and public improvements, music and art. As war president of the chamber, he represented the national food administration in the state of Washington, mobilized the membership for civilian war work, induced government departments to create and maintain a fair-rentals commission and to conduct a "more-homes" campaign, encouraged members to subscribe to government loans and war drives, aided in establishing in Seattle the Emergency Fleet Corporation's supply depot, and brought about other constructive work. His service as war president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club is a monument to his creative genius and his ability to apply it in a practical manner. He took the initiative in organizing the Washington State Chamber of Commerce, and was its president in 1920. He was a director in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Social Welfare League of Seattle and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Rainier, the Arctic, the Yacht, the Seattle Golf and Country, the Earlington Golf and Country, and the Press clubs of Seattle. He was virile and forceful. He made friends quickly and held them. His earnest desire was to give his services for public welfare. He was married June 7, 1893, to Harriet B., daughter of John James Williams, of Dallas, Ore. He died in New York city, Feb. 17, 1921.

HARRIS, Henry Burkhardt, theatrical manager, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1866, son of William and Rachel (Freefield) Harris. His father was a prominent theatrical figure, for many years with the firm of Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger. The son received his first theatrical training in the famous old Howard Athenaeum, in Boston, with which he was connected for nearly ten years. Later, as a member of the firm of Rich & Harris, of Boston, he won a reputation for ability and foresight by managing several successful productions, including "The Climbers," with Amelia Bingham, and others with May Irwin and Pete Daily. He recognized the dramatic possibilities of Robert Edeson and managed him as a star for ten years. In 1903 he became manager of the Hudson theatre, New York city, and in 1906, acquired the Hackett theatre, which he renamed the Harris, in honor of his father. He soon established himself among the leading producers in New York city. One of his first successes was James Forbes' "The Chorus Lady," with Rose Stahl in the leading rôle; Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse," which was played by a number of companies throughout the United States for several years; and "The Strongheart," "The Traveling Salesman." and "The Third Degree," with Robert Edeson. During the season of 1909–10, he had sixteen companies on the road, and in the following season he produced Charles Klein's "Maggie Pepper," with Rose Stahl (Harris theatre); Charles Nirdlinger's "The First Lady in the Land," with Elsie Ferguson (Gaiety theater); George Broadhurst's "The Price," with Helen Ware (Hudson theatre); Percy MacKaye's "The Scarecrow," with Edmund Breese and Alice Fisher (Garrick theater); George Bronson-Howard's "Snobs," with Frank Mc-

Intyre (Hudson theater); "The Quaker Girl" (Park theater); and Marion Fairfax's "The Talker" (Harris theater). Mr. Harris was president of the National Producing Managers' Association of America, a director in the Metropolis Theater Company, and the Theater Managers' Association of Greater New York, and treasurer of the Actors' Fund of America. He gave prominence to the American play, which encouraged native playwrights and accustomed the American public to look to this country for its drama. His unusual success was attributed in a large measure to a highly developed sense of stage values, a fine judgment of dramatic literature, and the rare ability to gauge instinctively the public taste. A man of generous impulses, he maintained numerous private charities, and was a donor to the Blind Babies of the Sunshine Society and the Actors' Fund of America, and a director of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York city. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Lambs, Green Room, and Democratic clubs. He was married in New York city Oct. 22, 1898, to Irene R. Wallach, daughter of Philip Wallach, of Washington, D. C. He was a passenger on the ill-fated "Titanic," which struck an iceberg in mid-Atlantic, Apr. 15, 1912. After helping his wife into the last lifeboat he stepped back and went down with the vessel.

LENAHAN, John Thomas, lawyer and congressman, was born at Port Griffith, Luzerne co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1852, son of Patrick and Margaret (Durkin) Lenahan. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was a merchant. The son received his preliminary education in private schools and was graduated at Villanova College in 1870 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1897. He began the study of law at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and after taking a course of lectures at the college of law, University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1873. He practiced his profession at Wilkes-Barre over forty-five years and attained a reputation of being the foremost and ablest attorney in northeastern Pennsylvania. Becoming interested in local politics he served as a delegate to several Democratic national and state conventions and in 1906 was elected to the sixtieth congress from the eleventh Pennsylvania district. In addition to his professional business, which was extensive, he was vice-president of the Wyoming Valley Trust Co., of Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Luzerne County Bar Association, and the Loyal Legion. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and found his chief recreation in reading. Mr. Lenahan was known not only as an able lawyer but as a real, sincere friend of man. He prepared some hundred young men for the bar and many successful careers have been molded after the painstaking, self-sacrificing efforts of the famous lawyer's tutorship. When fighting for what he believed to be the right, he was merciless, but always kind, just and philanthropic. His was the charity that rendered aid, legal knowledge and expert talent to any who approached him without funds. He had a wonderful memory for preparing his cases and trying them without notes. He was married Apr. 26, 1880, to Mary, daughter of William Donovan, of Philadelphia, Pa., and had eight children: William Donovan; Gertrude Eleanor; Edwin John; Marisita Regina, wife of Hon. Joseph Francis O'Connell; John Thomas, Jr.; Stephen White; Margaret Rose; and James Kent Lenahan. He died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Apr. 28, 1920.

TAYLOR, Frank, manufacturer, was born at Stoddard, N. H., Oct. 4, 1844, son of Jacob and Mary (Harnden) Taylor, and a descendant of William Taylor who came from England in 1635 and settled at Concord, Mass. William's wife was Mary Meriam and from them the lineage runs through their son Abraham and his wife Mary Whittaker; their son Samuel and his wife Susannah Perham; their son Jonas and his wife Mary ————, and their son Danforth and his wife Tabitha Fletcher, who were the grandparents of Frank Taylor. Jacob Taylor, his father, was a farmer and manufacturer and one of the leading citizens of his state, serving ten years in the legislature—eight as a representative and two as a senator. Frank Taylor was educated in public schools and academies at Marlow and Westmoreland, N. H., and at Reading, Mass. At the age of eighteen he went to Rochester, N. Y., to work in the shoe store of his brother, George Taylor. In 1866, in partnership with Hamlet F. Richardson, he purchased from David Kendall a small thermometer manufacturing business which Kendall and George Taylor had organized in 1851. His brother George had withdrawn from the firm in 1859 to enter the shoe trade. Richardson's health failing, he sold his interest to George Taylor in 1872 and thus the latter reëntered the business he had helped to found. It was continued under the firm name of Taylor Brothers until, on the death of George Taylor in 1890, it was incorporated as Taylor Bros. Co., with Frank Taylor as president. In the beginning of the business its field of operations was limited and the line of its products small, being confined to thermometers and mercurial barometers. But through the exercise of prudence, foresight, and perseverance, Taylor Bros. Co. developed the possibilities of the thermometer both in household usage and industrial processes where correct temperature knowledge is essential, and their line of products was gradually extended until it now includes all kinds of regulating and recording apparatus, dealing with both temperature and humidity. In the process of growth the company absorbed other similar firms, including the Watertown Thermometer Co., the Hohmann and Maurer Manufacturing Co., Davis & Roesch Manufacturing Co., Short & Mason, Ltd., of London, and R. Hoehn, of Brooklyn, and in 1907 all of these constituent companies were brought under one management, the Taylor Instrument Companies. In the same year they acquired the American business of Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd., of Cambridge, England, which had long been considered the highest authority on all problems of electric pyrometry. As a result of this merger Taylor Instrument Companies now manufacture at Rochester, N. Y., the Fery radiation pyrometer which records the highest attainable temperatures, electric resistance thermometers and thermo-couples, both rare and base metal. Thus, from a small beginning in a single room in 1851, the "Tycos" factory has become the largest thermometer plant in the world, occupying 250,000 square feet of office and factory floor space and employing between 800 and 900 hands. More than 50,000 pounds of glass are used annually for thermometer tubes and 1,000,000 feet of lumber for thermometer backs.

The Taylor companies have branch offices in all of the principal cities of this country and Canada and do a large export business with practically every country in the world. In addition to its temperature and humidity recording instruments the Taylor companies manufacture a wide variety of compasses known as the Leedawl, Magnapole, Flodial, Litenite, Gydawl, Aurapole, Meradial, Ceebynite and Usanite. "Tycos" instruments are in use by every government and all the leading educational and scientific institutions and observatories of the world. During practically the entire period of his active connection with the business, Frank Taylor was more concerned with manufacturing and factory management problems and with improving the quality of the company's products than with executive and administrative duties. He was a man of courage, initiative, wide vision and sound judgment and the great strides which the business made under his direction was largely due to his possession of these qualities. He was also president of the Union Trust Co., and a director of the Empire Coke Co. and the New York State Sewer Pipe Co. when he retired from all active business connections in January, 1914. He was a member of the Oak Hill Country Club and the Rochester Whist Club and the Masonic fraternity. He was twice married (1) in 1868, to Libbie, daughter of Robert Boorman, of Rochester; she died in 1872, and he was married (2) Nov. 17, 1875, to Mary J., daughter of Henry Averill, of Rochester, and their children were: Grace, wife of Frank S. Thomas; Mary A., wife of Dr. John A. Whittle; Ruth E., wife of George R. Newell; Laura K., wife of Frank R. Fortin; Raymond A.; and George H. Taylor. Mr. Taylor died in Rochester, N. Y., July 26, 1920.

BELDEN, Augustus A., agriculturist, was born at Falls Village, Litchfield co., Conn., Jan. 26, 1837, son of Henry and Sarah (Beebe) Belden, and a descendant of Richard Belding, who came from England to America in 1641, and as a surveyor laid out the town of Wethersfield, Conn. Augustus A. Belden attended school at Charlotteville, N. Y. He served in the 2nd Michigan volunteer cavalry throughout the civil war and subsequently took a course at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Chicago, Ill. In 1866 he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and for several years was with their engineering corps on location and construction. Upon the completion of the Central Pacific railroad he transferred his affiliation to that line and was baggage master of its first through train in Nevada. He was engaged in railroading and mining operations at Oroville, Calif., in 1868, and at Columbia river and Puget sound points in 1869. Subsequently he railroaded between Lincoln and Grand Island, Nebr. He was occupied in agricultural pursuits at Ottawa Lake, Mich., for nine years, and at Chillicothe, Mo., for a similar period. In 1892 he settled at Cove, Ore., where he planted a fruit orchard that eventually became a model for that section. He retired in 1910 and took up his residence at Portland, Ore. Mr. Belden was a member of the G.A.R. and politically was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in literary studies. He was an independent thinker with firm convictions and principles, a man of conspicuous positiveness and intense patriotism. He was married June 25, 1874, to Susan Caroline, daughter of Edward Adams, and had four children: Pearl Louise, wife of John Chadwick; Harry Irving; Kathryn Bird, wife of Robert Swift, and Miles Beebe Belden. He died in Portland, Ore., Sept. 5, 1921.

GIBSON, John Graham, lawyer, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1854, son of William T. and Martha (Field) Gibson, and a descendant of William Gibson, who came from Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in 1788 and settled in New York city. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Utica, N. Y., where his father was chaplain of the state hospital, and was graduated at Hobart College in 1874. He studied law at Utica in the offices of Beardsley, Cookinham & Burdick, was admitted to the New York bar in 1877, and began the practice of his profession at Utica as a member of the firm of Cookinham, Gibson & Sherman, with Henry J. Cookinham and James S. Sherman. His services were much in demand as a financial adviser in settling estates and in drawing wills, being rated an authority on bonds and securities, and he also had a large corporation practice. For years he was active in the councils of the Democratic party. He was clerk of the Utica school board during 1879–80; candidate for the state senate in 1887; and mayor of Utica in 1893–97. He was corporation counsel of Utica during 1902–04, and postmaster, 1915–19. Aside from his professional and public activities, he was an organizer and director of the Utica Hotel Corporation, and for thirty years was identified with the canning industry as secretary and vice-president of the New Hartford (N. Y.) Canning Co. He was a member of the national, state and county bar associations, Royal Arcanum, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, an officer in the New York State Canners' Association; president E.T.P. Society of Utica Free Academy; president Myrtle & Ivy Club; trustee Utica Law Library Association; a member of the board of managers of St. Luke's Hospital and Home and the Utica Dispensary; and a charter member of the Democratic Association of Utica. He never married and died at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1919.

FRANKLIN, Alvin Bruce, soldier and legislator, was born at Newfane, Vt., Aug. 17, 1838, son of Philip and Mary (Bailey) Franklin, and grandson of James and Mary (Starr) Franklin. He was educated in the primary schools of Newfane, and at Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt. In 1862 he entered the Federal army for the civil war as 1st lieutenant in Co. H, 8th Vt. volunteer infantry, and was promoted captain in 1863, major in 1864 and lieutenant colonel in 1865. He was wounded five times at the battle of Raceland, La., and was wounded also at Cedar Creek, Va., where he was brevetted major for gallantry. In 1865 he served as inspector-general on the staff of Gen. McMillen. After being engaged in agricultural pursuits at Newfane for some years, he became, in 1884, traveling salesman for the Great Eastern Fertilizer Co., of Rutland, Vt., in which position he continued until 1900. During this period his territory included New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1874 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Vermont house of representatives and was reëlected in 1876, serving in both sessions as chairman of the committee on military affairs. In 1878 he was elected a justice of the peace and in the same year won the election to the Vermont state senate, in which body he was made chairman of the committees on agriculture and soldiers' home. In 1884 he was elected to the state assembly and served as chairman of the committee on ways

and means. In 1900 he was once more returned to the lower branch of the legislature, and again headed the committee on military affairs. At both Newfane and Townshend he served as a member and chairman of the board of selectmen. He was a trustee of the Vermont State Soldiers' Home and of the University of Vermont, which latter he served during 1886–90. He presided over the Windham County Agricultural Association and commanded his post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1909 was commander of the department of Vermont. For a decade he was master of the state grange in Vermont, and was delegated by the National Lecture Bureau of the Patrons of Husbandry to deliver a course of thirty-six lectures in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He was married Jan. 26, 1862, to Stella R., daughter of Oliver Pratt, of Townshend, Vt., and had one child: Harry C. Franklin, in the forestry service of the U. S. government at Glendora, Calif. He died at Santa Cruz, Calif., Oct. 2, 1921.

NEIGHBORS, Robert S., pioneer, was born in Virginia, Nov. 3, 1815. Left an orphan in his youth, he drifted to the Southwest at the age of nineteen. He was living in Louisiana when the news of the fall of the Alamo, at San Antonio, fired his spirit of adventure, and he immediately started to Texas as a volunteer to aid in the struggle of that commonwealth for independence from Mexico. He participated in the battle of San Jacinto. After the end of the Texas revolution, he served with the Texas Rangers against hostile Indians and marauding raiders from Mexico. He was a member of Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition in 1839, and after that expedition ended in disaster, he and his comrades were sent as prisoners to the City of Mexico, where he was held for a year before being released. Shortly after his return to his home at San Antonio, a Mexican force under the command of General Woll invaded that place, and Neighbors, who was acting as clerk of the district court then in session, was captured and carried to Castle Perote with other court officials and prominent citizens in September, 1842. After being held a prisoner until March, 1844, they were released at the insistence of Waddy Thompson, U. S. minister to Mexico. In 1845 he was appointed agent of the Republic of Texas for the Toncahua (Tonkawa) and Lipan tribes of Indians. He assisted the United States treaty commissioners, Pierce M. Butler and M. G. Lewis, in negotiating the treaty with the Comanche and other tribes on the Brazos in 1846, and was one of the agents selected to accompany the delegation of chiefs which went from that important council to Washington. After his return from Washington, he was appointed special agent for the tribes of Indians then living in Texas and he served in this capacity until superseded by an appointee of the Taylor administration in 1849. He was then appointed commissioner of the state of Texas for the organization of El Paso County. In performing the duties of this position, much tact and firmness were necessary, since most of the inhabitants of the new county had been citizens of Mexico until the close of the Mexican war, and were not reconciled to annexation. He was then elected to membership in the lower house of the fourth legislature of Texas, where he served as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. In 1853 he was reappointed to the position of supervising agent for the Indian tribes living in Texas, and during the following year aided Captain R. B. Marcy, U. S. army, in the selection of two reservations on the Brazos river, upon which it was hoped to settle all of the Indian tribes in Texas. The dismissal of a subordinate was followed by a systematically directed campaign of hostility against the Indians of the Brazos reservations. Violence followed and it became necessary for the supervising Indian agent to ask for the protection of the Indians and the reservation agency by United States troops. During this crisis he incurred the intense hatred of the baffled faction which plotted his destruction. After aiding in the transfer of the Indians from the Brazos reservations to a new reservation on the Washita river, in the Indian Territory, he returned to Texas. He had promptly saved the Indians of the Brazos reservations from extermination, and had safely accomplished their transfer, thus defeating the plot of the hostile faction. He was an authority upon Indian life and history, especially that of the Comanche tribe. He was a man of extraordinary executive ability and courage. His death occurred shortly after he was shot, presumably by an adherent of the hostile faction, Sept. 13, 1859.

STEWART, Frank Corwin, physician and surgeon, was born in Wabash county, Ind., Dec. 8, 1853, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Graves) Stewart, and great-great-grandson of Robert Stewart, a Scotchman, who came from Armagh county, Ireland, at the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Philadelphia. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, the South Wabash Academy and the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute. He began teaching school and was principal at Lincolnville, Treaty and La Fontaine, Ind. Meanwhile, he began the study of medicine at Wabash, Ind., under the preceptorship of Dr. James H. Ford; took a course at the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College (1880) and Rush Medical College, Chicago (1881), and was graduated M.D. with honors at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1886. For one year he was house physician at Hahnemann Hospital, and then began the practice of his profession with his brother, Dr. Willis Benton Stewart at Peru, Ind. The two removed to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1893 and were joined by another brother, Dr. William Robert Stewart, the firm name being Stewart, Stewart & Stewart. Dr. Frank Stewart specialized in obstetrics and the diseases of children. He was for seven years house physician at the Indianapolis Orphans' Home, and during the Spanish-American war was attached to the staff of the surgeon general of Indiana at Camp Mount. In 1903 he took post-graduate work at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and was president of his class. He was president of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the Hahnemann Alumni Association, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Association of Orificial Surgeons, Homeopathic Medical Society of Indianapolis, and the Marion and Century clubs of Indianapolis. He was a member of Central Christian Church, and in politics was a Republican. Justice, sympathy and perseverance were his dominating characteristics. He was married Mar. 3, 1887, to Elnora May, daughter of Samuel Elton, a manufacturer of Salem, O. They had two children: Ethel Spencer, wife of George Otis Rafert; and

Jeanne Lee Stewart. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1, 1920.

DEXTER, Franklin Bowditch, educator, librarian and author, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 11, 1842, son of Rodolphus Dexter and Mary Hathaway (Taber) Dexter. He was graduated at Yale College with honors in 1861, with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. in 1864 and that of Litt.D. in 1902. For two years after leaving Yale, he taught Greek at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute in New Haven, the name by which Prof. Russell's military school was then known, and in 1863 began his long career of service for Yale, which lasted until a few weeks before his death. He was assistant in the Yale library during 1863–64, and tutor in the academic department during 1864–67. After spending one year in cataloguing the college library, he was made assistant librarian in 1869, and served in this capacity until 1912, when he retired as librarian emeritus. Mr. Dexter was also closely associated with the administration of the university, serving as registrar of the academic faculty from 1869 to 1892, and as secretary of the corporation during 1869–99. It was in this capacity that he did a vast amount of work on the triennial catalogue, the directories of living graduates and the obituary records. In addition to his library and secretarial duties, he was appointed Larned professor of American history in 1877, and held that chair until 1888. The research work of Mr. Dexter centered chiefly about colonial and early local American history, and he was especially known for his compilations of Yale and New Haven data. He was author of "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History, 1701–1815" (six vols., 1885–1912); "Sketch of the History of Yale University" (1887); and the following articles: "The Influence of English Universities on the Development of New England," "Pilgrim Church and Plymouth Colony," "History of Connecticut," "Town Names in Connecticut," "Estimates of the Population of the New England Colonies," "Social Distinctions of Yale and Harvard," "New Haven in 1784," and many contributions to historical journals and proceedings of antiquarian societies. Mr. Dexter was also editor of "The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles" (three vols., 1901); "Historical Catalogue of the First Church, New Haven" (1914); "Documentary History of Yale University, 1701–45" (1916); "Itineraries and Correspondence of Ezra Stiles" (1916), and "New Haven Town Records, 1649–84" (two vols., 1917–18). His most prominent traits were a remarkable memory, accuracy and thoroughness, and his broad culture and vigorous mind have become a part of the tradition of Yale. In recognition of his historical researches, he was made a member of the American Antiquarian Society, of which he was vice-president in 1893. He was a communicant of the Congregational church and politically he was an Independent. He was married, July 8, 1880, to Theodosia Mary, daughter of Russell C. Wheeler, of New York city, and had one child, Dorothea Mary, wife of Prof. Henry Laurens. He died at New Haven, Aug. 13, 1920.

BLACK, David William, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1869, son of David L. V. and Maria L. (Collier) Black, both natives of Birmingham, Eng., who came to this country in 1860. The family lived in Chicago at the time of the great fire in 1871 and barely escaped with their lives. David W. Black completed his education in the grammar schools of Chicora, Pa. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice in the Frank Fox Machine Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he developed mechanical ingenuity of an exceptional degree and invented a number of oil-well appliances that gained him fame throughout the oil production industry. Removing to Butler, Pa., in 1889, he became a partner of Benjamin Masseth in the Masseth and Black Machine Works, the firm name being changed to the Masseth Packer and Machine Works in 1907. Mr. Black sold out his interest in 1918 and established a machine manufacturing business independently. His principal inventions were the casing spear (patented 1891) and the oil well-packer (1890, 1897). The casing spear is an implement commonly used in connection with deep wells for the purpose of removing casing from a well or for loosening it and permitting it to be shifted. In Mr. Black's improvement upon this device he combined two contrarily acting sets of wedge slips, a movable section by which one set of slips is carrier, a spring lock adapted to hold the section in position to engage and uphold the other set of slips, a movable collar adapted to engage and project the slips, a torsion spring by which the collar is actuated, and a lock adapted to hold the spring in a compressed and twisted condition, whereby by a longitudinal motion of the tool stock through the collar it is released and is turned and projected into engagement with the slips. His improved packers for deep wells consisted principally of a combination with the pipe or casing and an expansible packer of arms adapted to engage with the sides of the hole and to hold the casing to afford resistance to the packer, a bayonet lock for holding the arms and means for engaging and disengaging the lock; a movable section against which the packer has a bearing and which is provided with a conical or wedge-like portion, holding arms adapted to be expanded by motion of the conical portion. He also invented a rope socket (1893) for use as a deep well tool, having wedge slips and a removable seat adapted to clamp the wedge slips on the rope. He was the co-inventor with Mr. Masseth of a sucker rod socket (1897), an implement used in deep wells of small diameter and fitted with a jaw which can be easily and securely fastened in the tool and detached from the rod. He invented in 1894 a sucker-rod elevator and wrench, another oil well tool and in 1905 a combination stove consisting of two jackets, one within the other, for both oil and coal. In all, fourteen patents were granted to him on his inventions or improvements thereon. He was enterprising and progressive and possessed a genial, sunny disposition. He was a Democrat in politics and was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Jan. 27, 1892, to Margaret M., daughter of Jeremiah Martz, of Murrysville, Pa., and died at Butler, Pa., Feb. 11, 1921.

HATCHER, William Eldridge, clergyman and author, was born in Bedford county, Va., July 25, 1834, son of Henry and Mary (Latham) Hatcher; grandson of the Rev. Jeremiah Hatcher and a descendant of William Hatcher, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1652 and one of the leading figures in "Bacon's Rebellion." During 1851–54 William E. Hatcher taught school in his native county and, four years later, was graduated at Richmond College. Immediately there-

after he embarked upon the Baptist ministry, his first charge being the Bainbridge Street Baptist Church of Manchester, Va. He remained there for eight years and spent nearly two years at the Franklin Square Baptist Church of Baltimore, Md. Thereafter he returned to Virginia and assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Petersburg, where he remained for six and a half years. At the termination of that period, 1875, he accepted a call to the Grace Street Baptist Church at Richmond and served that ministry until 1901. During that time his congregation erected and paid for two church buildings. He resigned to enable him to conduct a campaign for the endowment of Richmond College, a task lasting more than five years. In 1900 he founded the preparatory school now known as Fork Union (Va.) Military Academy. He was the author of "Sketch of the Life and Writings of A. B. Brown, D.D., LL.D." with his wife (1886); "Life of J. B. Jeter" (1887); "The Pastor and the Sunday School" (1902); "John Jasper, the Unmatched Negro Philosopher and Preacher" (1908), and "Along the Trail of the Friendly Years" (1910), and articles contributed to the press and denominational papers. He was for many years an editor of the "Religious Herald," the Baptist paper of Virginia, the "Baltimore Baptist," and the "Baptist Argus." In recognition of his attainments Richmond College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1873, Denison University gave him the LL.D. degree in 1898, and Colgate University L.H.D. in 1908. He was president of the board of trustees of Richmond College during 1893–1908, the Woman's College of Richmond, 1892–93, the Virginia Baptist Orphanage, 1891–1912, and the Fork Union Military Academy. From 1875 to 1901 he was president of the education board of the Baptist General Association. He was a man of unflagging industry and the broadest human sympathies and was generous to the point of self-sacrifice, one of his hobbies being to take poor boys into his own home and help them obtain an education. He was married Dec. 22, 1864, to Virginia Oranie, daughter of George H. Snead of Fork Union, Va., and had nine children: Eldridge, May, Orie, Kate, Elizabeth, Edith, David, Brantly, and Elsie. He died at Fork Union, Va., Aug. 24, 1912.

DEXTER, Aaron, physician and educator, was born in Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 11, 1750. His family came from Dedham, Mass., but were residents of Malden, when Aaron entered Harvard College in 1772. He was graduated A.B. in 1776 and began to study medicine with Samuel Danforth, a chemist in Boston. He settled in Boston toward the close of the revolutionary war and soon acquired a large practice. On May 22, 1783, he was chosen professor of chemistry and materia medica in the newly formed Harvard Medical School, he, John Warren and Benjamin Waterhouse forming the entire faculty. He had been an incorporator of the Massachusetts Medical Society two years earlier and served it for ten years as librarian. He was one of five to plan the Massachusetts Humane Society for the resuscitation of those apparently drowned, which is in existence today. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1786 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from Harvard, and in 1805 from Dartmouth. In 1791 his professorship was endowed by the will of Maj. William Erving, who had been a patient and friend of Dexter, as the Erving professorship of chemistry and materia medica. Dr. Dexter became emeritus professor in 1816. He was noted for his urbanity and kindliness. He gave to many literary and charitable institutions. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes related the following incident in his address at the 100th anniversary of Harvard Medical School in 1883: "At one of Dr. Dexter's lectures on chemistry he said to the class, 'This experiment, gentlemen, is one of remarkable brilliancy. As I touch the powder you see before me with a drop of this fluid, it bursts into a sudden and brilliant flame'—which it most emphatically does not do as he makes the contact. 'Gentlemen,' he says, with a serious smile, 'the experiment has failed, but the principle, gentlemen, the principle remains as firm as the everlasting hills.' " He was married early in his professional career to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Amory of Boston. He died in Cambridge, Feb. 28, 1829.

WILLIAMS, Henry Robert, railway president, was born at Palmyra, Wis., July 14, 1849, son of Richard and Mary W. (Thompson) Williams. His father came from England to this country in 1845, and engaged in the furniture business. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Palmyra, and in 1867 began his railroad career as telegraph operator of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. He worked at various stations of this railway for four years, and in 1871 was made assistant train dispatcher, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. In November, 1872, he became train dispatcher on the Hastings & Dakota and River divisions, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., and later he was train master of the Hastings & Dakota, and Iowa & Minnesota divisions. In January, 1882, Mr. Williams was appointed superintendent of the Iowa and Minnesota division; three years later he was made superintendent of the Southern Minnesota division with his office at La Crosse, Wis., and from February, 1888, to June, 1890, he was superintendent of the Kansas City division, with his office at Kansas City and later at Chillicothe, Mo. From 1890 to 1898 he was assistant general superintendent of the northern district; from 1898 to 1900 general superintendent of the entire system with his office in Chicago; and from 1900 to 1905, general manager. In 1905 he went to Seattle to take charge of the location and construction of the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway between Mobridge and Seattle, and was president of the several local companies formed to carry on this work until the line was completed and in operation. When these companies were merged into the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, Mr. Williams served as president of this company until it was absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. He was vice-president of the latter company in charge of the Puget Sound lines until Jan. 1, 1913, when he was transferred to New York as vice-president in charge of the finance and transfer office of the company. During his fifty-four years of service with one railway company, his work was characterized by a thorough grasp of detail, rare judgment and conservative counsel, which safeguarded the interests in his company and were elements of constant progress. Frank and honorable in his dealings with associates and subordinates, his influence promoted that esprit de corps without which there can be no successful administration. He was married Oct. 2, 1879, to Elizabeth, daughter of Owen Davis of Minneapolis,

Minn., and they had three children: Guy C.; Ethel M., wife of Paul M. Henry, and Betty M. Williams, wife of Hawthorne K. Dent. Mr. Williams died in Seattle, Wash., June 8, 1921.

SHACKLETON, Robert, author, was born at Mazomanie, Wis., Dec. 26, 1860, son of Robert and Sarah (Harrison) Shackleton. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to America when a young man, landing at New Orleans and later going to Cleveland, O. He received a public school education in Cleveland, O., attended the law college of the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in 1881, but devoted himself to literature instead of the law. He traveled with a horse thousands of miles throughout Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Georgia and the Carolinas, and wrote for the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" and for magazines, of the picturesque places and the forts and the fights of pioneer days. He went to New York city in 1894 and there he began to write for "Scribner's" and for "Harper's Magazine." In 1900 he published "Toomey and Others" ("Scribner's"), a volume of short stories of New York and that year he went to Philadelphia as associate editor of the "Saturday Evening Post" under George Horace Lorimer, who had just taken charge of it, continuing in this relation for two years. He wrote at this time "Many Waters," a novel (1902), and "The Great Adventurer" (1904). "Unvisited Places of Old Europe" and "Touring Great Britain" were written while sledging in the Tyrol, walking in the Highlands and motoring in England. In collaboration with his wife (Elizabeth Shackleton) he wrote "The Quest of the Colonial" (1907), telling the simple joys of adventurous collecting which had always been a great pleasure of his life. This was followed by two other works, likewise jointly with Mrs. Shackleton, "Adventures in Home-Making" (1910) and "The Charm of the Antique" (1914). He wrote a story appearing anonymously in the "Saturday Evening Post" called "The Blue Envelope," afterwards published by Harper's under the book-title, "A Living Without a Boss." He was part author of "Strange Stories of the Civil War" (1907), and he wrote "The Life of Russell H. Conwell" (1915). In 1916 he published the first of his series of books of cities, "The Book of Boston," then "The Book of New York" (1917), "The Book of Philadelphia" (1919), "The Book of Chicago" (1920), and finally "The Book of Washington" (1921), which was finished from dictation when he found himself too ill to walk or write. He was author also of "The History of Harper's Magazine" (1916). In 1922 he sailed for the Mediterranean, and spent his last days by the sea at Hyères, on the Côte d'Azur. He was a member of the Franklin Inn, Philadelphia, Pa., and National Arts Club of New York. He was married Aug. 6, 1890, to Elizabeth H., daughter of David Fleming, a chemist of Cleveland, O.; she survived him. He died at Hyères, France, Feb. 22, 1923.

FARRAR, Edgar Howard, lawyer, was born in Concordia Parish, La., June 20, 1849, son of Thomas Prince and Anna (Girault) Farrar. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1871 with the M.A. degree. He studied law in the University of Louisiana, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and opening an office in New Orleans, quickly gained an extensive practice. He soon became known as a careful and capable lawyer, was made assistant corporation counsel in 1878, and corporation counsel in 1880. Two years later he was chosen by Paul Tulane a trustee of the $1,000,000 fund donated for state educational purposes, resulting in the organization of Tulane University. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he became a member of the firm of Farrar & Kruttschnitt which at later periods was Farrar, Jonas & Kruttschnitt, Farrar, Jonas, Kruttschnitt & Goldberg, and Farrar, Goldberg & Dufour. Mr. Farrar was one of the leading authorities on tax law in the state of Louisiana and some of the most important litigation in that branch was handled by him. Among the cases in which he appeared as counsel, on one side or the other, were the New Orleans Gas Light and New Orleans Waterworks cases, the Gaines Succession case, the Carondelet Canal & Navigation Co. vs. the State of Louisiana, the Fish Harriman litigation, the state of Louisiana vs. the State of Texas and the heirs of Bosworth vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Co. He was deeply interested in civic affairs and was chairman of an executive committee of one hundred appointed to look into and take measures for the betterment of the municipal government of New Orleans. In carrying out this reform he was drawn into a conflict with the "Mafia," an Italian vendetta which had obtained a lodgment in the city and it was chiefly due to his courageous and determined efforts that it was finally rooted out. A reign of terror followed the insidious operations of the "Mafia," which stopped at no crime in the furtherance of its evil designs or in obtaining vengeance upon those opposing its members, and which culminated in the assassination of New Orleans' chief of police. In spite of the dangers attending the same, Mr. Farrar proceeded step by step in his prosecution of the members, and the arrest and conviction of the murderers and succeeded in destroying the "Mafia" influence in the city. With the same high-minded sense of duty and appreciation of the evils of gambling he was one of the first to oppose the extension of the Louisiana lottery charter and was a leader in moulding public opinion that finally led to the cancellation of its charter in 1896. He was a leading figure in 1896 in the organization of the national democracy which was formed in opposition to William J. Bryan's free silver policy and at the Indianapolis convention, made an impressive address upon the money question. He advocated government control of American railways. He was president of the Louisiana tax commission, 1906–08, and of the American Bar Association in 1910–11. Always a deep student, he acquired a profound knowledge of the principles and practice of law; and possessing a convincing, logical method of presentation, combined with a forceful personality, he applied these endowments in the conduct of his profession and was for long recognized as a skilful general in the management of his cases. Mr. Farrar was married in 1878, to Lucinda Davis Stamps and had a son, Stamps Farrar, who followed his father's profession. He died at Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 6, 1922.

BAKER, William Edgar, engineer, was born in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1856, son of Henry Martyn and Susan Virginia (Barnes) Baker. He was graduated at Lafayette College in 1877. He began his professional career on the engineering staff of the St. Paul & Pacific railway, and transferred his services to the Northern Pacific three years later. He had charge of surveying the route of the Canadian Pacific over the Rocky mountains in 1881, and left an interesting diary of the hardships endured and the obstacles over-

come in that work. Baker river in Canada was named for him in recognition of these services. After a brief period as chief engineer for the International & Great Northern railway, he went to Texas in 1884 as resident engineer and assistant superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Five years later he was made superintendent of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., and was placed in charge of the construction and installation of the electrical equipment of what is now the Boston elevated. Upon the completion of this work he was sent to Chicago by the General Electric Co. to construct for the Columbian exposition the Intramural railroad, a small electric railway system to carry visitors around the grounds of the exposition. It was the first practical application of the third-rail system, and this demonstration of its unqualified success resulted in its general adoption by municipal railways. His fame as an electrical engineer extended to Europe, and he was made consulting engineer of the London underground railway. He had charge of the construction and operation of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad in Chicago, Ill., and being the first permanent electric elevated railroad in the world, he found it necessary to design much of the apparatus required, and the unqualified success of the road reflected the highest credit upon its engineer. From Chicago he was appointed chief electrical engineer in charge of the construction and installation of a similar electrical system for the Manhattan Railway Co. in New York. It was the largest electric railway system in the world, the power house having a capacity of 64,000 horsepower. In 1902 Mr. Baker established a private engineering practice in New York in partnership with H. R. Bishop, and in this period he designed and constructed the electrical equipment of the Calumet and Hecla mines, introducing many new and effective devices, and he designed the first bascule bridge over the Chicago river. Mr. Baker was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club, and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was a devoted and skilful horseman and lover of scientific breeding. His farm at Gladstone, N. J., was noted for its products of fine Jerseys. He was married at Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 20, 1883, to Harriet E., daughter of Capt. George K. Griffin, and had five children: William Edgar, an architect, of New York; Phoebe, wife of Dr. Charles W. Knapp, of Greenwich, Conn.; Eugenia G., wife of Henry Herbert Jessup, of Greenwich, Conn.; Charlotte S., wife of Carl A. Miller, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Alan Griffin Baker. He died in New York, Nov. 7, 1921.

FRASCH, Herman, chemist, was born in Gaildorf, Wurttemberg, Dec. 25, 1851, the son of John Frasch who was the burgomaster of the town. Educated at the gymnasium at Halle, he worked for a time as a druggist's apprentice and in 1868 emigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., where he found employment in the laboratory of Prof. Maisch in the College of Pharmacy. He rapidly improved his knowledge of chemistry and extended his studies to the problems involved in the application of chemical science to industry. At the age of twenty-two he established a laboratory of his own and succeeded in securing a small clientele among Philadelphia manufacturers. He prosecuted his researches in industrial chemistry with endless patience and diligence and in 1876 his efforts were rewarded by the discovery of a new process of refining paraffin wax which he patented in 1876 and sold to the Cleveland Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. This company at once engaged his services and installed him in its Cleveland laboratories, where his passion for creative experimentation relieved the tedium of much routine work. His regular working day was fourteen hours and he frequently stayed in his laboratory all night to watch to the end the working out of some irksome process. He devised a new method of refining petroleum, which the Standard Oil Co. adopted, and a profitable process of making waxed or paraffine paper, which became an important by-product of that company. For nine years he devoted most of his talents to oil, yet during that period found time to exercise his inventive genius in examining improvements needed in fields other than the oil industry. A number of valuable inventions was the result, among them an oil lamp that radiated a much superior light than the lamps then in use; a method of producing white lead direct from the ore; new processes in the manufacture of salt and carbonate of soda; and inventions in the field of electricity, including an ingenious process for producing elements for thermal electric generators and another that adapted carbon for use in electric lighting. By 1885, when the contracts he had with the various subsidiary Standard Oil companies expired, his conspicuous work as an inventor had been sufficiently lucrative to enable him to launch out as an independent oil operator near London, Ontario. There he acquired an oil field whose crude product contained a proportion of sulphur. The people of the locality reviled it as "skunk oil." It infected the countryside where it was stored, blackened houses painted white by decomposing the paint, blackened table silver, and even tainted edibles passing through the district in transit. One oil company which had exploited the field was sued by a merchant for damage to a consignment of bacon and flour sent to him on a schooner which had lain for two days near a load of the company's so-called "refined" oil. The merchant charged that the malodorous exhalation of the oil had so penetrated the bacon and flour that both had an offensive smell and he could not sell the produce. He won the suit, the company in consequence was ridiculed out of business, and Mr. Frasch purchased the oil field at a very low price. He soon discovered that sulphur was the objectionable element in the oil and sought a method of removing it. He found experimentally that various metallic oxides were dissolved by the sulphur and oil compound, that when the tainted oil was saturated with all the metallic oxide it could carry in solution the odor disappeared, and, finally, that the addition of metallic oxide to an already saturated solution effected a complete desulphurization of the petroleum. Thereupon he built a 1200-barrel desulphurization plant and a roasting furnace for treating copper oxide so that it could be used over and over again. The defect was thus removed and the product was a high grade of pure oil, able to compete with Pennsylvania oil. Meanwhile the Ohio oil fields had been discovered and the Standard Oil Co. erected a huge 30,000-barrel-a-day refinery, near Lima, O. The Ohio oil, like that found in Ontario, contained a large proportion of sulphur, and when the company learned of Frasch's success with the Ontario oil, he was reemployed as the Standard Oil's chief chemist at

a salary said to be the highest ever paid at that time to a man in his profession. With his services the company also acquired the Ontario property, plants, patents and good will. Frasch stills were soon erected in Ohio and producing 90,000 barrels of clean oil a day, to the immense profit of the company. An ingenious invention by Mr. Frasch in connection with his oil stills grew out of the difficulty he encountered in the over-heating and warping of the stirring arms used to stir the crude oil mixture. It was necessary to keep the stirring arms cool and he solved the problem by making them hollow and passing water through them. The water generated steam which was held in drums and utilized to operate the engine which actuated the refining stills. The Frasch inventions enabled the Standard Oil Co. to convert its fields in Indiana and Illinois as well as Ohio, into producers of oil equal to the best in Pennsylvania. The desulphurization problem solved, Mr. Frasch's ingenious mind turned to the laboratory again, producing further inventions, among them a better method of restarting quiescent wells than by dynamiting them, and using chemicals through wells to reach gold deposits lying in deep strata. In 1891 the problem of developing an immense sulphur mine in Louisiana engaged his attention and the solution of it created a new American industry and gained for him the sobriquet of the "Sulphur King." The Louisiana sulphur bed, estimated to contain millions of tons, lay 800 feet under a swamp in Calcasieu Parish and the quicksands which covered it had baffled all attempts of American, British and French engineers to develop it. Numerous shafts were sunk with little result other than the loss of life among workmen. Mr. Frasch determined to try a method he had devised in mining rock salt, which was to pump superheated water under heavy compression into the recesses of the earth and draw up the mineral through wells rather than to sink shafts, with their accompanying danger to life. He invented, therefore, an apparatus, consisting chiefly of two concentric pipes and a pump, with which, by sinking the pipes through the earth to the sulphur level, steam could be forced into the sulphur beds, through the outer pipe, the sulphur melted and, in its molten state, pumped to the surface through the inner pipe. He found it necessary to add a third concentric pipe to his apparatus so as to protect the two inner conduits. Through this mechanism water heated to 335° Fahrenheit was forced down to the sulphur stratum under a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch from twenty boilers of 150 h.p. each. After twenty-four hours the pumping engine attached to the sulphur pipe was set to work, and soon a veritable golden river gushed forth, filling forty barrels in fifteen minutes. Henceforth the molten sulphur appeared in such volume that a series of large bins had to be prepared to receive it. There it cooled and solidified, and then was cut into blocks and shipped away. The success of Mr. Frasch's efforts broke the monopoly held by British capitalists in Sicilian mines. Organizing the Union Sulphur Co., he bought out the company which owned the sulphur deposits, and 35,000 tons of sulphur were exported. In 1912 the Society of Chemical Industry presented Mr. Frasch with the Perkin medal. His last years were spent in retirement in Paris, France, and at St. Jean, Cap Ferrat, on the Riviera. He was twice married (1) in Philadelphia, Pa., to Romalda Berks, and they had two children: George Berkely Frasch and the Countess Frieda Costantini. Mrs. Frasch died in 1889 and he was married (2) in 1892, to Elizabeth Blee of Cleveland, O. He died in Paris, May 1, 1914.

McGLINCHEY, John, merchant, was born at Scranton, Pa., June 23, 1838. He left home at the age of twelve, and was variously employed during the ensuing eight years. For four years he resided in Salt Lake City, Utah, engaged in merchandising, and in 1862 transferred his operations to Idaho City, Ida., becoming a hardware merchant at Evanston, Wyo. In that state he served as sheriff of Sweet Water county, and was elected to the house of representatives from Uinta county. He returned to Utah in 1881 and four years later established the McGlinchey Hot Springs, near Weiser, Ida., which served as the nucleus for the present town of Meadows. He developed interests in stock raising in the state. In 1887 he settled at Payette, Ida., and became a director in the Moss Mercantile Co., one of the oldest and best known merchandising houses in the state. He served as county treasurer of Canyon county, which at the time included Payette county, and for many years was a school trustee at Payette. He was wise in counsel and in legislation, progressive in colonizing, a leader, and one of the most conspicuous among Payette's pioneers. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 18, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of David Noggle, chief justice of Idaho, and widow of James H. Alvord, U. S. marshal of Idaho, and land appraiser for the Central Pacific railroad. Mrs. McGlinchey is prominent in social, civic and religious circles in their home, Payette, Ida., having been a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and during the European war one of the organizers of the Payette county chapter of the Red Cross and county chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Club. She is also a political influence in the Republican party. They had one daughter: Anna May, wife of Wilbert B. Gilmore of Idaho. Mr. McGlinchey died at Payette, Ida., Jan. 12, 1916.

KAERCHER, Aaron Benjamin, lawyer, realtor and editor, was born at Preston, Fillmore co., Minn., Jan. 20, 1860, son of John Michael and Barbara (Kramer) Kaercher. His parents were natives of Alsace-Lorraine; his father, a miller, was a pioneer of Fillmore county and the founder of Preston, Minn. The son attended the schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen years went into his father's mill to learn the milling trade which he followed for several years. He became the owner of several mills in southern Minnesota and in Fayette county, Ia., in the early days, and in 1881 removed to Ortonville, Big Stone co., Minn., where he built two new mills, and founded A. B. Kaercher & Co., dealing in farm lands and mortgage loans. He studied law while engaged in business, and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1890, the U. S. district court in 1898, and the U. S. supreme court in 1910. He began his legal career at Ortonville in 1898, later practiced for two years at Browns Valley, Minn., and was county attorney of Big Stone county for eight years. Mr. Kaercher was actively interested in agriculture and the promotion of drainage projects and coöperative live stock operations in his state. He was the editor of the Ortonville "Independent," a leading organ of the county and one of the constructive journals of the state. He was president of the Big Stone County National Farm Loan Association, and the Tri-State Flood Control Association, and

member of the All Minnesota Development Association, American Bar Association, Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and the St. Paul Athletic Club. Mr. Kaercher was a friend of the poor, and sponsored them in litigation before the courts, refusing to accept fees if he considered his clients unable to pay them. He was a man of vigor, courage and honesty, and never shirked duty. He had a keen sense of humor, rare optimism, and confidence in people, and possessed both sympathy and sternness. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married Feb. 20, 1880, to Gertrude Martha, daughter of Rev. Henry Brown Johnson of Minnesota, and they had eleven children: Reuben A., Mabel G., Belva L., Marjorie E., Lucian D., Howard E., John M., Grace F., Roscoe C., Lemuel A., and Cecil E. Kaercher, five of whom were associated with their father in the management of his business. Lemuel A. Kaercher is editor of the Ortonville "Independent," and Grace F. Kaercher was elected clerk of supreme court of Minnesota in 1922, being the first woman to be elected to state office in Minnesota and first in the United States to that position. Mr. Kaercher died near Graceville, Minn., Feb. 6, 1922.

LUDLOW, Henry, banker, was born at Monroe, Wis., Jan. 30, 1848, son of Arabut and Caroline (Sanderson) Ludlow. His father, a native of Burlington, Vt., settled at Monroe in 1846 and became the pioneer banker of the city. The son was a student at the University of Wisconsin in 1869 when he was recalled to Monroe to become teller in his father's bank, the first in Green county. He rose through successive positions to be president of this, the First National Bank of Monroe, which position he held for twenty-six years, and shortly before his death was made chairman of the board of directors. He not only became a dominant factor in the banking world of his section, but he helped place the great dairy industry of Green county on the highest plane. Being a thorough banker and business man, he was able to assist others with advice, and it was always welcomed and of value. He was for many years a member and treasurer of the local board of education. Politically he was a Republican, and he was always interested in the Universalist church, and had been librarian of the Sunday school. In 1904 he, with his brothers Edwin and Willis Ludlow, offered to build for the city of Monroe the Arabut Ludlow Free Memorial Public Library. The offer was accepted and on May 22, 1905, the building was completed and presented to the city free and unencumbered. Henry Ludlow was one of Monroe's worthiest sons. It is difficult to recall a civic movement for the betterment and the progress of Monroe or Green county, which did not number him among its active exponents. His energy, his counsel and his financial support helped to carry to success many community efforts, whose benefits are reflected in many ways. His executive ability singled him out for honors, and his splendid companionship brought him close to his fellowmen. His life was rich and useful. He was married Aug. 18, 1874, to Lida, daughter of Simon P. Conde of Monroe, Wis., and had three children: May, wife of Frank B. Luchsinger of Monroe; Addie, wife of John Byron Crawford of Chicago, Ill., and Charles Ludlow. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1923.

BANTA, Charles Woodbury, surgeon, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1877, son of Rollin Ladru and Sarah Moody (Ayer) Banta, grandson of Jacob Westervelt and Augusta Letitia (Stewart) Banta, and a descendant of Epke Jacobs Banta, who came from Holland in 1659 and settled at Flushing, L. I. His father was also a physician and surgeon. He was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of Buffalo in 1901 with the degree of M.D., and during 1904–05 took post-graduate work in the hospitals of Vienna and Berne. Upon his return, he began the practice of his profession in Buffalo, specializing in general surgery. In addition to his extensive private practice, he was a member for several years of the staff of City Hospital, the Erie County Hospital and Deaconess' Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, the Erie County Medical Society, and the Saturn and Country clubs of Buffalo. He found his chief recreation in boating, hunting, fishing and golf. Dr. Banta's loyalty to the friends who trusted him, his faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, his unfailing courtesy and consideration toward others, and his untiring industry in practice were equally characteristic of him. He was married Oct. 8, 1912, to Clara W., daughter of George Urban, Jr., of the George Urban Milling Co., and had three children: Ada Jeanette, Charles Urban and Clara Winspear Banta. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1922.

SMITH, Madison Roswell, congressman and diplomat, was born near Glen Allen, Bollinger co., Mo., July 9, 1850, son of Andrew J. and Barbara V. C. (Kinder) Smith, of Holland descent. He was graduated in special studies at Central College, Fayette, Mo., in 1871 with the degree A.B., studied law under the preceptorship of Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., teaching school in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Marble Hill, Mo. In 1878 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Bollinger county to fill out an unexpired term, and in the same year was regularly elected to that office, and reëlected in 1880. He served in the state senate for one term of four years, and in the national congress for one term (1907–09). In 1913 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Haiti, serving in that capacity until forced to resign because of impaired health. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He held membership in the national, state and county bar associations, and was a Mason. Reading was his chief recreation, and he possessed one of the largest general libraries in his section of the state. He was frequently called upon at colleges and elsewhere to deliver addresses and these productions stamp him as a man of the broadest learning. He was domestic in his tastes, fond of home life, gentle, sympathetic and courteous. He was married Jan. 12, 1881, to Nannie, daughter of A. D. Leech of Cape Girardeau, and had five children: Melbourne, Taylor, Alma, Barbara and Nancy Leech Smith of St. Louis. He died at Farmington, Mo., Jan. 18, 1919.

KIRCHNER, Otto, lawyer, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Germany, July 13, 1846, son of Rudolph Kirchner who left Germany as a result of the political agitation of 1848, and coming to America in 1854 settled at Waterloo, Canada, and fought in the American civil war as a lieutenant in the 35th Wis. volunteer infantry. The son's early education was mainly received from his father who was a man of en-

cyclopedic knowledge. He began the study of law in Canada and continued it under the preceptorship of Maynard, Meddaugh & Swift, of Detroit, Mich., where he was admitted to the bar in 1865 and began the practice of his profession. In 1876 he was elected attorney-general of the state on the Republican ticket, and was reëlected in 1878, having been nominated both times by acclamation. He was Kent professor of law at the University of Michigan in 1885, filling a temporary vacancy; in 1891 delivered a course of lectures on private corporations to the students of the law department, and in 1893 was appointed non-resident professor of law, holding the last position until 1909 when he resigned. In his later career he acted largely as counsel for other lawyers and was connected with many cases of local and national importance. Although a Republican in politics, he was retained by the Democratic national committee to argue the constitutionality of a law enacted by the Michigan legislature in 1893, providing for the election of presidential electors by districts rather than by the state at large and he established its constitutionality before the U. S. supreme court. As a lawyer he was widely esteemed for his integrity, intrepidity and legal erudition and skill. He was a vigorous thinker and an interesting speaker, possessing a pungent and refined wit. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1894. Mr. Kirchner was president of the Bureau of Governmental Research, chairman of the board of the First State Bank, director of the Quincy Copper Mining Co., president of the Michigan Political Science Association and the Detroit General Hospital and the Church Club, and member of the American Society of International Law, American Historical Association, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Association of the Bar, City of Detroit, first president of the Symphony, member of the Fine Arts, and Arts and Crafts societies, the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Country Club and the Detroit Club. He was twice married (1) Feb. 17, 1869, to Isabel Graham, daughter of Rev. John V. Beane, of Detroit, Mich., who died in 1884 leaving two children: Isabel Ottilie, wife of Harold Russell Griffith, and Richard G. Kirchner; and (2) Jan. 4, 1887, to Julia Edmunds, daughter of Elijah Wood Meddaugh of Detroit, by whom he had one daughter: Dorothy, wife of John H. Earle. He died in Detroit, Mich., July 21, 1920.

ROTCH, Thomas Morgan, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1849, son of Rodman and Helen (Morgan) Rotch. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Rotch, a native of Salisbury, England, who emigrated in 1710 and settled at Provincetown, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph and his wife Love Mercy; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Barney; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Rodman; their son Joseph and his wife Ann Smith, who were the grandparents of Thomas Morgan Rotch. Through his maternal grandfather, Thomas Morgan, he was descended from John Morgan (q.v.), who was the founder of the first medical school in America. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1870 with the degree of A.B. He then entered the medical school of Harvard University and took the first prize of the Boylston Medical Society. He was appointed a house pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1873 and took his M.D. degree in 1874. After two years of post-graduate work in Europe he began the practice of his profession in Boston. At this period there was no one whose practice was devoted exclusively to the diseases of early life. To Dr. Rotch, however, the study of children's diseases brought out many new practical points in dealing with epidemic diseases, or in the management of patients of tender years, and he believed that a more elaborate specialization was necessary. Therefore, when a special department was created at Harvard University he was appointed professor of pediatrics. It was on the study of "early life," as it had been termed, that he concentrated his energies. He made a thorough study of infant mortality, a condition that had previously been taken for granted by his predecessors. He threw himself with characteristic enthusiasm and activity into this new field, and under his guidance the development of the pediatric department was elaborated. He organized, to better carry on the work, the Infants' Hospital, the first in America to admit patients restricted to the first two years of life. In his special line of work he attained a high reputation. He was the founder of the modern scientific infant feeding in this country; the originator of the percentage method of feeding, and conceived the idea of a milk laboratory. The application of the Roentgen ray in the determination of the development of a child was also original with him, and careful study of the bones near the wrist gave an adequate estimate, not only of the growth of the skeleton, but also of the growth of the other tissues of the body. Thus he found a means of gauging child power and its application to the child-labor question. He was engaged in various institutions in different parts of the country in working out observations of this character and had already accumulated much valuable data bearing upon the problem. For years his clinic was established in very modest quarters in the neighborhood of one of the large Boston hospitals. It had been his wish that a suitable hospital should be built which should embody all the innovations that his lifework had been accumulating, and this was granted in the completion and equipment of the ideal hospital placed in the center of the new plant of the Harvard Medical School. In 1902 he delivered an address before the British Medical School which originated a new departure in the methods of infant feeding abroad. His work was recognized to be of such importance that he received the honor of an appointment as consulting physician to the St. Francis Hospital for Infants in London. At the time of his death he was senior physician at the Boston Children's Hospital. Dr. Rotch was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Pediatric Society (president), and the Suffolk District Medical Society, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was the author of a work on "Diseases of Children," which became the recognized authority on that subject and won international fame for the author. He also published a text-book on pediatrics and an illustrated work on "The Living Anatomy and Pathology of Early Life as Shown by the Roentgen Method." His mode of instruction was most diversified and copiously illustrated, and full of methods which not only aroused but sustained the enthusiasm of his classes. All his work was marked with great originality and to this most essential quality was added unbounded energy. The movement in

which he was a pioneer resulted in an enormous saving of life, comparable only with the greatest triumphs which have been made in his time against epidemic diseases. Instinctive kindliness and delicacy of sentiment made him especially fitted, in addition to his scientific abilities, for the career of his choice. He was married June 4, 1874, to Helen, daughter of William J. Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass. He died in Boston, Mass., Mar. 9, 1914.

CURTIS, Frank George, lawyer and oil operator, was born at Elbridge, Onondaga co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1878, son of Alonzo Mead and Electa A. (Townsend) Curtis, and a descendant of Thomas Curtice, a native of England, who settled in Connecticut about 1636. From him the line descends through Joseph Curtis, Joseph Curtis, 2d, Zachariah Curtis and Josiah Curtis, grandfather of Frank G. Curtis. In a distinguished ancestry, paternal and maternal, he had nine ancestors who fought in the colonial army in the revolutionary war, two of them participating in the battle of Bunker Hill and one passing the winter of 1777–78 with Washington at Valley Forge. He was educated at Jordan Free Academy, Jordan, N. Y., and the Jamestown high school, and was graduated at the college of law of Cornell University in 1903. He was immediately admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Jamestown. In 1904 he was appointed assistant district attorney for Chautauqua county and during his term of office never lost a criminal case in a court of record. In 1913 he went to Casper, Wyo., to examine titles to oil lands for clients. So favorably impressed with the properties was he that he took some for himself and, three years later, on $2,000 borrowed capital, returned to Casper and organized the New York Oil Co. Of this corporation, eventually capitalized at $10,000,000, he was the president when he died, following an almost unprecedented rise in fortune. At the outset, the company's property consisted of two 160-acre tracts in Salt Creek, with a lawsuit on each, both subject to a ten per cent. royalty and an obligation by contract to carry on litigation made necessary by involved titles. Yet, despite these almost insuperable obstacles, Mr. Curtis succeeded in clearing up the titles and winning the backing of Wyoming and New York capitalists. He was one of the few men who was not bodily removed from Salt Creek when they went there to assert conflicting claims. When he struck oil in the second wall creek sand in August, 1916, indicating the presence of the greatest oil stratum in Wyoming, national and state authorities recorded it as one of the achievements of the year. In time, the New York Oil Co., under Mr. Curtis' direction, had holdings in every important field in Wyoming. Iron Creek, Poison Spider, South Casper Creek, Spindle Top and Hamilton Dome, all of which had been overlooked by oil prospectors and producers, were successfully developed by his company. Natural gas was practically unused until his entry into the Wyoming field, when there followed an unusual boom in that product. Consequently the New York Oil Co. acquired interests in the Salt Creek Producers Co., the Mountain Producers Co., the Empire Oil Co., and other Wyoming corporations, and was head of the Casper Gas Co. In his later law practice at Jamestown Mr. Curtis specialized in corporation law. He incorporated the Hjorth Oil Co., which in 1912 opened up West Salt Creek, and started its financing. Despite serious litigation and disorganization due to the European war and without the aid of a leasing law, he led in the financing of the Curtis Petroleum Co. and the Virginian Oil Co., since absorbed by the New York Oil Co., and of the National Petroleum Co. He was secretary of the Curtis Machine Corporation of Jamestown and part owner of the Casper "Daily Tribune" and the "Wyoming Weekly Review" of Casper. He took a keen interest in political affairs, was a dominant factor in the passage of the general oil leasing law by congress and organized and managed the movement to nominate Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot for president at the Republican national convention of 1920. He was a member of the Jamestown Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and was president of the Wyoming Central Association of Casper. Personally, his character was of the Roosevelt type. He was noted for his quick decisions and was a public speaker of exceptional ability, having stumped for the Republican party in every campaign since leaving college. He possessed geniality, a whole-souled companionable nature and a large vision. He had an abiding faith in the triumph of the right and his personality made a permanent impress upon the business, social and political life of western New York. He was married Sept. 13, 1908, to Harriet C., daughter of John G. Smith of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Curtis died at his home at Celoron, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1922.

STOOPS, Harry Eugene, advertising specialist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 30, 1863, son of Andrew Jackson and Nancy Ann (Cox) Stoops; grandson of George McNickle and Margaret (Haymaker) Stoops; great-grandson of William and Nancy (McNickle) Stoops, and great-great-grandson of James and Jean (Sherer) Stoops. Andrew Jackson Stoops served during the civil war in Co. K, 6th regiment, O. volunteer infantry and later engaged in general contracting and in the theatrical business. Harry E. Stoops attended a business college in Columbus, O., and as billposter at the age of thirteen years he entered upon his career of advertising. He devoted his entire life to this business, becoming a pioneer in out-door advertising and specializing in poster, bulletin and wall displays. He built the first chain of iron bill-boards in the South and distributed the first national advertising contract through the medium of posters. During the World war period Mr. Stoops coöperated with government and welfare organizations by donation of extensive publicity. He was active in the promotion of civic and social projects for Chattanooga and the South. When the sponsors of the Dixie Highway felt obliged to abandon their project, he provided the publicity along the proposed route between Chicago, Ill., and Miami, Fla., which was followed by the conference of governors of seven states and the completion of the highway. With similar resourcefulness and generosity he rescued from failure the plan for the Chattanooga Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and other projects of a civic, social and religious character, which depended for their success upon extensive publicity without cost. At the time of his death he was manager of the Stoops Bill Posting & Advertising Co. of Chattanooga. Mr. Stoops was an organizer, director and first president of the Southeastern Bill Posters' Association; and member of the National Association of Bill Posters (director); Poster Advertising Association, Inc., and Out-door Advertising Association. He was also affiliated with the Sons of Veterans, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Ki-

wanis and Pioneers' clubs (Chattanooga). Politically he was a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in travel. He was married May 29, 1889, to Josie, daughter of John Henry Wood of Nashville, Tenn., and they had three children: Irene, wife of Walter Terry; Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Sibold, and Harry Eugene Stoops, Jr., manager of his father's business. He died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 14, 1922.

PLATNER, John Winthrop, theologian, was born at Lee, Mass., May 15, 1865, son of William and Emily Childs (Ball) Platner, and grandson of Samuel Platner. He was graduated at Yale College in 1885, received in course the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1891, and for five years was engaged as private tutor. In 1893 he was graduated at Union Theological Seminary with the degree of B.D., and was European fellow at the University of Berlin for two years. Upon his return from Europe in 1895, he was made instructor in the history of religion and apologetics in Union Theological Seminary, but before the end of the year was called to Harvard University as assistant professor of ecclesiastical history, and remained there six years. In 1901 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and called to Andover Theological Seminary, where he served as Taylor professor of history during 1901–04, and subsequently Brown professor of ecclesiastical history. Following the removal of the seminary to Cambridge, he was dean of the faculty for one year; in 1917 he became acting president, and in 1919 he was made president, a title which in 1921 was changed to dean. He was deeply interested in the affiliation of Andover Theological Seminary with Harvard University, and as an executive was unusually successful in the conciliation of rival groups. During 1913–14 he visited many of the missionary establishments of the American board of foreign missions. Dr. Platner wrote the section on "Congregationalism" in "The Religious History of New England" (1917), contributed seventy-five articles on ecclesiastical history to the International Encyclopædia, and numerous papers to historical and theological reviews. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Historical Association. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Western Reserve University in 1901, and that of LL.D. by Grinnell College in 1920. As college teacher, executive and as pastor Dr. Platner showed sympathetic, generous and discriminating interest in his associates. He was married Sept. 16, 1915, to Clara Avery Burnham and died in Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 18, 1921.

HEYWOOD, Abbot Rodney, lawyer and banker, was born at Grafton, Mass., Sept. 16, 1855, son of Benjamin and Jane Abigail (Dennis) Heywood, and was of Pilgrim stock and revolutionary ancestry. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was a farmer and mill-owner. The son attended the public schools of Grafton. Going to Utah about the time he had attained his majority, he studied law in the offices of Robertson & Longstreet, in Salt Lake City, and under the preceptorship of Judge O. F. Strickland, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar of Utah. In 1879 he went to Ogden, Utah, as an agent of the collector of internal revenue, for the district of Utah. In 1880 he entered into a law partnership with Judge James N. Kimball, and the law firm of Kimball & Heywood continued until 1886. During 1889–91 he was city attorney, and afterwards he formed the law partnership of Heywood & Tait, with Hugh Tait, and later that of Heywood & McCormick, with George M. McCormick. He was one of the organizers of the Weber County Bar Association, its first president, and later again its president. Having become interested in banking in 1884, he was successively from 1893 to 1913, cashier, vice-president, and president of the Commercial National Bank of Ogden, holding the controlling interest. He organized and was president of the Ogden Clearing House, and a member of the Utah Bankers' Association. During 1916–18 Mr. Heywood was mayor of Ogden, and in his administration effected greater efficiency and economy of municipal government, reduced the city's bonded indebtedness, and enacted important paving improvements and extensive sewer construction. While mayor he was also chairman of the draft board, in which capacity he served during the World war. From Mar. 1, 1921, until the time of his death he was president of the Public Utilities Commission of Utah. He was a Republican delegate at large, in 1916, to the National Republican convention which nominated Charles E. Hughes for the presidency. He was a member of the American, state and county bar associations, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Masonic fraternity, attaining the 33d degree and serving as grand master for Utah in 1889. He was also a member of the Alta Club, Salt Lake City, the University, Golf and Country, Tennis, and the Weber clubs of Ogden, having been president of the last, a commercial club, for three consecutive terms, 1908, 1909, and 1910. His chief forms of recreation were travel and reading. In his religious affiliation he was a Congregationalist. He was a zealous party worker in politics, interested in all civic affairs, a staunch and generous supporter of the Ogden Public Library and Children's Aid Society, and philanthropist of many unheralded benefactions. He was married Apr. 16, 1885, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John W. Guthrie, a banker of Corinne, Utah. They had one child, John Guthrie Heywood, an attorney. Mr. Heywood died at Ogden, Utah, Jan. 9, 1923.

LEIDY, Thomas H., physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1845, son of Henry S. and Sophia (Hauberger) Leidy, and great-grandson of Rev. John Philip Leidy, who was sent from Germany to America in 1747 by the Reformed Synod of Holland. His father was a pioneer in the transportation of merchandise and produce by team between Philadelphia and Montgomery county, Pa. He was educated in the Frederick Institute of Montgomery county and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. He was teaching school when the civil war broke out and enlisted at the age of eighteen in the 20th Penn. militia volunteers, formed to check Gen. Lee's second invasion of the state. After studying medicine under the preceptorship of his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads of Boyertown, Pa., he was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in 1869, and began the practice of his profession at Stonersville, Berks co., Pa. He resided for varying periods at Boyertown, Pikeville, Applebachsville, Allentown and Reading, Pa., being twice associated with his former preceptor at Boyertown. In addition to his private practice he was consulting physician to the Berks county home after 1906. Besides his professional activities Dr. Leidy was interested in various commercial and financial enterprises. During

1883–87 he operated the West Branch Paper Mill, then known as Leidy's Mill, and was active in securing for Reading the Schuylkill Valley Telephone and Telegraph Co., of which he was treasurer. He was a communicant of the Reformed church, and in politics a Democrat. His intelligent sympathy and understanding of human nature made him a successful family physician and his public spirit and versatile powers made him a valuable citizen. He was married Feb. 18, 1871, to Leah, daughter of Martin Kemmerer of Allentown, Pa., and had one child, Thomas K. Leidy, a lawyer of Reading, Pa. He died at Reading, Pa., Aug. 14, 1921.

CAMMANN, Henry Julius, merchant and banker, was born in New York city, November 7, 1835, son of Oswald and Sarah Barton (Gillespie) Cammann and grandson of Charles Lewis and Maria Margaretta (Oswald) Cammann. His paternal grandfather, a native of Loxstadt, Hanover, Germany, was a merchant of New York city, and his father was the founder of the banking house of Cammann & Co. and one of the leading financiers of his day in New York. Henry J. Cammann was graduated at Columbia University in 1856. He was at first engaged, for about ten years, in the export trade between the United States and the West Indies. In 1866 he entered the banking business with his father and brothers, retiring therefrom in 1881. His vital interest, however, was his religious life and he devoted much of his time to church work and philanthropic institutions. Formerly a vestryman and superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York city, he later became a communicant of St. James's Church, in the Fordham section of New York city. He was a trustee of the Home for Incurables, the House of Rest for Consumptives, the Sheltering Arms, the New York Asylum for the Blind and similar institutions. He found his chief recreation in working for the philanthropic institutions with which he was associated. A splendid modesty and self-sacrifice characterized his entire life. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 15, 1858, to Katherine Van Zandt, daughter of Henry A. Chesebrough, a merchant of New York; she died in 1885, leaving five children: Oswald N., Marion, Katherine Isabel, Henry Herries and William Chesebrough, and he was married (2) Dec. 9, 1890, to Isabella de Barre, by whom he had one child, Donald Fairfax Cammann. He died in New York city, Aug. 24, 1920.

HIEMENZ, John W., merchant and builder, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 21, 1850, son of Francis Xavier and Barbara (Gauss) Hiemenz, the former a native of Germany who emigrated earlier in that century. He received his education in a parochial school and, at a later date, at Lancaster public night schools. At the age of eighteen he was already embarked on a business career as a shoe merchant, on a small scale, and at the early age of twenty-two was engaged in building and contracting, besides maintaining and developing his shoe business. Within a short time after entering the building field he was leading all other contractors in the number of dwellings and public edifices he was erecting. He was the pioneer in building up the eastern end of Lancaster, for several years constructing at the rate of 100 houses annually. During his career as a builder and contractor he was constantly acquiring accessory holdings to facilitate large-scale operations and at the time of his death he owned a lumber yard, a planing mill, a stone and sand quarry and similar properties. All told, he constructed more than 1,000 dwelling houses, 500 of them in Rossmere, an attractive suburb which he planned and developed. He built also the Hotel Rossmere, the Hamilton Theater, the Hiemenz Auditorium and the Orange Street Opera House, in all of which he was interested financially. He was also a factor in real estate operations in and about Lancaster, possessing substantial interests in the Real Estate & Improvement Co., of which he was president, and the Hamilton Real Estate Co. and the Real Estate Exchange. Meanwhile he had developed his shoe business until it was the largest in the city. In 1911, without relinquishing his other interests he entered the retail furniture business under the name of Hiemenz & Sons and in this way linked together land-owning, building operations and the furnishing of homes. In all of these enterprises Mr. Hiemenz was active until his death. He was president of the Lancaster baseball club under the old tri-state league banner and was a member of the Elks, the Lancaster Country Club and the Hamilton Club of Lancaster. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Catholic church. He found his chief recreation in fishing, hunting and horseback riding and, later in life, in automobiling, card playing and chess. Every movement for the betterment of the community had John W. Hiemenz's enthusiastic endorsement and in many instances he was in the forefront in promoting such causes. Despite his success in the business life of Lancaster he always retained his old simplicity of manner and democratic spirit and thus he earned the respect of all who knew him. He was married Apr. 26, 1881, to Julia C., daughter of Henry Strobel of Lancaster and they had five children: H. John, president of Hiemenz & Sons; Eugene, who served with the American army during the World war; Juliette C.; Mary, wife of Matthew M. Coneys of Lancaster, and Pauline Hiemenz. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 21, 1919.

MYERS, Quincy Alden, jurist, was born near Logansport, Ind., Sept. 1, 1853, son of Isaac Neff and Rosanna (Justice) Myers. He was graduated at the Logansport Presbyterian Academy in 1870, and after studying at Northwestern Christian College (now Butler College), he was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1875, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1880. He began the study of law under the direction of Judge Maurice Winfield, entered the Albany Law School in 1876, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. as valedictorian of his class in 1877. After being admitted to the bar of Indiana, he was associated with Judge Winfield during 1879–82, and when the latter became member of the circuit court bench, Mr. Myers formed a partnership with John C. Nelson in Logansport, Ind., which continued until 1909. During this period of legal practice in Logansport, Judge Myers served as city attorney in 1885–87, and county attorney of Cass county in 1895–97 and 1903–09. In 1909 he was elected to the state supreme court of Indiana, where he served until 1915 and wrote able opinions upon a broad range of subjects, including taxation, combinations in restraint of trade, employers' liability, regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, contracts, wills and highways. His opinions were scholarly, logical and concise and reflected unusual literary ability. After the close of his term on the bench, he formed with Edward E.

Gates a law partnership in Indianapolis, which was joined by Samuel M. Ralston upon the expiration of his term as governor, and the firm was known as Myers, Gates & Ralston during the remainder of the life of Judge Myers. He was an active participant in civic and sociological movements. He was a member o. the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, serving as president in 1913 and 1914, and receiving the honor of election as vice-president and member of the executive board in 1921; the American, Indiana State and Indianapolis bar associations; the Indiana State Historical Society; the Society of Indiana Pioneers; the Century, Columbia, Marion and Woodstock clubs (Indianapolis); the Knights Templar lodge of the Masonic order; the Elks, and the Kappa Kappa Alpha and Sigma Chi fraternities. He was a trustee of De Pauw University from 1909 to his death, the city schools of Logansport for thirteen years, and the Home for Aged Women of Indianapolis. In politics he was a prominent Republican, serving as presidential elector in 1900 and participating in the campaign for the gubernatorial candidacy in 1916, which was won by James P. Goodrich. In his religious affiliations he was a member of the Methodist church. As lawyer and jurist he brought complete equipment to his profession, and was a man of remarkable vigor, thoroughness and capacity for work. He was aggressive but not contentious, firm in his convictions but not obstinate, and masterful but not dictatorial. He was married Mar. 3, 1886, to Jessie D., daughter of Edward G. Cornelius of Indianapolis, and they had two children: Marie Rosanna and Melissa Jeffras Myers, wife of Dr. Joel Whitaker of Indianapolis. Judge Myers died in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29, 1921.

COXE, Richard Smith, lawyer, was born in Burlington, N. J., in January, 1792, son of William and Rachel (Smith) Coxe, and a descendant of Daniel Coxe of Somerset, England. Daniel's son, Dr. Daniel Coxe, an outstanding figure in the social and political life of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the early part of the seventeenth century, was known as the "great proprietor," enormous tracts of land having been granted him by the British crown. The second Daniel's son, Daniel, also a physician, inherited his father's American possessions, and also claimed royal grants of land made by Charles I, extending over the broad valley of the Mississippi from Florida nearly to the Ohio, and known as the province of Carolina. He entertained sanguine hopes of settling the vast region with English emigrants from the Atlantic colonies and promoted several adventurous expeditions into this wilderness. Richard Smith Coxe's father was the third Daniel Coxe's grandson; he was mayor and alderman of Burlington, a federalist, speaker of the New Jersey assembly, and served two years in congress, and was a pioneer in introducing the cultivation of many varieties of fruit. The son was graduated at Princeton College and studied law for three years under Judge William Griffith of Burlington. He was too young to obtain admission to the Philadelphia bar, his objective, and meantime studied court practice in that legal center under the guidance of Horace Binney. In 1812, when only twenty, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and began to practice in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he returned to New Jersey and in 1817 was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the supreme court. He became a deputy attorney general of his native county and developed a large practice in the state and federal courts. Removing to the national capital in 1822 he was immediately admitted to the bars of the circuit court of the District of Columbia and of the U. S. supreme court, and plunged into the active and engrossing work which occupied him thereafter for nearly forty years. He was closely associated with such eminent advocates as Wirt, Webster, Ogden, Emmett, Jones, Key and Swann, and pleaded before Marshall, Johnson, Livingston, Todd, Duval, Story and other justices. Many of the cases that engaged his attention before the supreme court involved property of great value and were linked with crucial political questions relating to the cession of the Louisiana territory and Florida to the United States. These cases not only depended mainly on the local and colonial laws of Spain, France and Great Britain, but entailed an intimate knowledge and interpretation of treaties made with these nations and the negotiations that led to them. Mr. Coxe had to master a system of jurisprudence greatly differing from the American, and to apply to private rights the stipulations of public and political documents, which lacked those elements of minute certainty that marked the statutory enactments affecting directly the property and rights of individual citizens. The cases also entailed interpretations of the American constitution applicable to the transactions of individuals as well as to acts of congress and state legislation. He always held aloof from public office, but occasionally acted for the government as judge advocate in courts martial instituted by the war department. He was twice married: (1) to a daughter of Judge Griffith, his preceptor and (2) in 1840, to Mrs. Susan R. Wheeler, daughter of John Warren of New York. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1865.

SEVERENS, Henry Franklin, jurist, was born at Rockingham, Windham co., Vt., May 11, 1835, son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Pulsifer) Severens, and a descendant of Sergeant Hinman, who defended Charles I of England at the trial which resulted in his execution. His first paternal American ancestor was John Severens, who commanded an English man-of-war and after a long service settled in Massachusetts in 1638. Henry Franklin Severens was graduated A.B. at Middlebury (Vt.) College in 1857 with high honors. He taught school for a brief period and then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Henry E. Stoughton at Bellows Falls, Vt. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1859 and the next year removed to Three Rivers, St. Joseph co., Mich., where he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1861, serving in that office for three years. In 1865 he settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he entered into a partnership with Charles E. Stuart, later U. S. senator, and John M. Edwards. The firm of Stuart, Edwards & Severens continued for two years. In 1866 he was Democratic candidate for congress from the 4th Michigan district and in 1877 for justice of the supreme court of Michigan but was defeated in both contests. From 1867 to 1872 he was a law partner of Julius Caesar Burrows, later a U. S. senator, in the firm of Severens & Burrows. During 1872–78 he was a partner successively in the firms of Severens, Potter & Boudeman, Severens & Boudeman, and Severens, Boudeman & Turner. In 1886 Pres. Cleveland appointed him U. S. district judge for the western district of Michigan, and in 1900, although a Democrat, Pres. McKinley recognized his high attainments as a jurist

by appointing him U. S. circuit judge for the 6th circuit to succeed William Howard Taft, later president of the United States, who had been appointed chairman of the Philippine commission. He continued on the circuit bench until his retirement in 1911. At the bar Judge Severens was a forcible but fair adversary, taking rank with the foremost lawyers of the state. While on the bench his learning in the law, his ripe experience, his comprehensive grasp of legal principles, and his exalted ideals of duty and justice gained him the respect, confidence and esteem of the entire legal fraternity. At the time of his elevation to the circuit bench, an appointment which was based solely on merit and ability, and which had the unqualified approval of the entire Republican delegation from Michigan in congress, an excellent oil portrait of Judge Severens was presented to the U. S. district court over which he had presided by the members of the bar of western Michigan. Among his leading decisions was that in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co., et al. (February, 1898). He was a member of the American, Michigan, Ohio and various county bar associations and of the Protestant Episcopal church. He received the LL.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1897 and from Middlebury College in 1901. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 6, 1858, to Rhoda, daughter of Grant W. Ranney of Westminster, Vt.; and (2) Dec. 1, 1863, to Sarah Clarissa (Whittlesey) Ryan, daughter of Austin Whittlesey of Union Springs, N. Y. He had two children by his second union: Mabel, wife of James B. Balch, and Catharine Severens. He died at Kalamazoo, Mich., June 8, 1923.

SLAYDEN, James Luther, congressman, was born in Graves county, Ky., June 1, 1853, son of Thomas and Letitia E. (Beadles) Slayden. His father and other members of the family for several generations were tobacco growers, and the son's early life was spent on his father's plantation. Following the death of his father, in 1869, he entered the Washington and Lee University but because of poor eyesight was not able to complete the course. He spent three years ranching in Texas. During 1881–96 he conducted a cotton export business at San Antonio, Tex., selling large quantities of that commodity to Japan, Spain and Mexico. In 1892 he was elected to the Texas legislature. Following the failure of his business in 1896 he was elected a representative to the national congress and served from the 55th to the 66th congresses. He served on the committees on military affairs and Pacific railroads, and was interested particularly in military and labor legislation. Mr. Slayden's outstanding service was in the interest of international peace and promotion of arbitration. He was chairman of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, and a delegate to its conferences in Brussels, London, Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen and The Hague. He was appointed by Andrew Carnegie one of the original trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and was a member of the American Peace Society (president 1917–20); the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; American Society of International Law; the World Court League, and the council of direction of the Association of International Conciliation. He so strongly opposed the policy of Pres. Wilson during the World war that the president opposed his renomination in 1918, and he determined to withdraw from public life. He was married June 12, 1883, to Ellen, daughter of Jesse Lewis Maury of Virginia, and he died without issue at San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24, 1924.

THOMAS, Allen Clapp, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26, 1846, son of Richard H. and Phebe (Clapp) Thomas. He was graduated at Haverford College in 1865, and returned to the college in 1878 as business manager and professor of rhetoric, political science and history. In 1885 he went to Europe for a year's study. When he took up his duties again at Haverford, he devoted himself particularly to work in the library, which expanded under his efforts till it became one of the best college libraries in the United States. He was a leading authority on Quaker biography, history, faith and practice, and became a minister of the gospel in the Friends' organization in 1889. He was the author of "Edward Lawrence Scull—a Memoir" (1891); "History of the United States" (1893); "History of the Friends in America" (1894); "Elementary History of the United States" (1900); "History of England" (1913); and "History of Pennsylvania" (1913). The last three were used as textbooks. He was one of the founders of the American Historical Association and of the American Church History Society. He was married Aug. 20, 1872, to Rebecca H. Marble, and had two children: Edward and Miriam Thomas. He died in Haverford, Pa., Dec. 15, 1920.

MILOT, Arthur Charles, manufacturer, was born at Yamachiche, P. Q., Canada, Nov. 10, 1861, son of Adolph and Doremene (Caron) Milot. His father, a native of Quebec, located in Taunton, Mass., in 1879. The son received his education in the local schools of his native town and the Christian Brothers' school at Three Rivers, Quebec. At the age of seventeen he found employment in a cotton mill in Taunton, Mass., where he spent two years. He then entered the hay business in Taunton, and later in New Bedford, Mass. In 1889 he engaged in the hay and grain business at Woonsocket, R. I., and this he continued until his death, at which time he was a member of the firm of Milot Bros., hay, grain and feed. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Joseph Hoyle in the manufacture of bobbins, the firm being known as the Joseph Hoyle Bobbin Co., Providence, which likewise proved a successful venture. In 1909, in association with others, he founded at Woonsocket the Paragon Worsted Co., capitalized at $250,000, for the manufacture of men's fancy worsted goods. Within a few years the Woonsocket plant outgrew its quarters, and the business was removed to Providence, where it acquired the property formerly occupied by the Earnscliffe Mills. He was long the secretary and agent of the corporation, and eventually took over its entire management. He more than doubled the output of the plant. During the depression that followed the World war, he ran his mill night and day, when many other mills were either idle or working part time. He was also interested in the M. & F. Worsted Co. and the Milot Silk Mills, both of Providence, and he was a director in La Tribune Publishing Co., of Woonsocket. For many years he was a factor in Republican politics at Woonsocket, and during 1893–1908 served as chairman of the Woonsocket license commission. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Chamber of Commerce. He found his chief recreation in fishing. During his years at Woonsocket Mr. Milot was

prominent in all matters connected with the welfare and development of the city and the textile industry, in which he came to be regarded as an expert, especially as a buyer. Much of this time he held positions of trust and responsibility. He was genuinely respected and by many greatly admired because of his outspoken views on all matters of public interest and because of his vigorous and peculiarly characteristic manner of giving expression to his opinions. He was married Oct. 29, 1886, to Flora Cordelia, daughter of Willis E. Wales, of Woonsocket, R. I., and they had six children: Hubert C. W., Aram A., manager of the Paragon Worsted Co.; Hortense L., wife of Celesting W. Long; Mildred J., wife of J. Cavedon, Lillian E., and Laura R. Milot. He died at Attleboro, Mass., Oct. 13, 1921.

CLEMENTS, James Merritt, jurist, was born in Belmont county, O., Oct. 1, 1849, son of John Rea and Malinda (Ramage) Clements; grandson of James Clements, and descended from distinguished colonial and revolutionary stock. William Ramage, his maternal great-grandfather, was also a soldier of the war of the revolution, serving in the Pennsylvania line, while William Ramage, his grandfather, fought with an Ohio company in the war of 1812. John Rea Clements, father of the subject and likewise a native of Ohio, was a farmer, and in 1845 migrated to Jasper county, Ia. The son received his education in public schools in Iowa. He studied law at Newton, Ia., under the preceptorship of the partners in the law firm of Ryan Bros., and there he also became an early expert in stenography. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar in that state. He then migrated to Montana, and for two years was engaged in mining operations in the vicinity of Helena and Unionville. Returning to Iowa in 1875 he served as court reporter in the 6th and 13th districts until 1877, when he went again to Montana and for two years was court stenographer under Judge Wade at Helena, being the first to occupy this position in the territory. Once more he went back to Iowa, and after four years as court reporter in the 6th district he, in 1883, associated himself with S. C. Cook in the practice of law at Newton, under the firm style of Cook, Clements & Ogg. Shortly thereafter the call for Montana became so strong that he relocated at Helena. In 1886, as a Democrat, he was elected probate judge of Lewis and Clark county, serving for two years in that office. He then established himself in his law practice at Helena and quickly built up a large clientele. Meanwhile he became a factor in politics; stumped the state in many important campaigns, and in the fight for the state capital he was one of the leading speakers and workers for Helena. In 1896 he was the candidate of the People's party for judge of the state supreme court, and in 1900, as a Democrat, was elected district judge of Lewis and Clark county by a great majority, and he was thrice reëlected for four-year terms, serving on this bench until 1917. Pres. Wilson appointed him, in 1919, U. S. attorney for the 2d district of Alaska, with headquarters at Nome. In 1921 he resigned this post because of impaired health. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Montana State Bar Association, and the Lewis and Clark County Bar Association. He found his chief recreation in hunting and walking in the mountains. As a lawyer, Judge Clements was noted as one of the most effective jury advocates in the state, and it was freely admitted that his persuasive oratory saved many from the gallows. He was called to try cases in other districts than his own, probably more often than all other judges in the state together during the time that he was on the bench. He presided at the Deer Lodge trial of Dotson and McArthur, charged with the murder of Dotson's father, a placer miner living in Powell county. The case presented unusual aspects and attracted much attention inasmuch as Dotson was still a prisoner in the penitentiary when the murder was committed. He was charged with conspiring with McArthur, who did the actual killing. Both were convicted and sentenced to hang by Judge Clements. They were later executed after the state supreme court had affirmed the rulings of Judge Clements. All recognized him as fair and impartial, and even his legal opponents admitted his knowledge of the law. Following the passage of the fair trial bill by the state legislature, which bill permitted litigants to disqualify judges in their own districts by the filing of an affidavit alleging prejudice, Judge Clements was called upon more frequently than any other outside judge to preside at trials in Silver Bow county. In many cases in that county the local judges would ask both sides to agree upon a jurist to come in and try a case, and in most of these instances Judge Clements was chosen. He possessed one of the finest legal minds ever associated with the Montana bar. Noted also for his keen ability, unfailing courtesy, instant grasp of intricate legal points of procedure, a dazzling gift of nature which others acquired by long and arduous study, but which Judge Clements seemed to grasp easily and quickly, he made himself not only popular but beloved among the people of his adopted state. He was married Mar. 20, 1877, to Alta, daughter of Stephen Chandler Cook, and they had five children: J. Burke, James M., Jr., Richard, all of Helena; Rea C. of Los Angeles, Calif., and Floy, wife of M. L. H. O'Dea, Chicago, Ill. He died at Helena, Sept. 1, 1921.

WHITON, Francis Henry, physician and surgeon, was born at Mansfield, Tolland co., Conn., May 16, 1846, son of Chester and Phluria (Brown) Whiton. Educated under a private tutor, a clergyman of Mansfield, he taught school for six years, meanwhile continuing his studies and gaining proficiency in languages. He also read medicine in the offices of local physicians of Mansfield. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1871 with the degree A.B., and at Dartmouth Medical College in 1872 with the degree M.D. Taking a keen interest in diseases of the nervous system, he secured a post in the insane hospital at Flushing, N. Y., and from there went to Bellevue Hospital, New York city, and subsequently to a hospital in Brooklyn. In 1874 he established a practice at Manchester, Conn., where his ripe training and rare skill insured success from the outset. In Manchester he was a factor in civic and municipal affairs as well as in Republican politics. He served in the Connecticut legislature during 1894–98, and was a member of the board of education, serving as presiding officer of his school district. He attended the Congregational church and was a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society and the Hartford County Medical Society. In private life he was genial, hospitable and generous; in public affairs, active, sagacious and patriotic. He was married May 17, 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George N. Loomis, of Portsmouth, N. H., and died at Manchester, Conn., Apr. 23, 1922.

SEELY, Linus, building contractor and temperance advocate, was born at Richibucto, N. B., Canada, May 9, 1848, son of Charles H. Seely. At the age of twenty he went to Portland, Me., and engaged in lighthouse and fortification construction work for the government in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Subsequently he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and was employed in similar work, chiefly on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. He resided in Buffalo for twelve years, and then became inspector of buildings for the police department of New York city under Commissioner Theodore Bingham. Returning to Portland he was associated for six years with Frank A. Rumery in general construction work, and then entered the building business on his own account, his work including contracts for important government structures. Mr. Seely was identified from his youth with the temperance movement, and became a prohibition advocate of national prominence. When a young man he was candidate for mayor of Buffalo and in 1916 for governor of Maine on the Prohibition ticket. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Congregational church for more than forty years, serving as a deacon and a teacher of a large class of young men in the Woodfords Congregational Church, Portland. Mr. Seely was a man of high standards and firm convictions, and possessed a wide range of information upon economic and industrial subjects. He was married in 1878 to Ellen Barker, of Portland, Me., and they had one daughter, deceased. Mr. Seely died in Portland, Me., Oct. 9, 1923.

McLAREN, Malcolm, detective, was born in Ottawa, Canada, July 10, 1865, son of Malcolm and Catherine (Paul) McLaren. His father, a native of Scotland, visited Australia at the age of seventeen years, and subsequently came to America. He conducted a stone-cutting and contracting business in Chicago, and was superintendent of construction for the Iowa state capitol, Des Moines, and the Iowa state prison at Anamosa. The son attended public schools in Chicago and Des Moines, learned the stone-cutting trade with the J. A. Green Co., Stone City, Ia., and with Hubert Chalker, a stone contractor of Minneapolis, Minn., later working independently at Bedford, Ind., and in Chicago. In 1885 he taught stone-cutting to the prisoners in the Anamosa (Ia.) state prison, and incidentally learned much of penal life which was of subsequent value to him. With a change in the administration the following year, he resumed his trade in Chicago, until forced by ill-health to relinquish it in 1899. From boyhood he longed to be a detective, and as he was then at liberty to enter upon his new profession, he joined the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency of Chicago. His natural ability and equipment for his new work were observed by William J. Burns, and in 1910 he transferred his affiliation to the Burns Agency. In the same year his chief placed him in charge of the search for the principals of the Los Angeles "Times" dynamite explosion, a case which culminated in the arrest of J. B. McNamara and Ortie McManigal in Detroit, Apr. 12, 1911. In that year he was appointed chief of county detectives for Los Angeles county, representing the district attorney's office, a position which he retained four years. In 1915 he resigned to establish the Malcolm McLaren Investigating Bureau, which developed a corps of efficient subordinates. Later he was appointed by the district attorney of Los Angeles county, investigator of additional problems involved in the "Times" dynamiting plot, a quest which carried him to South America. In 1917 he was employed by the authorities of Snohomish county, Wash., to apprehend members of the Industrial Workers of the World who were alleged to have killed a number of people at Everett, Wash. Mr. McLaren was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Personally, he was tall and slender in stature and alert in manner. He possessed a rare understanding of human nature, and his countenance showed sagacity, fairness, conscience, kindliness, and humor. He enjoyed the confidence of the unfortunate classes with whom his profession brought him into contact, for he acted with an essential justice that disarmed resentment. He was married May 9, 1886, to Alice, daughter of Calvin McGowan, a detective of Anamosa, Ia., and they had three children: James Malcolm, who served in the U. S. navy during the World war; Robert Lee, who served with the 362d infantry, 91st division; and Irene Jessie, wife of Fred L. Flack. Mr. McLaren died at Glendale, Calif., Nov. 14, 1922.

THORLEY, Charles, florist and banker, was born in New York city, Dec. 1, 1854, son of Thesus Wilson and Mary Jane (Johnson) Thorley, both natives of England. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. Having a natural love for flowers, he began his business career with his father at the age of eighteen years in New York city. Possessing an active and alert mind and a genial and pleasing disposition, he readily secured customers, and the business so rapidly increased that it was moved into larger quarters on Fourteenth street. This was the origin of what has developed into the largest cut-flower business in the world, extending all over the United States and abroad. Added to his natural love for the business, Mr. Thorley had an exquisite taste for arrangement and for color schemes as well as fertility of ideas that resulted in the creation of many new styles that were eagerly adopted. He was the creator of the long-stemmed flowers, an idea to which he not only had to educate the public, but the wholesale growers as well, the latter first fearing that to cut flowers at the end of their stems would ruin their plants. So completely has the public taste changed, however, that now no other kind is in demand, and such flowers as roses and carnations are grown on stems from two and a half to four feet long. The present custom of attaching a ribbon to a bouquet was another happy thought of Mr. Thorley's; he produced a harmony between blooms and silks that was most exquisite. The first piece of ribbon ever used upon a flower was for a bouquet of roses arranged by him for Christine Nilsson at a concert in the old second regiment armory in 1875. The idea pleased New York society, and they flocked to his shop in such numbers that a few years later he moved into a still larger building on Broadway. It was his idea to deliver flowers loose in paper boxes. A large part of Mr. Thorley's business was in furnishing cut flowers for decorative purposes, such as dinners, weddings, dances and other social functions. Here again were further opportunities for his intuition and good judgment. In 1900 Mr. Thorley opened another establishment at Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, and ten years later removed to Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue. In 1919 he purchased a building on Fifth avenue and erected

a magnificent establishment, "The House of Flowers," furnished in white and green, which is one of the most beautifully decorated buildings in New York. It stands as a fitting monument to the ability and genius of a self-made man who, starting at the lowest round of the ladder of life, by the sheer force of his personality, energy, integrity and wise judgment attained a distinctive place among America's merchant princes. In addition to his florist business, he was an extensive operator in New York real estate, possessing an intuitive judgment of correct values that seemed to be unfailing. He was a director of the Harriman National Bank and a member of the New York Athletic, Aero and Democratic clubs, and was vice-president of the Fifth Avenue Association. Mr. Thorley was married Sept. 3, 1873, to Jenny Eugenie, daughter of John M. Francis of Hudson county, N. J. She is a descendant on the maternal side of the Farmer family who landed in the merchant ship "Bristol" at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1685. Mr. and Mrs. Thorley had two daughters: Jennie Francis, who married (1) Augustus Franklin Goodwin and (2) J. Franklin Kehoe; and Lulu Katherine, wife of Wallace Foster Lyon. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Thorley founded a home for crippled children irrespective of sex, creed or color at Claverack-on-the-Hudson, and maintained the same in memory of their deceased daughter—the Lulu Thorley Lyon Home for Crippled Children. Mr. Thorley also contributed freely to the Walter Scott School. For the last ten years of his life he left the direction of the "House of Flowers" largely to his employees, devoting his own energies to the Harriman National Bank and to real estate. Since his death, and consonant with his wishes, but voluntarily, Mrs. Thorley gave the business to the employees. Mr. Thorley was a loyal friend, a co-worker and counselor whose advice was invaluable; his fine personal traits endeared him to all and he made himself an integral part of the growth of New York. He died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1923.

WHITE, James Clarke, physician, was born at Belfast, Me., July 7, 1833, son of James Patterson and Mary Ann (Clarke) White. His father, who was a shipbuilder and banker, took part in public affairs as mayor of Belfast and state senator. The son received his preparatory education at Belfast Academy and under private tutors, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1853, receiving his degree of M.D. from Harvard Medical School three years later. He then went abroad to continue his medical studies in Vienna. On returning to this country he began practice in Boston, and became a high authority on the subject of dermatology. He was actively identified with the Harvard Medical School, first as a lecturer in 1863–64, and subsequently as adjunct professor of chemistry and instructor in medical chemistry. In 1871 he became professor of dermatology and continued as such, in addition to his private practice as a physician, until he was made professor emeritus in 1902. His part in making the Harvard Medical College one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the world was an important one. He retired from active practice in 1911, having become widely known in his chosen profession. Dr. White was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Dermatological Association and its first president (1902–03), and at one time president of the International Dermatological Association; was foreign honorary member of dermatological societies in London, Berlin, Vienna and Italy, and corresponding member of similar organizations in France, Great Britain and the Argentine Republic. He was a member of the New York Dermatological Society and a former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. A lover of botany, he prepared an extensive herbarium from his collections of New England wild flowers. He was a wide reader and unusually well informed on early New England history and the development of Boston during the half century in which he had known it. Dr. White was the author of "Dermatitis Venenata" (1887), and "Sketches From My Life," and was for many years a frequent contributor to medical journals, reviews and periodicals. His knowledge was always at the service of others, who drew upon it freely. A man of unusual activity and vigor, his personality was a striking one, with a quiet dignity and courteousness of manner which awakened an affectionate regard in all who knew him. He was a member of the Thursday Evening, Naturalists', St. Botolph, Harvard and Somerset clubs. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Unitarian. He was married Nov. 5, 1862, to Martha Anna, daughter of Jonathan Ellis of Boston, Mass., and they had two sons: McDonald E. and Dr. Charles J. White. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 5, 1915.

SHAUGHNESSY, Edward Henry, government official and soldier, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1882, son of Thomas Francis and Mary Ann (Mahony) Shaughnessy. His father was a native of Green Bay, Wis. The son received his education in public schools in Chicago and at Green Bay, Wis. At fifteen he began his wage-earning career as a messenger in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the next year became a telegraph operator and ticket agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co., at Elgin, Ill. After being employed as operator at various stations, he was brought into the office of the chief train dispatcher, where he was successively dispatcher, night chief dispatcher, and day chief dispatcher. In 1908 he was promoted to trainmaster at Peoria, and in 1911 he was transferred in similar capacity to the Galena division, with headquarters in Chicago, where he was also for seven months assistant division superintendent. When, in 1917, there was a call for railroad regiments for immediate duty in France, he volunteered for service in any capacity. He assisted Col. (afterward Maj. Gen.) William C. Langfitt in recruiting the regiment then called the 3d reserve engineers, but later renamed the 13th engineers, railway. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and, due to the illness of the captain of his company, was placed in command, sailing for France in July, 1917. He was commissioned captain in March, 1918, remaining in command of Co. E until June, 1918. The 13th engineers were attached to the 2nd French army and relieved the 7th French engineers, taking over the operation of an extremely important network of military railroad lines in the Verdun sector. Here the regiment remained until well after the armistice. It was one of the very few units that remained under French command during the entire war period. At Verdun he was made railway executive officer in charge of railway operation. In June, 1918, he was detached from the regiment and assigned to duty with the transportation corps of the A.E.F., serving successively as general superintendent, assistant general manager, and acting deputy director general of transportation of the advance section. He was advanced in rank to

major, September, 1918, and lieutenant colonel, February, 1919. Col. Shaughnessy, in collaboration with French railwaymen, prepared a joint French-English book of rules for railway operation, which was used by the American forces during the entire period of hostilities and afterwards, and which proved to be of invaluable assistance in utilizing men who had no common language in joint railway operations. For his service in France he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. . . . In the performance of his manifold duties he constantly displayed marked enthusiasm, originality and sound judgment," and the Legion of Honor and Order of the Black Star from France, and was especially commended by the general staff for conspicuous service during critical operations at Chateau Thierry and during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensive. In 1919 he resumed service with the Chicago & Northwestern Co., and resigned to become assistant director, division of transportation, of the American Petroleum Institute. In April, 1921, Pres. Harding appointed him 2nd assistant postmaster-general, in which office he served until his death. He was commissioned colonel in the officers' reserve corps, engineer section, in 1920. He was a member of the American Legion, Military Order of the World War, Society of American Military Engineers, American Association of Railroad Superintendents, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He found his chief recreation in literary studies. Ability and industry were his dominating personal characteristics. He instituted various reforms to speed the carrying of the mails. He was married Apr. 16, 1910, to Myrtle Clare, daughter of Patrick Scanlan of Chicago, Ill., and had one child, Ruth Clare Shaughnessy. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1922.

CHENEY, John, artist-engraver, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Oct. 20, 1801, son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He received his early education in the public schools of Manchester. In 1832, when his father died, he was working in Boston as an engraver and was joined by his brother, Seth Wells Cheney. John Cheney left Boston in 1833 to study in England, and in the same year went to Paris with his brother to study. He studied under leading masters there. He and his brother supported themselves by making engravings. S. R. Koehler in the introduction to the catalogue of the engravings of John and Seth Wells Cheney praises John Cheney highly and places him before his brother and also before Asher B. Durand as an engraver. He says that "John Cheney was unexcelled as an engraver of small heads and book illustrations, most of which he executed for the 'Annuals' which were so familiar in his time. In the work of the kind which fell to John Cheney, he stands at the head of the engravers of his time and in his country, and shoulder to shoulder with those of Europe. John Cheney never had the opportunity—or possibly did not care to make it—to engrave such large plates as Durand's 'Declaration of Independence' or 'Ariadne' but that does not affect the quality of his work. The best engraved work, such plates as 'The Guardian Angels,' 'The Torn Hat,' 'Egeria,' the heads of 'Mrs. Blodgett,' and of 'Martha Washington' after Stuart and certain vignettes are unexcelled of their kind, in delicacy where needed, in force and in suggestion of color where these are called for, in nobility and simplicity of workmanship always." He also drew upon stone for lithographers while he was in Boston. D. M. Stauffer in his work on American engravers called him an "unexcelled line engraver of small heads and book illustrations." John Cheney's activity as a recognized engraver extended only until 1845, when the better class of "Annuals" ceased being published. He virtually abandoned engraving while still comparatively a young man, being disheartened by the lack of encouragement in this country. He was not without appreciators, however, among them being Mr. W. S. Baker of Philadelphia, whose book on "American Engravers and Their Works" shows that his interest in the older masters has not blinded him to the merits of his countrymen; and Charles Henry Hart of Philadelphia, whose Cheney collection so far as is known is the largest next to that of Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, the sister-in-law of the engraver. Of the public collections that which bears the name of its founder, John S. Phillips, is not only the oldest but also the richest in Cheneys. The other Cheney collections belonging to public institutions, those in the United States National Museum at Washington, and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, are considerably smaller and owe their existence entirely to the generosity of Ednah D. Cheney John Cheney was deeply interested in the silk industry established by his brothers and although he was never actively connected in its management his financial assistance was a great help in starting the business. He died in South Manchester, Conn., unmarried, Aug. 20, 1885.

BOYD, Linnaes Comer, banker and capitalist, was born near Middleboro, Wayne co., Ind., Jan. 18, 1864, son of John Comer and Celia C. (Cox) Boyd, grandson of Adam Boyd, the first justice of the peace at Richmond, Ind., and great-grandson of Jonathan Boyd, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America and settled in North Carolina. Through both the paternal and maternal lines he was connected with the old and honored families of Wayne county, who took part in the organization of the settlement of the Society of Friends, which played an important part in the early days of the history of Indiana. His maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Cox, owned and laid out the first addition to the original plat of the city of Richmond. His father, John Comer Boyd, owned and operated large lime-kilns on his farms near Middleboro, Ind., and was an influential citizen of that community. The son received his early education at the country school near his home, and continued his studies at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. When but sixteen years of age he began teaching and remained at this work for four years, during which time he was also a student at the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute. While engaged in teaching he spent his leisure time in studying law, his interest in this subject resulting in his relinquishing a career as an educator and entering the law office of Stafford & Boyd in Noblesville, Ind. After his admission to the bar in 1885, he became a member of the firm of Stafford & Boyd, his partners being Judge Joel Stafford and Thomas E. Boyd. He soon proved his ability as a forceful and successful trial lawyer. Through his professional work he came in touch with the legal department of the Pennsylvania railroad, and in 1887 entered its service in the claim department of the lines west of Pittsburgh. Later he was appointed claim adjuster of the J. M. & I. division of the road. This office he held with honor until 1892. During his incumbency of this posi-

tion, his business ability and good judgment attracted the attention of a group of railroad officials, who planned to build a town in the center of the Indiana natural gas field. They tendered him the position of manager of the enterprise known as the Gas City Land Co., which he accepted. The building of the town of Gas City attracted widespread attention on account of its phenomenal growth in a short time. Here was located the first tin-plate mill in the middle West. After completing this work, Mr. Boyd left the employ of the company, and entered into business for himself in the gas and oil industries about Gas City and Montpelier, Ind., and from that time on he was identified in an official position with many common-carrier and public-service corporations of the state. In 1900 he became connected with the Manufacturers Natural Gas Co. of Indianapolis, to which city he moved his office. A year later he was made a member of the directorate of the Indianapolis Water Co., and soon after became vice-president of that company. In 1909 he was made its president, serving in that capacity until 1913 when the corporation was sold to an eastern syndicate. He then turned his attention to the management of the Indianapolis Gas Co., of which he was vice-president and in which position he served until his death. Though taking active part in the affairs of the public utilities of Indianapolis, Mr. Boyd was also a prominent and forceful factor in the financial life of his adopted city, serving for many years as director in both the Union Trust Co. and the Indiana National Bank. In both these institutions his unusual power of foresight and his unbiased judgment made him a most valued member of the boards. His associates spoke of him as an indefatigable worker. His ability to concentrate effort on the business in hand was marvelous. His mind was clear and he had an unusual power of expressing himself in short terse sentences. In 1914 Mr. Boyd was elected a member of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce of the United States, and continued in that office until he resigned on account of ill health in December, 1918. He contributed numerous articles to financial journals and was the author of a number of papers on financial matters, read before the chamber of commerce. He was identified with such representative civic organizations as the Commercial Club and the board of trade, serving the latter as a member of the board of governors. He belonged to the University, Country, Woodstock, Columbia and Marion clubs. He never sought the honors or emoluments of political office, though he was always an active member and staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was one of the originators of the movement to erect in Indianapolis a hospital for children, as a memorial to James Whitcomb Riley, and it was at a meeting in his home that the groundwork of the Riley Memorial Association was laid. His ever courteous and kindly manner, his personal integrity, sound judgment, refinement of mind, and lovable qualities of character made of him a marked figure among men. Distinguished wherever he was, not alone in Indianapolis, but in the larger banking fraternities of the state, he drew to himself, irresistibly, a great host of friends. He was married June 19, 1890, to Mary Thomas, daughter of William F. Spencer, a manufacturer of Richmond, Ind., and they had four children: John Comer Boyd (deceased); William Spencer Boyd (deceased); Helen, wife of William R. Higgins, an attorney of Indianapolis, and Philip Linnaes Boyd. He died at his country home at Woodstock in the suburbs of Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22, 1921.

RICHARDSON, Thomas Franklin, civil engineer and inventor, was born in Woburn, Mass., Feb. 10, 1855, son of Jeduthan and Sarah Elizabeth (Locke) Richardson, and a descendant of Samuel Richardson, who emigrated from England about 1630–36, and settled at Woburn, Mass., the line being through Samuel's son Samuel; the latter's son Samuel and his wife Susanna Richardson; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Russell; their son Deacon Jeduthan and his wife Mary Wright, and their son Thomas and his wife Rebecca Buckman, who were the grandparents of Thomas F. Richardson. After a high school education he began engineering work in 1873 on the Sudbury river water works for the city of Boston, and served as rodman and transitman until the work was completed. He was engaged in railroad construction for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., in Arizona and New Mexico, and in Mexico, building the Canon Diablo bridge for the former and the Encanacion viaduct for the latter. He was engaged in survey and location work in Colorado for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and in Illinois for the Santa Fe system. During 1889–91 he was chief engineer of the celebrated Manitou & Pike's Peak railway, a rack road using 25 per cent. grades, and which in its nine miles of trackage reaches an elevation of 14,150 feet. In 1893 he began investigations for and construction of the Massachusetts metropolitan water supply and two years later was appointed engineer of the newly established aqueduct department. As engineer of the dam and aqueduct department he directed the construction of the noted Wachusett dam and aqueduct. In 1906 he became construction superintendent for the engineering firm of J. G. White & Co., and superintended the building of the Laguna dam across the Colorado river, the hydro-electric development of the La Crosse Water Power Co. at Hatfield, Wis., Connecticut River Power Co. near Brattleboro, Vt., the Central Georgia Power Co., near Jackson, Ga., the Idaho-Oregon Light & Power Co. at Copperfield, Ore., and the Minnesota-Ontario Power Co. at International Falls, Minn., and irrigation development of the Idaho Irrigation Co. at Richfield, Ida., cost $3,000,000. His best work was done in water power development and drainage schemes for reclaiming swamp lands. He was the inventor of the Richardson rod, well known to the engineering profession. His manifold energy and almost ceaseless activity brought success to every enterprise he touched. As his active spirit moved so his genius evolved results, fruitful, fixed and beneficent, not to himself alone, but to all with whom his lot was cast, and with whom his labors were shared. He combined the qualities of inventive skill, technical knowledge, executive energy, simplicity in method, persistent and unselfish devotion and inflexible integrity. He was married at Englewood, Ill., Oct. 4, 1888, to Nellie Josephine, daughter of Thomas Symonds of Reading, Mass., and they had three children: Wallace Dunster, civil engineer; Ralph Symonds, chemist, and Luther Locke, electrical engineer. He died in Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 26, 1915.

HOSEA, Lewis Montgomery, jurist, was born at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 16, 1842, son of Robert and Harriett Newell (Moore) Hosea. His father was founder of the grocery firm of Hosea & Co.,

which did a large wholesale and retail business during the days when the steamboat trade flourished on the Ohio river. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Cincinnati and at the Brooks Classical School, that city. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. Although he was about to graduate, he at once enlisted in Co. A of the 6th regiment, O. volunteer infantry, known as the "Guthrie Grays." He was soon promoted lieutenant and assigned to the 16th U. S. infantry. He participated in the battle of Green river, the capture of Bowling Green and Nashville, Shiloh, the campaign of 1862 in north Alabama and Tennessee. As aide de camp to Maj. Gen. McCook, he participated in Buell's movement on Louisville, and was complimented in the official reports of McCook for his services at the battle of Pineville, Ky., also by Gen. Wood at the battle of Chickamauga. He also distinguished himself at Stone river, and after the siege of Chattanooga he was promoted captain. In the skirmish with Forrest's cavalry at Columbia, Tenn., he commanded a separate detachment and he took part in the Atlanta campaign. At the close of the war Capt. Hosea was brevetted major while acting as mustering-out officer, for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign at Selma, Ala. His father desired him to enter his business, but his inclination was for the law. He was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1868 with the degree of LL.B., and in the same year was admitted to the Ohio bar and began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. In 1870 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county. His first law partner was C. B. Simrall. In 1899 he became a member of the firm of Hosea, Knight & Jones, later Hosea & Knight, and from 1916 until his retirement in 1923 he was head of the firm of Hosea, Knight & Phares. He was a member of the Ohio senate in the 75th general assembly; served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and he was chairman of the joint meeting of the senate and house that arranged for and carried out the McKinley memorial meeting. He had always been actively interested in the betterment of Cincinnati. For years he was a director of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and was president of the department of science and arts. In connection with that work he became convinced that the best mechanical training was one which combined technical study and practical work in the same line. He brought the matter to the attention of a number of wealthy Cincinnati business men and a fund of $150,000 was raised to found the School of Technology, which was later turned over to the University of Cincinnati, and became the nucleus of its present engineering college. For years he was active in the work of the annual Cincinnati industrial exposition. When an attempt was made to sell at a very low price what became Cincinnati's most valuable property, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Co., Judge Hosea, as chairman of the chamber of commerce committee of citizens, conducted a successful campaign of opposition to the sale. He also performed effective service in the litigation which prevented the Louisville & Nashville railway from building a viaduct across the public landing, and was active in the promotion of the barge canal from Cincinnati to Toledo. He took a leading part in the reorganization of Antioch College under the presidency of Arthur E. Morgan. He was judge of the superior court during 1903–09, declining a renomination. Judge Hosea was a member of the American Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, Hamilton County Bar Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society, Cincinnati Astronomical Society, a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a member of various other patriotic and historical societies and associations. He was a trustee of Antioch College. He found his chief recreation in art, literature, music and science; and had a great love for nature. He was not only an efficient and honorable lawyer and judge, but one of Cincinnati's good citizens, whose usefulness extended over an unusually long period. He was married July 20, 1865, to Fanny Polk, daughter of Franklin Gillett Smith, founder of a school for girls at Columbia, Tenn. He had two children: Louise, wife of Samuel Eugene Desjardins, and Lida Cecilia Hosea. He died at his home in Clifton, Cincinnati, O., Jan. 26, 1924.

TILLINGHAST, Mary Elizabeth, artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 31, 1845, daughter of Philip and Julia Anna (Titus) Tillinghast, and a descendant of Pardon Tillinghast of Beachy Head, Sussex, England, who emigrated to America in 1643 and settled at Providence, R. I., where he built at his own expense the first Baptist meeting house in America and was pastor of the church for forty years. From him and his wife Lydia Tabor, the line of descent is traced through their son Pardon and his wife Mary Reed; their son Philip and his wife Alice Thomas; their son Pardon and his wife Ruth Fry; their son Philip and his wife Annie Reynolds, and their son Joseph Reynolds, and his wife Phoebe Cozzens, who were the grandparents of the artist. She was educated under private tutors and made an extended European tour with her father, who was a well-to-do New York merchant. She studied art in Paris with Gerome, Henner and Carolus Duran, without any idea of adopting it as a profession, but the death of her father made her turn seriously to art for a livelihood. She studied interior decoration and stained glass window designs in the studio of John La Farge for seven years. She assisted Mr. La Farge in decorating the Union League club house of New York, and designed and executed the Hutton memorial window in Grace Church, which was the first window to be made entirely of American glass. Her most important commission was the Brice window at the Oxford (O.) Female Seminary, and among her other works are the twelve great windows in St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, Mass., three windows for St. Vincent's Hospital chapel, representing "Christ Healing the Sick," "Visit of the Marys to the Tomb," and the "Nativity"; the Gordon McKay mausoleum at Pittsfield, Mass., of which she was the architect, decorator and designer; the Memorial Church at Mannsville, New York, with an elaborate reredos and altar of pink marble and mosaics; a memorial window for the St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., a portrait in stained glass of Mrs. James Brown Potter as Charlotte Corday; the Gould window presented by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Home for Friendless Children in honor of the work of Miss Helen Gould; "The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" in the New York Historical Society's building; an astronomical and classical window, "Urania," in the new observatory at Allegheny, Pa., and windows, painted ceilings and mural decorations in many private houses and churches. Miss Tillinghast patented a device for making

tapestry which she used in 1882 in the hangings executed for Cornelius Vanderbilt at a cost of $30,000. Her art covered an extraordinarily large range of subjects, including many portraits in oil. She received gold medals at the Columbian exposition in 1893 and the Atlanta exposition in 1895. She was a member of the Society of National Arts and the National Sculpture Society. She died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1912.

MOORE, Thomas Verner, clergyman, was born at Newville, Pa., Feb. 1, 1818, son of John Moore, emigrant from Limavady, Ireland, and his wife, née McCullogh. He entered Hanover College, Indiana, in 1834, but transferred to Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1838. After serving for a short time as agent of the American Colonization Society, he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, Pa., during 1842–45, and in Greencastle, Pa., for two years. His scholarship, great diligence, piety, energy, and eloquence speedily led him to the very forefront of his profession. His ability as a preacher and his faithfulness as a pastor combined with the singular beauty and purity of his life to make his ministry exemplary and fruitful. In 1847 he removed to Richmond, Va., where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for twenty-one years, when failing health prompted him to accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until his death. In 1867, as moderator of the general assembly (southern), Dr. Moore presided over the meeting of that body at Nashville. While in Richmond, Dr. Moore was for a while associated with the Rev. Moses D. Hoge (q.v.), in conducting a school, proving himself a gentle and patient counselor here as well as in his pulpit. He was also a voluminous writer, enriching the literature of the church by forceful and valuable contributions, many of which attracted attention not only in this country but abroad. His published works are: "Commentaries on the Prophecies of Haggai, Zachariah, and Malachi" (1856); "The Last Words of Jesus" (1859); "God's University, or the Family a School, a Government, and a Church" (1864); "The Culdee Church," a study in Scottish church history (1865); "Evidences of Christianity; The Corporate Life of the Church" (1867), and a number of occasional sermons and hymns, published in the "Methodist Quarterly" and the "Richmond Eclectic Magazine." He also shared with Moses D. Hoge the editorship of the "Central Presbyterian," 1856–60. He possessed the gift of poetry in a marked degree and would easily have made himself noted as a writer and scholar, but his interests and sympathies were in the church, and it is as a preacher that he made his mark. He was an exceedingly handsome man, a brilliant talker, and his oratory was distinguished alike for its beauty, eloquence and strength. He was an advocate of the temperance cause; took an active interest in the political and civil issues of his time; and was frequently in demand as a presiding officer for church or lay assemblies, being for a while chairman of the ministerial association of Richmond, and in 1856 serving as moderator at the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia in Richmond. He was a warm personal friend of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and is said to have delivered a funeral oration over the body of "Stonewall" Jackson at Richmond, but this last is not authenticated. Dr. Moore was twice married: (1) to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Blythe (the founder of Hanover College, Indiana), their children being Blythe, Frank, and Lillie, wife of J. W. Hamilton; (2) to Matilda Gwathmey, by whom he had Fannie, wife of Frank Ordway, and Verner Moore, D.D. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1871.

WELLINGTON, Charles Henry, contractor, was born at Chester, Mass., June 29, 1840, son of William and Irene (Kidder) Wellington. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Roger Wellington, who came from England prior to 1632 and settled at Watertown, Mass., and the line of descent is traced from Roger Wellington through his son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Sweetman; their son John and his wife Hannah Morse; their son Ebenezer and his wife Annabel Benjamin; their son David and his wife Patty, and their son William and his wife Lydia Pierce, who were the grandparents of Charles H. Wellington. He received his education in the public schools, assisting his father, who was a builder and contractor, during vacation periods. From 1856 until 1868 he was associated with the elder Wellington as partner in bridge, railroad, mill and canal construction in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. In the latter year he established a business of his own, his initial contract calling for the construction of a section of the old Boston, Hartford & Erie railroad at Southbury, Conn. Two years later he was engaged on the construction of the Connecticut Valley railroad at Middletown, and in 1872 he built a section of the Providence & Springfield railroad at Pascoag, Conn. Meanwhile he executed contracts for railroad sections and bridges at Rochdale, Worcester and North Brookfield, Mass., Elmira, N. Y., and Bethel, Southbury and Waterbury, Conn. In 1881 he had a contract for building a part of the West Shore railroad at Haverstraw, N. Y., and in 1883 he constructed the branch of the Boston & Albany railroad through Jamesville and Oxford, to Webster, Mass. In 1886 he had charge of the excavation of the canal at Natick, Mass.; in 1887 the building of a section of the double-track on the Naugatuck, Conn., railroad; and in 1888 he began the construction of the Grafton & Upton, Mass., railroad. Throughout his career, and especially during the last twenty years of his life, he specialized in railroad bridge construction at many points in New England, including Wrentham, Natick, Jamesville, Rochdale, Westboro, Newton, Oxford, Uxbridge, Blackstone, and Brookline, Mass. His final work in 1906 was the Waterbury & Woodbury, Conn., Electric railway. In connection with his engineering work, Mr. Wellington travelled extensively in America and Europe. His operations were chiefly independent, but others were associated with him at various times, including his brother, Willis M. Wellington, Alexander Wallace, Hugh Madden, Andrew J. Coyne and J. J. McCarthy. He was actively interested in the community life of Oxford, and a generous contributor to every worthy cause. He served as selectman, highway commissioner, was a charter member and promoter of the Oxford Agricultural Society and initial promoter of the Oxford Water Co. He was a member of the Oxford Lodge, A.F. and A.M., Clara Barton Chapter No. 63, O.E.S., the Evening Whist and Pastime clubs (Oxford), Royal Arch Chapter and Hiram Council (Worcester). He was married (1) Jan. 25, 1875, to Elizabeth (Burlingame) Parsons, who died in 1884, leaving two children: Violet Irene (q.v.) and Louie, wife of James F. Mayall. Mr. Wellington was married (2) Mar.

15, 1914, to Mary Eunice, daughter of John W. Lamprey of Orford, N. H. He died at Oxford, Mass., June 17, 1920.

WELLINGTON, Violet Irene, dramatic reader and teacher of expression, was born in Webster, Mass., daughter of Charles Henry (q.v.) and Elizabeth Vernon (Burlingame) Wellington, and a descendant of Roger Wellington, who came from England and settled in Watertown, Mass., prior to 1632. She completed her course of study at the English High School, Worcester, Mass., and studied four years at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., specializing in vocal and instrumental music, French, German, elocution, literature and physical culture. She then traveled extensively abroad, studying French, German and music. In 1902 she was graduated at the seminary of Frau Dr. Meta Hempel in Berlin. Upon her return to America, Miss Wellington made an intensive study of dramatic art and platform deportment. She studied at the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, with Dr. Charles W. Emerson, founder of the college, and Henry L. Southwick, and was graduated at the Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word, Boston. Her work was also directed by George Riddle, the Shakespearian reader; William J. Rolfe, the Shakespearian scholar and critic; Rachel Noah France; Annie Payson Call; Edward Howard Griggs; Gertrude Fogler, teacher of the Yersin method of French, and Melvin B. Gilbert, exponent and teacher of classical dancing in America. In 1912 Miss Wellington established a studio in Boston, where courses are offered in platform deportment, expressive movement, gesture, voice, dramatic literature, Bible and hymn reading, French and German. As an artist she specialized in Shakespearian readings, dramatic and historical narrative, lyrical numbers and humorous impersonations. Miss Wellington is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Order of the Eastern Star. At different times she has been a member of the Women's City Club, the Women's Publicity Club and Good Government Association, Equal Suffrage Association, Association to Abolish War and the Drama League of America.

DUNLAP, John, printer and journalist, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1747. He came to America at the age of eight and was taught printing by his uncle, William Dunlap, who conducted a famous printing house and book store in Philadelphia, Pa. At the age of nineteen he was made a partner. On Oct. 28, 1771, John Dunlap issued the first copy of the "Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser," a small folio sheet nine by fifteen inches, printed in three columns and published weekly. It was devoid of local news or editorial matter. Its size was enlarged in 1774 and was reduced to its original size during the revolutionary war. It was a strong supporter of the colonies against Great Britain and when Philadelphia was occupied by the British its publication office was transferred to Lancaster, Pa. On July 4, 1778, Mr. Dunlap wrote for the "Packet" what was unusual in those days, an editorial on the evacuation of the city by the British forces. He was made the official printer of the national congress in Philadelphia and in that capacity first published the Declaration of Independence. He joined the first troop of Philadelphia cavalry and attained the rank of captain, and in 1780 contributed £4000 for provisioning the American army. In 1783 Dunlap became associated with David C. Claypoole, his former apprentice. Claypoole gradually assumed the entire management of the "Packet" and continued to issue it as a daily, making it the first daily newspaper to be published in America. Dunlap withdrew from the enterprise entirely in 1795 and devoted his attention to real estate properties in which he had invested the profits of his venture in journalism. He purchased an estate in Virginia and through the influence of Gov. Randolph secured a patent for 98,000 acres in Kentucky. His residence at Twelfth and Market streets in Philadelphia was in its day the finest in the state. It was subsequently the home of Edmund Randolph, the Chevalier Jean de Ternant, the citizen Genet, Joseph Fauchet, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, Charles Lucien Bonaparte and Stephen Girard. Mr. Dunlap was universally respected as a liberal, able and upright man. He died in Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1812.

LEWIS, Ebenezer Ellesville, lawyer, was born at Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, May 1, 1841, son of William and Kezia (Jones) Lewis. His family came to the United States in 1849, settling first in Chicago, Ill., and subsequently at Ottawa, Ill. During 1858–61 he studied law at Ottawa, Ill., under the preceptorship of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace and there came frequently into touch with Abraham Lincoln. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1861 and began the practice of his profession at Ottawa. He enlisted for the civil war as private in company I, 11th Ill. volunteer cavalry, with which he spent four months, and afterward for three months he was engaged in organizing the 4th Ill. volunteer cavalry. Malarial fever cut short his military activities, and while trying to recover his health in England he continued his law studies, attending various sittings of the courts. In 1865, he formed a partnership with Col. Dickey, which continued for many years. During 1868–70 Mr. Lewis was city attorney at Ottawa. He settled at Sioux City, Ia., in 1870, and he was U. S. commissioner for the northern district of Iowa, 1871–90, and master in chancery for the U. S. circuit court of Iowa, 1874–1918. Politically he was a Republican. He was a member of the G.A.R., Masonic fraternity, and the national, state and city bar associations. Owing to impaired hearing he gave up active practice about 1900 and thereafter gave much of his time to travel and literary work. While in Edinburgh in 1894, Mr. Lewis assisted at the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln which had been presented by the United States to Scotland, and he was one of the speakers with Mr. Wallace Bruce, the American consul, on that occasion. He was the author of "Do Your Level Best" (1911); "Great Hymns and Modern Instances" (1917), and of many contributions to the "Watchman-Examiner," "Standard" (Chicago), and many other periodicals. He possessed one of the most valuable private libraries in Iowa, comprising a collection of Bibles said to be among the best in the United States. His home was for years a distinctively intellectual, musical and social center. He received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa Central University in 1890. He was a communicant of the Baptist Church and was deeply interested in the great movements of the denomination and contributed liberally to their support. He was married Aug. 25, 1869, to Del Gracia E., daughter of Rev. Adams Cleghorn, D.D., a Baptist clergyman of Ottawa, Ill., and had five children: Adaline C.; Kathleen K., wife of Dr. H. C. Miller, Chicago; Gertrude

J., wife of Dr. H. W. N. Bennett, Manchester, N. H.; Fred E., and Samuel C. Lewis, both of New York city. He died at Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 6, 1919.

STROMME, Peer O., educator and author, was born at Winchester, Wis., Sept. 15, 1856, son of Ole O. and Elen (Haugen) Stromme, both natives of Norway. He was graduated A.B. at Luther College, Iowa, and studied for the ministry at Concordia Theological Seminary where he received the degree of B.D. in 1879. He was ordained to the ministry of the German Norwegian church and preached for seven years. During this period he served as county superintendent of schools of Norman county, Minn., and he abandoned the ministry to become professor of mathematics at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. For twenty years he was editor of "Norden" and "Amerika," two Norwegian language papers published in Chicago, Ill., and Madison, Wis. He was associate editor of the Minneapolis "Times" during 1898–1900 and he also wrote for other newspapers in North Dakota. He toured the world as correspondent for Norwegian newspapers during 1910–13 and at the same time was editor of "Normanden" of Grand Forks, N. D. In addition to his journalistic work Mr. Stromme was the author of "Halvar" and "Young Helgeson," both novels, a book of poems (1921) and a number of college text books, including a Norwegian grammar used in the schools of Norway. He was an active campaign speaker for the Democratic party for many years and lectured both in the United States and Norway on Scandinavian literature and other subjects. He was married Nov. 12, 1879, to Laura, daughter of W. O. Erickson of Lansing, Ia., and had seven children. He died at Madison, Wis., Sept. 15, 1921.

VENABLE, William Henry, author and educator, was born near Waynesville, Warren co., O., Apr. 29, 1836, son of William and Hannah (Baird) Venable. His ancestry on the paternal side was English and Norman, while on the mother's side it was Scotch, English and Dutch. His father, a Quaker, was an abolitionist and successively a surveyor, a teacher and a farmer. The son received his early education in the public school at Ridgeville, O., whither the family had moved in 1843. When he was seventeen years old he obtained a teacher's certificate and at the age of eighteen he began his career in the profession in which he was later to attain eminence, teaching a country school at Sugar Grove, near Waynesville, O., and receiving for his labors sixty cents a day. In 1855 he entered the Southwestern State Normal School, Lebanon, O., where, alternating between teaching and being taught, he continued his studies for six years; and on his graduation from that institution, in 1861, he was called to the principalship of Jennings County Academy, Vernon, Ind., which he conducted for about a year. In 1862 he entered upon a wider field of professional labor in the famous Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute, of Cincinnati, O., with which he was connected for twenty-four years, and of which, in 1881, he became the principal and proprietor. Disposing of his interest in this school in 1886, during the ensuing three years he was engaged in literary work and in lecturing in various towns and cities in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia. During 1889–1900 he served as head of the department of English, first in the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, and later in Walnut Hills High School of the same city. Following his retirement from active professional life in 1900 he devoted himself exclusively to literature, producing numerous noteworthy works in history, fiction and verse. His publications include: "A School History of the United States" (1872); "June on the Miami, and Other Poems" (1872); "The School Stage" (1873); "The Amateur Actor" (1874); "Dramas and Dramatic Scenes" (1874); "The Teacher's Dream" (1881); "Melodies of the Heart, Songs of Freedom and Faith, and Other Poems" (1885); "Footprints of the Pioneers" (1888); "The Teacher's Dream, and Other Songs of School Days" (1889); "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley" (1891); "John Hancock, Educator" (1892); "Let Him First Be a Man, and Other Essays" (1894); "Poems of William Haines Lytle, edited, with Memoir" (1894); "The Last Flight" (1894); "Tales from Ohio History" (1896); "Selections from the Poems of Burns" (1898); "Selections from the Poems of Byron" (1898); "Selections from the Poems of Wordsworth" (1898); "Santa Claus and the Black Cat" (1898); "A Dream of Empire, or the House of Blennerhassett" (1901); "Tom Tad" (1902); "Saga of the Oak and Other Poems" (1904); "Cincinnati; A Civic Ode" (1907); "Floridian Sonnets" (1909); "A Buckeye Boyhood" (1911); "June on the Miami: An Idyl" (1912); "A History of Christ Church, Cincinnati" (1917). A complete collection of his poems, edited by Emerson Venable, was published in 1925. He was also a prolific contributor of essays, sketches and poems to various magazines. Mr. Venable was identified with many teachers' institutes and associations and he was a member of numerous educational and literary societies. He was the organizer and the first president of the Cincinnati Society for Political Education (1880); the first president of the Teachers' Club of Cincinnati (1891); president of the Western Association of Writers (1895); honorary member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; life member of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; honorary member of the Cincinnati Schoolmasters' Club and of the Literary Club of Cincinnati; and member of the Authors' Club, London. The degree of M.A. was conferred on him by De Pauw University in 1864; that of LL.D. by Ohio University in 1886; and that of Litt.D. by the University of Cincinnati in 1917. Of his poetry, Edith M. Thomas (q.v.) says: "He indeed 'knew to sing and build the lofty rhyme'; to 'sing,' as witness many a lovely lyric that 'simply tells the most heart-easing things,' and to 'build,' as truly, 'the lofty rhyme.' . . . The greatness of the soul behind the work is at all times apparent." Charles F. Richardson (q.v.) also says: "Best of all I like 'My Catbird,' which is once for all the laureate-song of our universal songster, whom James Russell Lowell once started to celebrate, and then fell short." "The Teacher's Dream" was greatly admired by the poets Longfellow and Holmes, and it has given courage and inspiration to thousands of teachers. It is one of the household and schoolhouse lays of the people. Mr. Venable lived for truth and beauty, for usefulness and love. To reveal some hidden loveliness of nature, of character or of experience to unseeing eyes by the power of fitly chosen words; to interpret some obscure period of human history; to illuminate some darkened mind; to guide some wandering and wayward soul to a higher level of being, were the passions of his spirit. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30, 1861, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas

Vater, and had eight children: Mary; Harriet, wife of Dr. Mifflin B. Brady; William Mayo; Bryant; Emerson; Una, wife of Prof. Louis B. Tuckerman; Russell Vernon, and Victor Venable, Mr. Venable died in Cincinnati, O., July 6, 1920.

BENT, Charles Dexter, merchant and agriculturist, was born at Thompsonville, Conn., Dec. 8, 1850, son of Joseph and Fanny (Cutler) Bent. His father, native of Dorchester, Mass., was a carriage manufacturer. The son received his education in public schools and at Woodstock (Vt.) Academy. He became an apprentice in woodworking and carriage-making in 1865 and for a score of years was a journeyman in those trades. For two years he was associated with his brother, J. Armand Bent, in the carriage-making business at Pittsfield, Mass. Subsequently he purchased an old-established livery business at Thompsonville and was connected with the Thompsonville Trust Co. In 1915 he retired from active business cares and purchasing a tobacco plantation in the Hazardville district of Enfield, operated it until 1922, when he returned to Thompsonville. During 1899-1902 he represented Enfield in the Connecticut legislature, and served also as selectman of the town for a decade. He was a member of the Thompsonville board of trade and of the Calumet Club. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Universalist church. Mr. Bent was honest, upright and faithful in all the relations of life. As a business man his judgment was sound and his vision broad. He was married (1) Oct. 28, 1874, to Emily, daughter of Samuel Holcomb, a merchant of Thompsonville, Conn.; she died in 1876 and he was married (2) Dec. 28, 1892, to Annie, daughter of Park B. Harvey, a molder of Stafford, Conn. He died at Thompsonville, Oct. 20, 1923.

KING, Harry Edwin, missionary and educator, was born at Coldwater, Mich., Sept. 21, 1860, son of William and Kate (O'Meara) King. His father, a native of England, was a farmer. He was graduated at the Michigan Normal College, Ypsilanti, in 1885, and received the degree of B.Pd. in 1891 and that of M.Pd. in 1896. In 1891 he was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan, and received from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1902 and that of Ph.D. in 1910. He was superintendent of schools at Anoka, Minn., during 1888–89; principal of the Ludington (Mich.) high school, 1891–92, and superintendent of the Ludington city schools, 1892–94. In the later year he went to China as a missionary and became professor of history and political science at Peking University. He was vice-president of the university during 1903–18; dean of the college of arts during 1904–18; dean of the graduate schools of the university in 1918, and acting president of the university during 1906–08. In 1919 he returned to the United States because of impaired health, and settled at Ann Arbor, Mich. For years he was one of the board of managers of Peking University. To make it possible for young people to receive a higher education was a real passion with Dr. King. His executive ability, patience, perseverance and farsighted vision were strong factors in developing Peking University and maintaining the highest educational standards. He had a great heart of love and this, coupled with his faith in God and men, were big assets in his personal touch with students. He found his chief recreation in reading and travel. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married July 21, 1887, to Edna A., daughter of Joseph W. Haskins of Batavia, N. Y., and left three children: Katherine Philcetta, wife of Louis E. Wolferz; Ruth May, wife of Herbert Hill Twining, and Harry Gilbert, formerly American vice-counsel at Shanghai, China. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 25, 1923.

MORGAN, Newton, dental surgeon, was born at West Springfield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1840, son of Nathan and Fanny (Cooley) Margan, and a descendant of Miles Morgan, who came from Wales in the seventeenth century and was among the first settlers at Springfield, Mass., the line being traced through Miles' son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Bird; their son Ebenezer and his wife Abigail Ashley; their son Nathan and his wife Mary Day, and their son Abner Morgan and his wife Theodosia Bush, who were the grandparents of Newton Morgan. His early education was obtained at a select school in Springfield, and the Westfield (Mass.) Academy. After a season in the drafting department of the Milton Bradley Co., he studied dentistry in Connecticut, and under a local dentist in Springfield. He began the practice of his profession at West Springfield in 1864 and at Springfield in 1866. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1869 with the degree D.D.S. In the days of the "New England Dental Journel" he accomplished much as an editor in charge of the laboratory department. He was a member of the old Connecticut Valley Dental Society and president of its successor, the Northeastern Dental Society; was an honorary member of the Connecticut Dental Society and the Vermont Dental Society, and a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society and the Valley District Dental Society. He possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity and invented a number of devices for use in his dental work, some of which were patented and others he gave freely to his fellow workers. The best known of his inventions was the Morgan-Maxfield mandrel, the patent for which he sold to the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co. He devised a safety appliance for the dentists' hand piece and the Porte polishers so necessary for prophylaxis work. He also patented an electric fan deflector, an attachment of electric fans containing a series of adjustable metal wings by which the current of air may be thrown in different directions. Dr. Morgan was a loyal and active churchman, a kind friend, a wise counselor and an unselfish worker in furthering the progress of his profession. He was married June 23, 1870, to Esther J., daughter of Joshua A. Loomis of Westfield, Mass., and had two children: Mabel Anita and Harold Loomis Morgan. He died in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 18, 1921.

ALVERSON, Claude B., jurist, was born in Hounsfield, Jefferson co., N. Y., July 19, 1878, son of Samuel and Fannie (Phelps) Alverson, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Wiley) Alverson. Brought up on his father's farm, for several years he was alternately engaged in teaching and farming. He began the study of law at Watertown, N. Y., in the law firm of Walts & Pitcher and was graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School (Union University) in 1905 with the degree LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and began the practice of his profession at Watertown as a partner of Edward W. Carroll. In 1909 he became the law partner of George S. McCartin and later A. Raymond Cornwall joined the firm. For six years (1911–17) he was district attorney of Jefferson county.

In 1917 he was elected county judge for a six year term, but resigned to become a candidate for justice of the supreme court of New York for the fifth district, and was elected for the term 1921–35. As supreme court judge, he was called to hold court outside of his district, in New York city and at Auburn and Herkimer. One of his important trials was that of Rutger B. Warder for homicide, when the death sentence he imposed was upheld by the court of appeals. He held a high place in Masonry; was a member of the national, state and county bar associations. Politically he was a Republican, and he attended the Presbyterian church. He was married Sept. 27, 1907, to Grace H., daughter of William E. Hilliker of Dexter, N. Y., and had two children: Kent H. and Marian C. Alverson. He died at Dexter, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1922.

CORDELL, Eugene Fauntleroy, physician and educator, was born at Charlestown, Va. (now W. Va.), June 25, 1843, son of L. O'Connor and Christine (Turner) Cordell. His first paternal American ancestor was Rev. John Cordell, a minister of the Church of England, who came to this country from Wiltshire, England, and settled in Virginia in 1743; at the outbreak of the revolution he became a captain in the continental army and was captured in battle in 1777. His father was a practicing physician. The son was educated at the Charlestown Academy, the Episcopal high school, near Alexandria, Va., and the Virginia Military Institute. His studies were interrupted by the civil war, and early in July, 1861, he became drill master to Gen. Henry A. Wise's command of the Confederate army, in which army he served throughout the war. In 1862 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1864 became assistant adjutant general. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, and was a prisoner of war at Ft. Delaware from Mar. 12 to June 19, 1865. After the close of the war he studied medicine at the University of Maryland, graduating M.D. in 1868, and becoming clinical reporter and assistant physician in the university hospital. During 1869–72 he held a similar position in the Baltimore general dispensary. He was librarian of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland in 1870–71 and again during 1880–87. In 1882 he joined with others in founding the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, in which he successively held the chairs of materia medica and of principles and practice of medicine. He was also one of the founders of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, of which he was attending physician during 1882–1903; a founder of the Cottage Convalescent Hospital at St. Lukeland; the Home for Incurables in Baltimore; the Baltimore General Dispensary; Training School for Nurses of the Woman's Medical College; Medical Society of the Woman's Medical College; the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland; Hospital Relief Association of Maryland (president 1893–97); Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of Baltimore, and of the celebrated lecture course on "Early Aid in Injuries and Accidents." He inaugurated the movement in favor of higher medical education which resulted in the formation of the Medical College Association at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1890. He was president of the Hopkins Hospital Relief Association during 1893–97, and editor of the "Bulletin of the Medical Society of the Woman's Medical College" during 1894–98. He was also president of the Medical Society of the University of Maryland in 1897–98. In 1903 he was elected president of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland, and in the same year became professor of history of medicine and librarian in the department of medicine of the University of Maryland, continuing in that relation until 1913. He founded the fund for widows and orphans of members of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland in 1903, and held many other offices of importance in various medical and scientific organizations in Baltimore and elsewhere. In 1905 Dr. Cordell became editor of the University of Maryland monthly, "Old Maryland." He was co-editor of the "Maryland Medical Journal" during 1880–82, and also edited "Transactions of the State Medical and Chirurgical Faculty," the "University Hospital Bulletin," and "Centennial History of the University of Maryland" (1907). He contributed numerous articles to the medical periodicals of his day, and was the author of "History of the University of Maryland" (1891); "The Medical Annals of Maryland" (1903); "Four Years in the Confederate Service" and "Reminiscences of the Civil War." He was a member of the Baltimore Clinical Society, the Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore City Medical Society, American Medical Association, Johns Hopkins Historical Club (president 1902–04), University of Maryland Alumni Association, University of Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the Royal Society of Medicine, London. In 1907 he received the degree of M.A. from the University of Maryland. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore. The life of Dr. Cordell was a living exemplification of honesty, truthfulness, fidelity and consecration to duty. His genial personality, his simple tastes and retiring nature, his wide human sympathy and quiet democracy won for him a high place in the esteem of all who knew him. His literary instincts were unfailing and his scholarly attainments unusually extensive, to which was added an elevation of character that everywhere commanded respect. He was married in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1873, to Louise Tazewell, daughter of Dr. James Barrett Southall of Smithfield, Va., and they had three children: Eugene F., Jr., L. Tazewell and Martha, wife of Dr. John G. Jeffers of Baltimore. Dr. Cordell died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 27, 1913.

JENCKES, Lawrence Bates, engineer and inventor, was born at Millville, Mass., Mar. 23, 1867, son of Marcien and Amelia Marion (Bates) Jenckes. The founder of his family in America was Joseph Jenks (or Jencks) (q.v.) who came to this country from Hammersmith (or Stow), near London, England, in 1632, and settled at Lynn, Mass., where he established the first foundry and forge in the colony. He had considerable skill and ability as a mechanic and made a number of inventions which were patented by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He is said to have made the dies for the pine tree coins, the first money made in the new continent. They were in denominations of shillings and smaller coins, and bore on one side the device of a pine tree and on the other the date 1652. From Joseph Jenks (or Jencks) the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph and his wife Esther Ballard; their son William and his wife Patience Sprague; their son William (Jenckes) and his wife Anphillis Smith; their son William and his wife Phebe Jencks; their son Luke and his

wife Roby Arnold, and their son Luke and his wife Betsy Ballou, who were the grandparents of Lawrence B. Jenckes. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1887. His first position was as assistant engineer on the New Rochelle, N. Y., water works under Charles Warren Hunt, and he was subsequently engaged on water works construction at New Dorp, S. I., and Cranston, R. I., the Croton watershed for the New York city water suppply and the South Manchester, Conn., water works and sewerage system. For two years he was employed in laying out the four-track line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad into New York city, and after four years in Chicago as purchasing agent for the G. H. Hammond Co., packers, he became city engineer of Stamford, Conn., and superintendent of public works. He was with the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. during 1900–02 and became assistant treasurer. In 1905 he entered the employ of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, the scene of his most important achievements. In charge of the drafting room he devoted his time to developing new machinery, improvements for weaving heavy duck, carpets and other fabrics. He invented a number of valuable devices for looms, including a filling detector, transverse winding machine, a picking motion for wide looms, a weft bobbin and an expansible pulley. He perfected himself in the art of weaving and became a valuable member of the company's development board. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Yale Club of New York. Mr. Jenckes was married in Boston, Mass., Apr. 27, 1898, to Alice Goddard, daughter of Calvin Goddard Child of Stamford, Conn., and had two children: Marcien and Alice Child Jenckes. He died in Worcester, Mass., Mar. 29, 1922.

HYNSON, Henry Parr, pharmacist, was born at "Cole Brooke Vale," Kent co., Md., May 27, 1855, son of Nathaniel Thornton and Anna Maria (Medford) Hynson, and a descendant of Thomas Hinson (Hynson), who came from Fordham, Cambridge co., England, in 1650, and settled in what is now Kent county, Md. From Thomas and his wife Grace the line is through their son John and his wife Anna Vanderheyden; their son John and his wife Mary Stoop; their son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Richardson, and their son Nathaniel Hynson and his wife Sophia Ringgold, who were the grandparents of Henry P. Hynson. He was graduated at the Maryland College of Pharmacy (University of Maryland) in 1877 with the degree of graduate of pharmacy, as president of his class and the recipient of two prizes. His career as a druggist began in his father's drug store at Sudlersville, Md., and extended over more than half a century. After a period of five years as a drug clerk in Baltimore, in 1882 he became proprietor of his own store. In 1889 he formed a partnership with James W. Westcott as wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturing chemists in Baltimore, and later William H. Stevenson and H. A. Brown Dunning became members. The firm, known for many years as Hynson, Westcott & Co., aimed to conduct its pharmaceutical business as a profession and not as a business, and it won an enviable reputation among the medical profession throughout the United States, Canada and foreign countries. The firm was incorporated as Hynson, Westcott & Dunning in 1908, and Mr. Hynson was its president until his death. He was an organizer (1898) and the first president (1898–99) of the National Association of Retail Druggists; president (1895–96) of the Maryland Association of Retail Druggists; a founder and president (1908–09) of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and the dominant factor in establishing the National Drug Trade Conference. He held the chair of commercial pharmacy and dispensing at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and was its secretary during 1898–1900, and lectured occasionally in other professional schools. He was commissioner of pharmacy and practical chemistry for the state of Maryland in 1893–94, and served as member and secretary of the Maryland board of pharmacy. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Confederated Civic, Improvement and Protective Associations of Baltimore County, and the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland. He found his chief recreation in auction bridge, travel, dramatic entertainment, and the composition of poetry. He was an able writer on many subjects with a talent for poetry, and was witty, generous, sociable and abstemious in his habits. He was married Aug. 27, 1884, to Bettie Belle, daughter of Samuel H. Nimmo, of Jefferson, Tex., and had three children: Henry Parr, Jr.; Rodney, and Natalie Nimmo, wife of John Z. Bayless, of Baltimore. He died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 19, 1921.

BAIRD, Richard Loper, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1850, son of William Mercer and Susan Irvine (Cooper) Baird, and grandson of James and Catharine (Mercer) Baird. His paternal grandfather came from near Belfast, Ireland. His father was a prominent shipping merchant of Philadelphia and a member of the city councils. The son received his preliminary education in the private schools of Prof. Innes and Caleb Hallowell, in Philadelphia. He was graduated at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, in 1870, with the degree of C.E., and at the college of law of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1875, with the degree LL.B. He also studied law under Peter McCall, Esq. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar Oct. 31, 1874, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Hopkinson. During 1888–89 he served as chief of the law division of the Philadelphia custom house, under Collector Cadwalader. In 1891, he was appointed state clerk under William Redwood Wright, city treasurer, under whose supervision the laborious investigations were made that resulted in the arrest and indictment of the then mercantile appraisers of the city of Philadelphia. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland assistant appraiser of merchandise for the district of Philadelphia, 1893, and appraiser, 1896. For years he was counsel for several street railway lines before they were merged into the present traction system. His firm figured in the settlement of a number of large estates. He served for some time as secretary of the board of examiners of the civil service commission for the customs district of Philadelphia. He was one of the few remaining lawyers of the old school that had made Philadelphia famous as a center of legal learning and practice. He was a member of the executive committee of the University Barge Club and belonged to the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, the American Bar Association and the Pennsylvania Bar Association. As a young man he took an active interest in

cricket, playing with the first eleven of the Young America Cricket Club of Germantown and forming one of the picked eleven which won the Halifax cup, as well as playing on several of the international matches with a celebrated coterie that included the Newhall brothers. He was married in Philadelphia, June 4, 1878, to Elizabeth Borden, daughter of Oliver Hopkinson, lawyer and amateur musician of note; granddaughter of Joseph Hopkinson (q.v.) who wrote the words of "Hail Columbia"; and great-granddaughter of Francis Hopkinson (q.v.) signer of the Declaration of Independence. They had three children: Oliver Hopkinson, Elizabeth Biddle, wife of Charles Edwin Shull, and R. Loper Baird, Jr. He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1921.

SANDERSON, George, lawyer, was born at Towanda, Pa., Aug. 22, 1847, son of George (q.v.) and Marion (Kingsbury) Sanderson, and probably a descendant of Edward Sanderson, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1636, and married Mary Eggleston. From them the line is traced through their son Deacon Jonathan and his wife Abiah; their son Samuel and his wife Mercy Gale; their son Abraham and his wife Patience Smith; their son Jacob and his wife Elizabeth Child; their son Jacob and his wife Jerusha Gardner, who were the grandparents of George Sanderson. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., and at the Harvard law school in the year 1869. He practiced in Philadelphia, Pa., for two years but in the year 1873 located at Scranton, Pa., where he attained high standing at the bar. He was one of the leading attorneys in several important cases, notably that of Sanderson v. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, in which he contended for and obtained the establishment of the legal principle that the lease of coal lands in perpetuity is in effect a sale and that as a result the lessees are liable for taxes. It was a far-reaching decision affecting all the perpetual coal leases in the state and was upheld by the state supreme court. While always actively engaged in professional work he had other varied interests. He was vice-president and director of the Lackawanna Trust Co., and succeeded his father in the management of Green Ridge, a real estate development at Scranton. He was a member of the Scranton select council from 1890 to 1900 and its president during 1890–93. He served eight years in the Pennsylvania national guard, first with Scranton guards and later with the 13th regiment. As inspector of rifle practice on the military staff of Gov. Hartranft, with the rank of colonel, he was instrumental in developing marksmanship in the state guard regiments to a degree that attracted attention throughout the country. Col. Sanderson was president of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association from 1886 until his death. He was a Mason, and a member of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania and of the Scranton, Country, Green Ridge Wheelmen, Germantown Cricket and University (Philadelphia) clubs. He was married Nov. 28, 1871, to Lucy Reed, daughter of Charles Jackson of Philadelphia, Pa., and they had six children: Helen L.: James G.; Marion K., wife of Charles G. Bartlett of New Haven, Conn.; Edward S. of Waterbury, Conn.; Charles R. of South Norwalk, Conn., and George Sanderson, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y. Col. Sanderson died at Scranton, Pa., Oct. 12, 1924.

FARRINGTON, Leander Morton, physician and surgeon, was born at Conway, N. H., Jan. 8, 1873, son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Morton) Farrington, the former for many years purchasing agent of the Boston & Maine railroad. He received his early education in the schools of Portsmouth, N. H., and was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1894, being the youngest man in his class. He then spent a year as resident physician of Carney Hospital, South Boston, Mass., and was connected also with the out-patient department of St. Elizabeth's Institution, besides conducting clinics at Carney Hospital during 1905–07. During 1906–07 he was an instructor at Tufts Medical College in connection with work at clinics. For more than a decade he also conducted a private practice in Boston, maintaining a residence in Brookline, Mass., but in 1912 impaired health caused him to retire temporarily from professional activities, and he returned to New Hampshire. In 1917 he resumed practice, locating at Manchester, N. H. There he was a member of the staff of Notre Dame Hospital, while during the World war he served as member of the medical advisory board appointed by the governor of New Hampshire, under the national selective service act, and he joined also the volunteer medical service corps. Dr. Farrington specialized in internal medicine, in which field he had a large practice. He was also interested in the legal aspects of medicine and in all questions involving professional ethics. He was a member of the board of censors of the Manchester Medical Association, and was a member also of the Hillsboro County Medical Society, the New Hampshire State Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Medical Veterans of the World War, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Masonic fraternity and the Sphynx and Calumet clubs of Manchester. Politically he was a Republican. Dr. Farrington was an expert in checkers and chess, and acquired the title of chess champion of New Hampshire in actual contest. During the comparatively brief period that he practiced in Manchester he did more to elevate and maintain the standard of his profession than perhaps any other physician of his generation. By his fellow practitioners he was regarded as especially good in diagnosis and was often called by them in consultation. His personality especially fitted him for a good physician. His broad sympathies, his keen mind combined with a strong moral sense and an independent spirit, won a lasting confidence from his patients and contributed largely to his success. But it was Dr. Farrington, the man, who inspired the deepest affection and friendships. He was married June 15, 1904, to Blanche, daughter of Lewis A. Clough of Manchester, and had two children: Ruth and Ethel Farrington. He died at Manchester, N. H., Dec. 10, 1921.

WOODWARD, James Gardner, mayor, was born at Marietta, Ga., Jan. 14, 1845, son of James and Nannie (Hudgins) Woodward. After receiving a grammar school education he learned the printing trade and during the civil war he served as a Confederate soldier and helped to publish an army newspaper, being associated, among others, with Henry Watterson in issuing his "Chattanooga (Tenn.) Rebel." After the war he worked as a printer on various newspapers in Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., New York city, and elsewhere. In 1877 he settled in Atlanta, Ga., where he later became foreman of the composing room of the "Constitution" and the "Journal," and was afterward in charge of the

mailing lists of the latter newspaper. His political career began in 1889 when he was elected a member of the Atlanta city council. Later he was the central figure in many of the city's most exciting and sensational political struggles. He was elected alderman in 1890 and was reëlected in 1891, 1892, 1896, 1897 and 1898. From 1892 to 1918 he was a candidate for mayor nine times and four times was elected. Until 1912 the city charter prohibited a mayor from succeeding himself in that office. His first term as mayor was in 1899–1900, and thereafter he served during 1905–06, 1913–14 and 1915–16. His third term was made notable by his opposition to the city crematory or garbage disposal plant, which the previous administration had caused to be erected, at a cost of $350,000, and for which it had agreed to pay in yearly installments, instead of out of the current revenue. Mayor Woodward, claiming the method of payment was unconstitutional, carried the case into the courts and his position was upheld by the supreme court of Georgia, which nullified the contract between the city and the building company, but later the Federal courts sustained the contract and the city was forced to pay for the structure. His third term was also marked by his advocacy of a new charter for the city and a prolonged controversy with the city council which refused to submit the proposed charter to the voters. As mayor Mr. Woodward was instrumental in establishing the southeastern fair at Atlanta, an annual event which has done much to promote the commercial growth of the city, and has become the leading industrial exhibition of the South. In addition some of the most important school buildings and viaducts in Atlanta owe their inception and completion to him. He was a man of strong convictions and dauntless courage and discussed men and measures without reserve. He never hesitated to accept a challenge on a political issue and once committed to a course he pursued it with the greatest vigor to the end. Plain and blunt, quick and decided in his views and actions, even his political enemies conceded the fact that he made an excellent executive for Atlanta. He was a man of tremendous personal force. His partisans believed in him with intense loyalty; his enemies fought him with unsparing vigor. For many years, beginning in 1898, he was real estate and rental agent for the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company in Atlanta. Mr. Woodward was married (1) December 24, 1877, to Emma L. Millican, who died in November, 1921; he was married (2) Sept. 26, 1922, to Violet (Pettus) McCraney, daughter of John Pettus, a merchant of Charlotte, N. C. He had one child, Nannie A., wife of James N. Renfroe, Atlanta. He died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29, 1923.

CONNER, James, soldier, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1829, son of Henry W. and Julia (Courtney) Conner. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1849, studied law under James L. Petigru and was admitted to the bar in 1852. His distinguished ability won early recognition and he became U. S. district attorney in the district of South Carolina in 1856. Among the cases which he prosecuted was the notable one against Capt. Corrie of the "Wanderer" for taking a cargo of slaves to South Carolina and another case against Judge T. J. Mackey for participating in the filibustering expedition of Gen. Walker. Events attending the civil war caused his resignation in 1860 and upon the formation of the Confederate government he was made district attorney for the state. While the duties of the office were discharged by another, Col. Conner entered the Confederate army as captain in the Washington light infantry. He rose to the rank of colonel of the 22nd N. C. regiment, when he was disabled for active service and was detailed for service as one of the judges of the military court with the rank of colonel. He was wounded a second time at the battle of Mechanicsville, resulting in the loss of his leg. After the war he resumed his practice in Charleston in partnership with W. D. Potter. Following the death of Mr. Petigru he became solicitor of the South Carolina railroad and held that position until 1878 when he was appointed receiver of the Greenville & Columbia railroad, the affairs of which he managed successfully during the receivership and remained as its general counsel thereafter. He was attorney general of the state during 1876–77, when he prosecuted a number of prominent ex-officials of the state for corruption and bribery. Col. Conner was married Oct. 10, 1866, to Sallie, daughter of John Enders of Richmond, Va., and had five children: Henry W.; Mary, wife of George H. Moffett; Julia; Nannie, wife of Arthur Rutledge Young, and Caroline Conner. He died in Richmond, Va., June 23, 1883.

SKINNER, Le Grand, engineer, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Poolville, Madison co., N. Y., May 23, 1845, son of Frank and Charlotte (Eaton) Skinner, and grandson of Isaac Skinner, who built near the present town of Eaton, N. Y., a dam to supply water-power, and operated the first mill for the manufacture of woolen goods west of Connecticut. His father made many practical inventions, including a continuous candle-moulding machine which is still in use and a riving machine for the manufacture of shingles. The son received his education in public schools, and at the age of sixteen he went to Eaton, N. Y., to live with his uncle, Allan Wood, president of the Wood, Tabor & Morris Co., manufacturers of portable steam engines in the United States. He learned the trade of machinist here and became an expert tool maker in the Remington Arms Manufacturing Co. of Ilion, N. Y. In 1868 he designed and built his first steam engine in a little shop near Morrisville, N. Y., which was located on the site of the log cabin built by his grandfather when he migrated from Connecticut. He not only constructed all parts of this engine, but also built the patterns and upon its completion, mounted it upon a small boiler and sold it to a printer of Norwich, N. Y. After a varied service of over thirty years, it was returned by its last owner to the maker, and was one of his most cherished pos sessions. In 1871 he began the manufacture of engines at Chittenango, N. Y., later entered upon a similar work in Chicago, Ill., and in 1873 removed to Frie, Pa., where he established a small manufacturing plant. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Thomas Wood, under the firm name of Skinner & Wood, which was dissolved in 1883, when Mr. Skinner purchased the interest of his partner. For two years he conducted the business alone, and in 1885 the Skinner Engine Co. was incorporated, of which he was president until his death. As an expert in steam engineering, Mr. Skinner studied the relative economy of different types of engines, and found that valve leakage was a prevalent and avoidable cause of expensive waste in steam power. In the engines which he designed this loss by leakage was elimi-

nated by the use of the steam-tight valve devised by him. As an inventor Mr. Skinner was granted a large number of patents on steam engine design. With the advent of the high-speed automatic engine, he saw the need for improved means of lubrication, and invented an automatic oiling system which filtered the oil, separated it from any water that might enter the engine frame from stuffing boxes, and distributed it to all of the bearings. His was one of the first self-contained oiling systems consisting of filter, water separator and pump to be placed on a steam engine. With the advent of the alternating current machine, he obtained the parallel operation of two or more machines by inventing an electric synchronizing governor which would permit the change in speed of the engine by remote control, a device which is still constructed by the company which he founded. A third important invention was the "universal unaflow" engine, the first poppet valve unaflow engine to be built in the United States and the first engine to be built in any country adapting the unaflow idea to successful and economical non-condensing operation. It had for its central feature a new form of poppet valve which would remain steam tight under variable conditions of temperature. He combined this device with a new design of auxiliary exhaust-valve which he located away from the steam-heated ends of the cylinder to avoid thermal losses. During the European war his company was selected by the United States government to design and build an experimental marine engine embodying these essential improvements, with the hope of securing greater economy in those already in use. An engine was built, subjected to ninety-nine economy trials by government engineers during an economy test of three months under all possible conditions, and the official report stated that marked superiority in economy was shown over that of existing marine engines. He also invented a gold-washing machine. As a manufacturer he built more than 10,000 steam engines and was responsible for the improvement of the reciprocating steam engine. Mr. Skinner was a lover of music, especially organ, from youth and during his last years composed several works for the orchestra. He was married May 21, 1873, to Hannah Harrington of Chittenango, N. Y., and had two children: Helen and Allan D. Skinner, treasurer and later president of the Skinner Engine Co. He died at Cambridge Springs, Pa., May 9, 1922.

CASE, William Scoville, jurist, was born at Tariffville, Conn., June 27, 1863, son of William Cullen and Margaret (Turnbull) Case, and a descendant of John Case who came to this country from England in the seventeenth century and served as constable, deputy to the general court, and in various other ways was an influential colonial settler. From John Case and his wife Sarah Spencer the line is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah Holcomb; their son John and his wife Abigail Humphrey; their son John and his wife Sarah Barber; their son Levi and his wife Polly Humphrey; and their son Dr. Jairus and his wife Mary Theresa Higley, who were the grandparents of Judge Case. His father was a prominent criminal lawyer, an indefatigable worker, and a thorough scholar, and once served as speaker in the state legislature. The son entered Yale College from the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, and was graduated A.B. in 1885. He was a member of the Scroll and Key Society and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He studied law in his father's law office, was admitted to the bar in 1887 and was soon recognized as a capable young lawyer of unusual gifts. During 1891–93 he was a law clerk in the U. S. patent office. In 1897 he was appointed judge of the Hartford court of common pleas, and four years later became judge of the superior court of the state and in 1919 he was appointed to the supreme court. Judge Case possessed marked literary ability and was the author of the "History of Granby" in "The Memorial History of Hartford County" (1884), and of "Forward House," a novel (1895). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, in 1919. On the bench Judge Case was distinguished by a sound application of the law to disputed points and by his epigrammatic wit. Socially he was a charming companion and a devoted friend. He was a master in the use of the English language, and combined the best elements of New England culture with active practical views on public affairs. He was married Apr. 8, 1891, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Nichols of Salem, Mass., and their children were: William Nichols, Mary, wife of George H. Hart, and John Rodman Case. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28, 1921.

CUYLER, T[homas] De Witt, lawyer and banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1854, son of Theodore and Mary Elizabeth (De Witt) Cuyler. His descent was from Hendrick Cuyler, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America in 1664, and settled at Albany, N. Y., and his wife, Anna Schepmoes, through their son Johannes and his wife Elsje Ten Brock; their son Johannes A. and his wife Catherine Wendel; their son Cornelius and his wife Jane Yates; and their son Cornelius C. and his wife Eleanor De Graff, who were the grandparents of Thomas De Witt Cuyler. Mr. Cuyler's father (1819–76) was a noted lawyer and leader of the Philadelphia bar, being general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at the time of his death. The son was graduated at Yale University in 1874. He studied law at Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and at once opened an office in Philadelphia. He made a specialty of corporation law and was counsel for many large corporations in the state of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, including the Adams Express Co., the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Guarantee Company of North America. He was very successful in his practice, and ranked among the leading members of the Philadelphia bar. He was president of the Commercial Trust Co., chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, commissioner of Fairmount park, a director of many large corporations, and a member of the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, and the Union, University, Century and Yale clubs of New York. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1916 and by Yale University in 1920. Mr. Cuyler was a man of wide vision and rare executive ability. He was married May 3, 1881, to Frances, daughter of John T. Lewis of Philadelphia, and had four daughters: Mary De Witt, Frances Lewis, Helen Scott, wife of Caspar W. Morris, and Eleanor De Graff Cuyler, wife of Joseph Walker, 3d. He died on a train as it was nearing Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1922.

BRADDOCK, John Sellers, realtor, was born near Mount Vernon, Knox co., O., Dec. 13, 1844, son of David and Katherine (Headington) Braddock, grandson of Joshua and Susanna (Sellers)

Braddock, great-grandson of David and great-great-grandson of Raphael Braddock, who came from England in 1755, served in the patriot army during the revolutionary war and in 1789 settled in Washington county, Pa. John Sellers Braddock successfully managed a farm in Illinois for two years before he reached his majority. Returning to Knox county, O., for four years, he taught school. With the intention of becoming a real estate operator he traveled during the summer to familiarize himself with the various qualities of the soil in the west, and to determine the best location for farmers migrating to that region and dealt largely in land warrants. In 1870 he located 3,500 acres in Nebraska, and for several years engaged in extensive transactions with the United States land office. He established offices at Mount Vernon, O., in 1870, and laid out two additions to the city. He was an incorporator and for ten years president of the Mount Vernon Bridge Co., which built wrought iron and steel bridges in half the states in the Union, including the Georgetown bridge in the District of Columbia, across the Potomac river; a mammoth railroad viaduct in Chicago; the St. Joe river bridge at South Bend, Ind., and the fifty-foot high Cumberland river bridge at Nashville, Tenn. Elected to the Ohio house of representatives in 1885, he served on the finance committee, and introduced the first bill for a two-cent railroad fare and the first bill for free school books. He represented Knox, Wayne, Holmes and Morrow counties in the state senate in 1888. In 1887 he invested heavily in land in Pulaski county, Ark., and in Little Rock suburban property. He laid out the Braddock boulevard addition to Little Rock, through which he also built a street railway and Braddock Park, erecting in two additions, over 3,000 dwellings, and on Fourche Mountain he opened a granite quarry of superior quality. He transferred his own residence as well as his realty operations to Little Rock in 1891 and, until his death, was president of the Braddock Land & Granite Co. He was a member of the Little Rock Board of Commerce, the Masonic fraternity, and the Quapaw Club (Little Rock). He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian type. While a member of the Congregational church, he was also a large contributor to the Episcopal church, of which all the members of his family were communicants; he gave to the Episcopal diocese of Arkansas the lots and the granite for the erection of St. Margaret's Church in Little Rock. John S. Braddock had a strong and virile personality. Kind and generous, he was always ready with a helping hand, and his delightful charm of manner endeared him to all who came within his sphere of influence. He was married Mar. 4, 1869, to Margaret, daughter of Edward Burson of Fredericktown, O., and had five children: Katherine, who married (1) John Barrow, of Little Rock, Ark., and (2) her cousin, Frederick McCausland Braddock of Stockton, Calif.; Edward Burson; Walter David; Margaret Mae, who married Hale Sturges of Mansfield, O.; and John Sellers Braddock, Jr. Mr. Braddock died at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 20, 1920.

HAMERSLEY, William, jurist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1838, son of William James and Laura Sophia (Cooke) Hamersley; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Van Cortlandt) de Peyster Hamersley; great-grandson of Andrew and Margaret (Gordon Stelle) Hamersley, and great-great-grandson of William Hamersley, an officer of the British ship-of-war "Valeur," who resigned his commission while stationed in New York harbor in 1716, married and settled in New York. Judge Hamersley's father was mayor of Hartford, Conn. The son was graduated at Trinity College in 1858 with the degree of A.B., and received from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1865 and LL.D. in 1893. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Welch & Shipman, Hartford, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In the practice of his profession in Hartford he was eminently successful. His entrance into public life was in 1863 as a member of the court of common council, of which he was vice-president in 1866, and president, 1867–68. He was city attorney of Hartford during 1865–68, resigning to accept appointment as state's attorney for Hartford county, a position he filled with great ability for a score of years, and he was on the commission which in 1878 framed the practice act and the orders and rules of court and forms under that act which were adopted by the judges. In 1886 he represented Hartford in the lower branch of the Connecticut legislature, serving on the committees on judiciary and federal relations. He was judge of the superior court for one year, associate justice of the supreme court of errors, and was reappointed to the latter court in 1901, serving until 1909, when he resigned. He was a lecturer on constitutional law at Trinity College for a quarter of a century (1875–1900), and he was a trustee of the college. He was a founder of the Connecticut State Bar Association and he, Richard D. Hubbard and Simeon E. Baldwin constituted the committee of the association through whose efforts the American Bar Association was formed. A leading jurist of his day, he was instrumental in improving the jury system in Connecticut and in securing many reforms in the state law proceedings. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 19, 1870, to Cynthia, daughter of Henry Williams of Painesville, O., who died in 1871, and (2) Oct. 25, 1882, to Jane, daughter of John Allen of Old Saybrook, Conn., by whom he had two children: Jane de Peyster and William James Hamersley. Judge Hamersley died at his home in Hartford, Sept. 17, 1920.

STROTHER, Philip Williams, jurist, was born at Washington, Rappahannock co., Va., Sept. 8, 1839, son of James French and Elizabeth (Roberts) Strother. The founder of the family in America was William Strother who came to this country from Northumberland county, England, and settled in Cittenborne Parish, Va., near the present Port Conway, his name appearing first in the records of old Rappahannock county, Va., as early as 1673. From William Strother the line of descent is traced through his son Jeremiah and the latter's wife Eleanor ———; their son James and his wife Margaret French; their son French and his wife Lucy Coleman; and their son George French and his wife Sarah Green Williams, who were the grandparents of Judge Strother. French Strother was a member of the Virginia general assembly and the conventions of 1776 and 1788, and was presiding justice of the county court of Culpeper. George French Strother was a member of the general assembly from 1806 to 1809, and a member of congress from 1817 to 1820, when he resigned to become receiver of public moneys at St. Louis. James French Strother was also a member of the Virginia general assembly, speaker of the house of delegates in 1847, member of the Virginia constitution convention, 1850–51, mem-

ber of congress from Virginia 1851–53, and member of the board of visitors to the U. S. military academy. Philip Williams Strother was educated in the classical schools of Virginia and in Columbia College, Washington, D. C., was admitted to the bar in 1861, and opened an office for the practice of his profession at Pearisburg, Giles co., Va., which was interrupted by the civil war. He served first as provost marshal at the military post, Narrows, and later as first lieutenant of company E, 13th Va. infantry, of the Confederate army. He participated in the battles of Winchester (Va.), the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, being so badly wounded at the last as to be unfit for further military duty. He practiced in the state and federal courts of Virginia and West Virginia, was a member of the Virginia state senate during 1865–67 and the general assembly of Virginia, 1875–77, and was judge of the county courts of Giles and Bland counties. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis. Judge Strother was a member of the Virginia Historical Society. His favorite pursuit was general reading, more especially along historical and genealogical lines. He was characterized as "an ardent, but accurate genealogist." A charming conversationalist, he was always welcome in society circles. A man of great ability, strong will power and original character, he stood firmly by his convictions of right and justice, but was as tender-hearted and sympathetic as a child. Intensely southern in his feelings, he accepted the result of the civil war with resignation and undertook with all his energy and ability to upbuild his state. He was married at Pearisburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1867, to Nannie Strother, daughter of Col. Albert G. Pendleton of Virginia and had eight children: Elvina Chapman, wife of Joseph G. Barns; James French; Elizabeth Roberts; Albert Pendleton; Sadie Viola; Nannie Mary, wife of Ira C. Hale; Alberta, and Lucy Williams Strother. He died at his seat "Hill Top," near Pearisburg, Va., May 9, 1922.

BRAY, Charles Washington, physician and surgeon, was born at Naples, Me., Aug. 5, 1850, son of Washington and Catherine (Jordan) Bray; and great-grandson of Dr. William Bray, a native of England, who settled in Cape Ann, Mass., in the seventeenth century. From him and his wife Judith Bennett the line of descent is traced through their son William B. Bray and his wife Ruth Cushman, who were the grandparents of Charles Washington Bray. His father, Washington Bray, conducted an extensive lumber business and country store, was prominent in town affairs, was first selectman for twenty-three years, and several times town representative to the state legislature. The son was educated in the public schools and at Westbrook (Me.) Seminary and was graduated M.D. in the medical department of Columbia College in 1874. The same year he began his professional career in Portland, Me., in association with Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, and continued in that city in the general and successful practice of medicine and surgery until his death. Dr. Tewksbury was one of the leading physicians of the old school, and was ahead of his time in some respects, often disregarding precedent and undertaking original methods of treatment which gave excellent results. This idea he instilled into Dr. Bray, and the latter developed an independence in dealing with cases that wrought many cures where possibly other methods might have failed. He carried on a general practice and was called in for adults and children irrespective of ailment. His personality was a factor contributing largely to his professional success. Dr. Bray was consulting surgeon of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and surgeon at St. Barnabas Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Maine State Medical Association, Cumberland County Medical Association, Maine Academy of Medicine, Portland Medical Club, Natural History Society and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Portland Yacht Club, of which he served as commodore for eighteen years. His favorite diversions were yachting, trap-shooting, fishing and all out-door sports. In politics he was a Democrat. Warm-hearted, sympathetic and the very soul of sociability, Dr. Bray made and retained loyal friends throughout his life. He was married Sept. 30, 1875, to Adelaide Maitland, daughter of Henry M. Brewer, sea captain of Portland, Me. He died in Portland, Me., June 22, 1922.

GROSS, Howard H., merchant and publicist, was born at Marathon, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1853, son of John C. and Caroline (Hyde) Gross, the former a physician who removed to Galva, Ill. Following a public school education he taught in the district schools for two years and in 1874 entered the employ of A. H. Andrews & Co., school furniture manufacturers, first as traveling salesman and then as general manager. He was in business in San Francisco, Calif., during 1883–85 and became interested in the preparation and exhibition of historical cycloramas and panoramas, which were in vogue at that period. After a period of ten years selling paving materials, he organized with his eldest son, Wilbur C. Gross, the firm of H. H. Gross & Son, to manufacture wall safes and deal in railroad supplies. Although a member of this firm for twelve years its management was in the hands of his son, and in 1906 he founded the Farmers' Good Roads League to secure federal aid in road building in Illinois. In 1908 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a delegate to the first international congress of good roads held in Paris. His initial effort in federal legislative work consisted in the organization, in 1911, of the National Soil Fertility League, by means of which was enacted the Smith-Lever agricultural extension bill, providing for trained agricultural demonstrators in farming communities throughout the country. This bill became law May 8, 1914. In the following year Mr. Gross organized the tariff commission league, which worked to secure a federal tariff commission to study tariff questions on economic, rather than political, grounds and confer with the president on the questions involved. The Rainey (non-partisan) tariff commission bill, the outgrowth of this agitation, became law Sept. 8, 1916. Next he organized the universal military training league, of which he was president. Its object was to secure intensive military and vocational training for every youth of eighteen not physically unfit and following his death, the movement was continued by the universal citizenship training league. During 1895–99 he was a member of the Chicago board of education. He was a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religion and a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Union League, Rotary and Hamilton clubs of Chicago. He was married Apr. 11, 1878, to Dell S., daughter of Albert Barton Condit of Chicago, and they had six children: Wil-

bur Condit, Clark W., Leland Stanford, Howard H., Florence Melbourne and Helen Maurine Gross. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1920.

ANDREWS, James Oliver, jurist, was born in Clark county, Ill., June 27, 1851, son of John Reading and Delilah (Armstrong) Andrews, and grandson of Thomas and Lydia (Brewer) Andrews, and was of Spanish ancestry. Thomas Andrews, a soldier in the revolutionary war, was present at the surrender of Yorktown. John Reading Andrews, father of the jurist, was a farmer and Methodist minister, who emigrated in 1857 to the valley of the Minnesota, settling near the town of St. Peter, Minn. James Oliver Andrews spent his youth in the strange and mystic beauty of a new territory, and among the hardships and sacrifices of pioneer life. He attended district and high schools, and taught for several years. He completed a course in law at Iowa State University, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar both in Iowa and Texas. He began the practice of his profession at Glen Rose, Tex., where he was twice elected state's attorney for Somervell county. He returned to the North, settling in Audubon, Ia., where he was twice elected state's attorney for Audubon county. In 1884 he removed to Brookings, Dak. Ter., where he was elected state's attorney in 1886 for Brookings county, and reëlected in 1888. Upon the division of the territory and the admission of South Dakota to statehood in 1889, he became judge of the third judicial district, a position which he retained until 1898. He was the first judge in the state before whom a conviction for murder was obtained. Retiring from the bench, he practiced for a time in Minnesota, where he was attorney for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., and in 1902 he returned to South Dakota to make his permanent home in the new town of Sisseton in Roberts county. He was an elder and active worker in the Presbyterian church, and a leader in Bible classes, notable for his scholarly interpretation and dramatic portrayal of Bible characters. He was a constant student of history, political and social science, and literature, and was a prominent lecturer throughout the northwest, his chief subjects being "The Two Republics," "The Jew," "America's Debt to Spain," and "Shakespeare." His knowledge, acquired from study and experience, combined with unusual powers of expression and delineation, made him a companion and teacher of rare charm. He was a member of various bar associations, the Masonic fraternity, and the A. O. U. W. He found his chief recreation in out-of-door life and the management of his farms. Throughout the growth of South Dakota, Judge Andrews was a strong and positive character. He was married July 22, 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Charles M. Dodge of Van Meter, Ia. She was his constant companion and helper and survived him less than four months. They had two children: Wallace who died young, and Bonnie Andrews, professor of education, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. He died at Sisseton, S. D., June 15, 1922.

MACKENZIE, John Joseph, pathologist and bacteriologist, was born at St. Thomas, Ont., Can., Mar. 24, 1865, son of Donald Kennedy and Mary (MacAdam) Mackenzie, and grandson of Rev. John Mackenzie, an eminent clergyman of the church of Scotland. His father, who came from Scotland in 1850, was a merchant. The son received his preliminary education at the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. In 1882 he entered the faculty of arts of the University of Toronto, and devoted himself to the honor natural sciences course of that time. He was graduated with "first honors" in 1886. During two years, 1886–88, he pursued graduate courses in physiology, the first at Leipzig in the laboratory of Prof. Karl Ludwig; and the second in Berlin, where besides his work in physiology he took a complete course in anatomy to qualify in that subject for the degree in medicine. He returned to Toronto in 1888 to serve as fellow in biology in the University of Toronto. He was also lecturer in bacteriology from 1896 until 1900. In 1890 he was appointed bacteriologist to the provincial board of health and he occupied this post until 1900, when he became professor of pathology and bacteriology in the medical faculty of the university. He received the degree of M.D. in 1899. In the ten years preceding his appointment as professor of pathology and bacteriology he devoted himself strenuously to acquiring a thorough knowledge of these subjects and he was qualified, as few pathologists were then, to understand and to deal with the more intricate and profound factors in the problems of disease. He was an omnivorous reader of the literature of these subjects, and not a few of those who attended his classes owe their present broad point of view in pathology to his teaching. He was chiefly attracted to research and notwithstanding the limited facilities then afforded by the university for such work, a number of contributions embodying the results of his investigations are to be found in the various journals of pathology and in the transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. During 1912–16 he was associated with Prof. Brodie in researches bearing on the physiology and pathology of the kidney, and papers on this subject were published under their joint authorship in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. In 1915 he enlisted for service in the World war, in No. 4 base hospital, University of Toronto unit, and was with it at Salonica for a year and afterwards in England. He was a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Society of Experimental Pathologists, the Society of Experimental Medicine and Biology, the American Public Health Association, and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, in which he served for eight years as secretary of one section. He was married in 1892, to Agnes Kathleen, daughter of W. Vesey-Rogers of Dublin, Ireland. He died at Gravenhurst, Muskoka, Can., Aug. 2. 1922.

MARTIN, Frank, surgeon, was born at Brookeville, Montgomery co., Md., Oct. 21, 1863, son of James Stansbury and Lucretia Griffith (Warfield) Martin, grandson of Samuel Blair and Ruth Dorsey (Hawkins) Martin, great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Martin and great-great-grandson of Thomas Martin who came from Bedwin Magna, Wiltshire, England, in 1685, and settled at Middletown, Md. His grandfather was a successful surgeon of Baltimore, Md., who enlisted in the war of 1812 and was for eight years health officer of Baltimore, in which capacity he succeeded in stamping out yellow fever and cholera epidemics, and his father, a physician, went to California during the gold rush and there established a hospital at Suter's Fort. Frank Martin was graduated at the Maryland Agricultural College in 1884 with the degree of B.S. and two years later took the degree of M.D. at the Medical School of the University of Maryland. He began his professional career under the guidance of Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany, whose

chief assistant he was through the remainder of the latter's career. During 1887–92 he was resident physician at the University of Maryland Hospital. He later became lecturer on the practice of surgery and during 1899–1911 was associate professor of operative and clinical surgery, becoming professor of operative surgery in the latter year. He was visiting surgeon to and on the surgical staff of the University of Maryland Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Union Protestant Infirmary, the Hebrew Hospital and the Hospital for the Women of Maryland. Upon America's entrance into the European war, he volunteered for active service, was commissioned major and ordered to Base Hospital, Fort Des Moines, Ia., as chief of the surgical service. On Dec. 4, 1917, he was detailed as chief of the surgical service at Camp Dodge, Ia., where the 88th division was in training, and on Jan. 29, 1918 was re-assigned to Fort Des Moines. His final detail was as chief of the surgical service at Fort Riley, Kans., 89th division, where he continued until honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel in June, 1919. During his three-years' service in the army, he made the remarkable record of losing but two cases of the thousands upon which he operated. During his final year he himself performed 6,000 operations. He did especially brilliant work in the treatment of fractures of wounded soldiers who had returned from France, justifying his advocacy of the bone graft by the results he achieved. Among his other contributions to surgical science were his methods of stomach resection, particularly pylorectomy, for which he devised a special method of closing the pylorus; radical breast amputation, thyroidectomy, extraperitoneal removal of stone from the ureter and gall bladder surgery. He was a pioneer in the surgical treatment of tri-facial neuralgia in the United States and was the first to remove the Gasserian ganglion in Baltimore. He was a pioneer also in intra-spinal anaesthesia and successfully operated by this method soon after it was first described. Among his many scientific papers were "Report of a Case of Recovery after Abdominal Section of Multiple Gun Shot Wounds of the Abdomen, with Perforation of the Liver, Gall Bladder, Hepatic Flexure of Colon, Two Small Intestines and One Section (deep in pelvis) with Active and Extensive Hemorrhage" (Annals of Surgery, 1900); "Report of Gall Bladder Surgery with Special Reference to Early Diagnosis and Early Operative interference in Cholecystectomy with Brief Summary of Twenty-eight Cases," (Medical News, N. Y., 1905); "Intestinal Obstruction due to Gall Stones," (Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1912); "Perforating Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer, with Report of Cases" (Annals of Surgery, 1914); "A Word in Behalf of the Open Operation for the Proper Fixation and Repair of Fractures," (International Clinics, 1914); "The Role of Gastro-Enterostomy in the Treatment of Ulcer," (Annals of Surgery, 1915) and the "Repair of Autogenous Bone Grafting in Fractures of Long Bones," (Annals of Surgery, 1919). He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the American Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Maryland State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Association, the University of Maryland Medical Association and the West Virginia Medical Society. Politically, he was a Democrat and, in religion, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Golf, hunting, fishing and riding constituted his chief forms of recreation. He possessed deep understanding, courage and skill and was fearless in the expression of opinion. His gentleness and sweetness of manner, especially in his relations with patients, were of an unusual character. Dr. Martin was twice married (1) June 2, 1897, to Anna, daughter of Dr. Richard Coates of Baltimore, Md., who died in 1913, (2) Mar. 1, 1916, to Elizabeth, daughter of Prescott Bigelow, a broker of Boston, Mass. He had two children: Elizabeth Prescott and Frank Martin, Jr. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 7, 1920.

TAYLOR, George Chadbourne, president, American Railway Express Co., was born at Ripon, Wis., Sept. 28, 1868, son of Charles Du Bois and Susan Bray (Chadbourne) Taylor. After studying for a time at Ripon College, he entered the employ of the American Express Co. at Ripon, in 1885, working first as a delivery wagon driver, then as a clerk in the office and in 1887 becoming railway express messenger. He then served successively as clerk in the superintendent's office at St. Paul, Minn., agent at Butte, Mont., traveling auditor on the Great Northern Railway, chief clerk, superintendent's office at St. Paul, and traveling auditor, southern division. He was made assistant superintendent of the southern division in 1900 and general agent at Chicago in 1902. Six years later he became assistant general manager of the central division and in 1910 manager of the Pacific division, general manager of the western department, and vice-president in 1912, and president of the company in 1914, a position he held until his death. When the World war broke out the business of supplying the allies with munitions of war greatly increased express traffic and after the United States became a belligerent the express carriers were called on to handle an enormous traffic. At that time there were seven separate companies handling the express business for railroads, the largest being the Adams, American, Wells Fargo and Southern. When the U. S. government assumed control of the principal railroad systems of the country in December, 1917, the director general of railroads, Mr. McAdoo, decided that it would be preferable to have one company handle the express traffic on all roads under federal control. The companies accordingly agreed to merge their business, equipment and general offices, and turn them over to a national organization which the government consented to protect with a guarantee against loss in operations during the period of federal management. This led to the formation July 1, 1918, of the American Railway Express Co., of which Mr. Taylor was elected president, to act as the agent of the director general of railroads in the handling of the country's express business and during the remainder of the war it had an important part in the general program of national mobilization. Mr. Taylor displayed administrative skill of a high order in welding the various express companies into a single organization which functioned loyally and with the greatest efficiency as a war agency. The advantages from the standpoints of economy, operation and efficiency, which the period of federal control demonstrated, led to the inclusion, in the transportation act of 1920, of a clause permitting the American Railway Express Co. to continue in operation as a private carrier, after the railroads

were returned to their owners, if the interstate commerce commission consented. That consent was given and on Sept. 1, 1920, the consolidated organization became a private corporation free from any government connection except regulation by the interstate commerce commission. The management remained unchanged with Mr. Taylor as president, new contractual relations with the various railroads being secured by a uniform contract. Later the Southern Railway turned over its privileges to the Southeastern Express Co., which started in business May 1, 1921. Thereafter the American Express Co., the largest of the old companies, confined its business to foreign traffic and international banking. The Adams Express Co., which has been largely a holding company for its stockholders and was the owner of the Southern Express Co., continued in active business only as the operator of an armored car service in New York city, and the Wells Fargo & Co. liquidated its affairs. At the time of Mr. Taylor's death the American Railway Express Co., an outgrowth of the war emergency, handled the bulk of the express business on 260,000 miles of American railroads, maintained 26,000 express offices, employed 125,000 men, being the second largest employer of labor in the transportation business, and had a gross annual revenue of $300,000,000. Mr. Taylor was a man of action and quick decision, and was gifted with a marvelous memory. After a lapse of thirty years he could give the distance in miles and the old express rates from Omaha, Nebr., to every town between that city and Seattle, Wash. He was married Oct. 6, 1897, to Mabel Lulu, daughter of Robert Byron Anderson of Ripon, Wis., and had two children: George Chadbourne, Jr., and Ruth Mary Taylor. He died at his home in Pelham, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1923.

FOLSOM, Charles Follen, physician, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Apr. 3, 1842, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Smith and Ann Wendell (Penhallow) Folsom, and a descendant of John Foulsham (or Folsom) of Hingham, England, who came to the American colonies in 1638, settling first at Hingham, Mass., and later at Exeter, N. H. He received a classical education and after graduating at Harvard in 1862 he taught in Port Royal, S. C., for the Society which later became the Freedman's Bureau. Having determined to follow the medical profession, he studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, with interruptions due to travel and ill health and received his degree of M.D. in 1870. At once he entered upon the practice of his profession, making a specialty of hygiene and mental diseases, and advanced steadily to a high professional standing. For a time he served at the McLean Asylum connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was a lecturer on mental diseases at the Harvard Medical School during 1879–82, and assistant professor during 1882–85. Dr. Folsom gained a wide reputation in hygiene and state medicine, as well as in psychiatry and neurology, and held a foremost place among the prominent New England practitioners. He was a skillful diagnostician and a resourceful therapeutist. Beginning in 1874 he was for eight years secretary of the Massachusetts state board of health. He was a member of the first metropolitan sewer commission; and was one of the commissioners appointed by the national board of health to inspect the city of Memphis, Tenn., after the outbreak of yellow fever there in the seventies. He was later a member of the board, and of the Massachusetts board of lunacy and charity, being secretary of the latter 1879–81. He served also on the medical staffs of the Boston City Hospital and several other institutions, and was a trustee of the Danvers Asylum. During 1891–1903, he was an overseer of Harvard University, and for a time was president of the Harvard Medical School Alumni Association. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, honorary member of the Association of American Physicians, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, the Society of Psychiatry and Neurology and the American Statistical Association. He was the author of many papers, written in a clear, concise and convincing style, dealing with hygiene, public health and mental diseases, published both in public reports and in technical periodicals. Dr. Folsom was married at Middleborough, Mass., on May 12, 1886, to Martha Tucker, daughter of William R. P. Washburn of Boston. He died in New York city on Aug. 20, 1907.

THOMPSON, Neill Archie, physician and surgeon, was born in Robeson county, N. C., July 27, 1872, son of Neill Alford and Julia (Smith) Thompson. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Robeson county. He was graduated at Davidson (N. C.) College in 1895, with the degree of M.D.; at the Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, in 1905, and he took post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical College. In 1895 he began the practice of his profession at Chadbourn, N. C., removing two years later to Whitesville, N. C., and in 1905 settling at Lumberton, N. C. In 1906 he founded the Thompson Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Inc., of which he was president and superintendent until his death, it being one of the best equipped general hospitals in eastern North Carolina. He was surgeon for the Virginia & Carolina Southern Railway Co. Aside from his professional activities Dr. Thompson was president of the Planters' Bank & Trust Co. of Lumberton. He served Lumberton as a member of the board of aldermen. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, North Carolina State Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Society, Robeson County Medical Society, Masonic fraternity, in which he was a past master; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was worthy patron. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the First Baptist Church. He found his chief recreation in baseball. Dr. Thompson was a leader in every movement looking toward the prosperity and betterment of Lumberton. As a physician he was ever at the call of the poor and the unfortunate, and much of his large practice was of a charitable nature. He possessed a rare combination of keen and accurate observation and diagnosis, clear analysis and interpretation, and an understanding of the practical application for the case in hand. He was esteemed and respected by his medical associates for his professional knowledge and unquestioned ability. He was married (1) Dec. 25, 1895, to Sallie Townsend; she died in 1905, and he was married (2) Nov. 28, 1906, to Kate G., daughter of Duncan J. Monroe of Cumberland county, N. C. He had four children, three by the first union: Sadie, wife of

Claud Lee Watson, Wilmington, N. C.; Ruth, wife of Thomas Joseph Stafford, Nashville, Tenn., and Julia Thompson; and one son by the second marriage, Neill Archie Thompson, Jr. He died at Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 28, 1922.

STELWAGON, Henry Weightman, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1853, son of Joseph and Margaretta W. (Duckett) Stelwagon. He was graduated at Andalusia (Pa.) College in 1872 with the degree of B.S., and at the college of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875 with the degrees of Ph.D. and M.D. He was resident physician in the Philadelphia General (Blockley) Hospital during 1875–76; student at hospitals in Vienna and Berlin during 1876–78; visiting physician to the outdoor district of the Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia, 1879–82; in charge of skin service of the same institution, 1880–90, and thereafter consulting dermatologist. He was physician in charge of the Philadelphia Dispensary for Skin Diseases during 1880–90. He was instructor in dermatology in the University of Pennsylvania and chief of the dispensary for skin diseases in University Hospital, 1885–90. During that latter period he was associated in a professional partnership with Prof. Louis A. Duhring, and in the absence of the latter because of illness he also had charge of the dermatological teaching in these institutions. During 1885–1912 he was in charge of the dermatological service, Howard Hospital, and thereafter consulting dermatologist; was dermatologist to the Philadelphia General (Blockley) Hospital during 1888–1915, and later consulting dermatologist; was clinical professor of dermatology, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1888–1907, and professor of dermatology in Jefferson Medical College and dermatologist to Jefferson Hospital, 1890–1918, resigning in the latter year. He was president of the American Dermatological Association (1900); honorary fellow of the Society of Dermatology and Syphilology of Italy; associate fellow of the Society of Dermatology and Syphilology of France and of the Vienna and Berlin Dermatological societies; member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Dermatological Society, the Art Alliance of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Philadelphia, the University Club, and the Philadelphia Country Club. Dr. Stelwagon was author of "Essentials and Diseases of the Skin" (1890, 7th ed., 1909); "Treatise on Diseases of the Skin" (1901, 8th ed., 1916); the chapter on "Skin Diseases (with Prof. Duhring) in Pepper's "System of Medicine" (1885); the chapter on "Skin Diseases" in Wilson's "Applied Therapeutics" (1896); the articles on dermatological subjects in "Keating's Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children" (1889), in "Morrow's System of Dermatology" (1896), in Hare's "System of Therapeutics" (1900), in Buck's "Reference Handbook of Medical Science" and "Sajous's "Annual and Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine." He translated and edited Mracek's "Atlas of Skin Diseases" (1898). He was married Oct. 9, 1884, to Elizabeth, daughter of George H. Bender of Easton, Pa.. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1919.

HAYNES, Frank Jay, photographer, was born at Saline, Mich., Oct. 28, 1853, son of Levi Hasbrouck and Caroline Brewster (Oliphant) Haynes. He was educated in the public schools. After serving an apprenticeship to a local photographer he opened a photographic studio at Moorhead, Minn., in 1876, and made a number of journeys throughout the West, making pictures of the country. In 1880 he moved his studio to Fargo, N. D. The following year he made his first photographing trip through Yellowstone park, and in 1884 he was granted a concession for photographic privileges in the park. As official photographer of Yellowstone park, with a log cabin at Upper Basin, and a passenger car completely fitted out as a studio on wheels, he is credited with having covered with the camera more scenes in the Yellowstone than any other photographer. He accompanied Pres. Arthur on his expedition through the park and was consulted by E. H. Harriman in regard to building the branch line of railroad which opened the west entrance to the park. He made photographs of the Northwest as far as Puget sound. Mount Haynes, in Madison canyon, at the west entrance of the Yellowstone, was named for him to commemorate the four decades in which he was identified with the development of the park. He organized, in 1898, the first stage line to transport passengers from Monida, Mont., to and through the park, also the motor bus line operated in it, and published the "Haynes' Guide Book of Yellowstone Park" in 1888. He was a Mason and a member of the Elks. He was married Jan. 15, 1878, to Lily V., daughter of David Snyder of Utica, Wis., and had three children: Bessie Loa, wife of Col. Frederick T. Arnold, U. S. A.; George Oliphant and Jack Ellis Haynes. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 10, 1921.

McCLURE, Samuel, manufacturer and financier, was born in Little Beaver township, Beaver co., Pa., Jan. 3, 1839, son of Joseph and Nancy (Clark) McClure. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, engaged in contracting among other pursuits and participated in the construction of the Beaver and Erie canal. The son attended public schools and Girard (Pa.) Academy, and as a youth was engaged in farming and as a clerk in his father's store. In 1862 he entered the service of James Wood & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa., which firm sent him to the Homewood Furnace in Lawrence county, Pa., to take over the management of their store there, and after a year he was transferred to Wheatland, Pa., as cashier and bookkeeper of the Wood interests there. He filled that post, as well as that of superintendent and manager, until 1873, when the firm failed in the panic of that year. He then went to West Middlesex, Pa., as manager of a blast furnace there. At the beginning of 1874 he was made superintendent for the Stewart Iron Co., Ltd., Sharon, Pa. In 1889 he acquired an interest in this corporation and was elected one of the managers, in addition to his office of general manager of the iron business of the company in the Shenango valley, and of their coking interests at Uniontown, in Fayette co., Pa., the latter of which were constructed under his direction. He continued as superintendent and general manager during the remainder of his life, and under his direction the corporation became one of the most important in the Shenango valley. Mr. McClure served also as president and a member of the managing board of the Shenango Machine Co., Sharon. In 1886 he was associated with F. H. Buhl and Daniel Eagen in the organization of the Sharon Steel Casting Co., of which he was elected vice-president. This firm was later acquired by the American Steel Casting Co., which

in 1902 became a constituent company of the American Steel foundries. He was president of the Sharon Savings & Trust Co., the Sharon Railroad Co., and the Union Limestone Co., Youngstown, O. He was also president of the board of trustees of the F. H. Buhl Farm, Inc., Sharon, consisting of approximately 400 acres, utilized mainly for recreation purposes for the public, and he was president of the Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon. Among the organizations of which he was a member were the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute of America, the Masonic fraternity, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh and the Sharon Country Club of Sharon. Politically he was a Republican, and in 1884 was a member of the Pennsylvania state senate from the 47th district. Throughout American hostilities against Germany the Stewart Iron Co., Ltd., now the Stewart Furnace Co., was actively engaged in war work for the government. He was a man of keen business foresight and rare executive ability. Mr. McClure found his chief recreation in travel and golf. He was married July 1, 1863, to August R., daughter of William Dickson of Clarksville, Pa., and they had three children: Mary A., wife of Charles F. Phillips; Anna D., wife of D. M. Forker, and Jennie, wife of Dr. Clifford C. Marshall. He died at Sharon, Pa., Mar. 25, 1922.

WRIGHT, Stephen Pearl, engineer, was born at Malone, N. Y., July 24, 1858, son of Samuel T. and Sarah (Pearl) Wright. His father was a native of Vermont and in 1865 settled at Cloverdale, Mich. He received his education in the public schools. He subsequently took courses in engineering at a night school, and after reaching manhood, attended, for a time, a private school. He was apprenticed to the trades of blacksmith and machinist, and worked as a journeyman at Muskegon, Mich., and in Minneapolis, Minn., to which city he removed in 1882. For sixteen years he was connected with the various street car lines of Minneapolis and St. Paul and with the Minneapolis fire department. In 1898, he removed to Butte, Mont., and was one of the organizers of the Western Mining Supply Co. In 1915 he established the firm of S. P. Wright & Co., contracting engineers and designers of power plants, and agents for the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co. He was recognized as one of the most skilled mechanics in the northwestern country and an expert pumping engineer and his house became the acknowledged headquarters for mining equipment. He was a 33d degree Mason and had the distinction of possessing more jewels than any other Mason for the offices he had held. He took a leading part in the organization of many Masonic bodies. In politics he was an independent. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was married Aug. 1, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of William C. Petter of Minneapolis. He had two children: Mabel, wife of James Baird, and Grace Elizabeth Wright. He died at Butte, Mont., Mar. 10, 1922.

FOLSOM, Benjamin, lawyer, was born at Folsomdale, Wyoming co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1847, son of Benjamin Randall and Mary (Rathbone) Folsom. The founder of the family in America was John Folsham, a native of Hingham, England, who came on the ship "Diligent" in 1638 and settled at Hingham, Mass; his wife was Mary Gilman, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John Folsom and his wife Abigail Perkins; their son Abraham and his wife Anna Chase; their son Daniel and his second wife Huldah Eastman; their son Abraham and his wife Elizabeth Moody; and their son Asa and his wife Fanny Bennett, who were the grandparents of Benjamin Folsom. His father, Benjamin Randall Folsom, was one of the most prominent citizens of Wyoming county, N. Y., and in 1854 removed to Nebraska, where he was a member of the council in the first and second territorial assemblies. The son received his preliminary education in public schools and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and was graduated A.B. at the University of Rochester in 1871, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1889. During 1871–73 he was in the service of the New York "World" as reporter and correspondent. He then studied law in Buffalo under the preceptorship of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell; was admitted to the bar of New York in 1875, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Buffalo. He was U. S. consul at Sheffield, England, during 1886–93, after which he resumed private practice in Buffalo, continuing thus until 1902. The following year he retired and took up his residence at Pasadena, Calif. Mr. Folsom was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; Delta Psi fraternity; University Club, Buffalo; California Club, Los Angeles; Valley Hunt Club, Pasadena; Annandale Country Club; St. George's Club, London; Sheffield Club, Sheffield, England; and he was a 32nd degree Mason. He was formerly a member of various law associations. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He found his chief recreation in golf. He was married at Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 11, 1893, to Ella (Blanchard) Howard, widow of Hamilton Howard, and daughter of Hiram Blanchard, a merchant of Rochester, N. Y. There is one child, a step-daughter, Blanche, wife of Dr. Murray Bartlett, president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He died at Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 17, 1922.

HERRINGTON, Bertram Almar, lawyer, was born at Santa Clara, Calif., Sept. 2, 1869, son of Dennis W. and Harriet (Hazelton) Herrington. His father, a native of Ohio, was a lawyer and a member of the second constitutional convention of California, 1878–79. The son after attending the State Normal School at San Jose, Calif., became principal, at the age of eighteen, of the grammar school at San Miguel, Calif., and later entered the University of Michigan law school, where he was graduated in 1890 with the degree LL.B., being admitted to the Michigan bar the same year, and to the California bar in 1891. He began the practice of his profession at San Jose in partnership with his father. In 1894 he was elected district attorney of Santa Clara county, being the youngest district attorney up to 1923 either elected or appointed in the state. He served in that office until 1899, when he took over his father's practice. Meanwhile, he had gained widespread reputation as a criminal lawyer, and in 1914 went to San Francisco and formed a partnership with Walter L. Linforth, one of the leading attorneys of that city, under the firm style of Linforth & Herrington. For years this firm handled both a civil and criminal practice not exceeded by any other in the bay counties. In 1922 he settled in Los Angeles and opened law offices. A month later, just before the case came to trial, he became attorney for Mrs. Clara Phillips, the defendant in a celebrated murder case, Mrs. Phillips having been charged with killing Mrs. Alberta Meadows with a hammer. Although his client

was convicted he saved her from the death penalty. The entire bar of California was interested in Mr. Herrington's adroit handling of the defense in what was called one "of the most atrocious murders of the age." He was also attorney for Armour L. Phillips, the husband, charged with aiding his wife's escape from the Los Angeles jail, and subsequent flight into Central America, where she was recaptured. Mr. Herrington was past exalted ruler of the San Jose lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the American, California State, and Los Angeles County bar associations. Politically he was a Republican, and was a delegate to many national conventions. As a lawyer Mr. Herrington was a commanding figure in the court room, having the ability to impress his hearers with the logic which he brought to apply to the case in hand. Keen-witted, forceful in speech, graceful in compliment, rich in illustration and metaphor, he never failed to receive a dignified and respectful hearing. He was a hard student and loved his work intensely. He was married Mar. 29, 1921, to Helene, daughter of Louis Drexler Choisser, an orchardist of Chico and northern California, and they had one child: Helene De Choisser Herrington. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 21, 1923.

OLIVER, Henry Kemble, physician, surgeon and philanthropist, was born at Salem, Mass., Oct. 26, 1829, son of Henry Kemble (q.v.) and Sarah (Cook) Oliver. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1852 with the degree of A.B., and at the Harvard Medical School in 1855 with the degree of M.D. He then went abroad to continue his medical studies in Paris and Vienna. He brought back the first laryngoscope ever seen in Boston, and immediately started practice in that city, specializing in diseases of the nose and throat. When the tocsin of civil war sounded he accepted a position with the U. S. sanitary commission as medical inspector of camps and joined McClellan's army, serving until invalided home with malaria. In 1868 he was appointed visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and for some years was lecturer on diseases of the throat at Harvard Medical School. He contributed various and important articles on the subject of his specialty to medical journals. He relinquished practice in 1881 and for a quarter of a century thereafter divided his time between New England and Europe. Many sketches in oils and water colors show the use to which he put some of his enforced leisure. All of this time he was not idle about medical affairs. He wrote lengthy and complete reports from Europe on cancer subjects, in which he was vitally interested. From its formation he was a member of the cancer commission of Harvard University. In 1909 he turned over to Harvard University his entire property, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. He made two simple requests: one, that he should be allowed to draw from the income of this fund whatever sums his personal expenses should require, and second, that the fact of his generosity should be kept secret during his lifetime. He lived quietly and modestly, and there was available from his gift sufficient income to inaugurate the professorship of hygiene. The gift includes also a department of hygiene through which the general welfare and health of undergraduates may be carefully considered and receive proper attention and oversight. Since his death the department has been known as the "Dr. Henry K. Oliver Foundation." A volume by Dr. Roger Irving Lee, entitled "Health and Disease" (1917), is dedicated to the "Unknown Benefactor of Harvard," as a tribute to Dr. Oliver. Dr. Oliver was not an idealist. Rather was he a shrewd, kindly man who had seen much of the world, and who did not take a good deal of the world overseriously. He recognized the services of his alma mater, and he recognized the obligations of himself and his family to Harvard. He evolved a great idea, and he preferred not to hear the praises of his benevolence. He was unmarried, and died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1919.

ROUSSEAU, Charles M., architect, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, Sept. 13, 1848, son of Pierre and Marie Jacquel (Gheysens) Rousseau. He was graduated at the Plais des Beaux Arts in Paris, France, and came to the United States in 1870, settling in St. Louis, Mo., where he began his professional career, designing many large buildings, among them the Salornge carriage factory and Wilson's office building. Removing to New York in 1881 he associated himself with McKim, Mead & White, one of the leading firms of architects in the country, and assisted in designing some very large buildings and splendid mansions, among them the homes of John D. Rockefeller and Levi P. Morton, at that time vice-president of the United States. In 1886 Mr. Rousseau settled in San Francisco, Calif., where he became identified with the firm of Page-Brown, one of the most prominent architectural firms in San Francisco at that time. He assisted in designing some of the city's most costly buildings, among them the Crocker National Bank and Ferry buildings. Two years later he opened an office under his own name and practiced his profession alone for twenty years. He then associated his sons with him under the firm name of Rousseau & Sons, which later became Rousseau & Rousseau, Inc. During the midwinter international exposition in San Francisco in 1894 he was awarded two silver medals: one for architectural designs and one for his services as a juror in the department of liberal arts. During the period closely following the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906 he rendered invaluable services in the adjustment of thousands of insurance claims and in the designing and erection of buildings out of such materials as the disaster had left. Some of his best designs are now incorporated in the Chancellor and Gartland hotels, the Techau Tavern and the Hadden Hall, Queen Ann, Thorreau Terrace and Iroquois apartment houses, aside from many other hotels, apartments, residences and business buildings throughout San Francisco. He was among the first architects in the city to build flats, to be followed soon by apartment houses. He was one of the first to introduce reinforced concrete construction in San Francisco. He was an artist of no mean ability, having a number of pen and ink sketches and color drawings to his credit, and he was the author of two volumes, "The Analysis of Light" (1913) and "The Theory of Sound" (1913), copies of which were distributed to several universities and other institutions. He was a member of the Ligue Nationale Francaise, the French Club of San Francisco and of the Masonic order. He possessed unusual executive, as well as artistic ability, strong vitality, and a clear and virile mentality. His kindness and generosity were proverbial. He was married Apr. 2, 1876, to Fannie, daughter of J. J. Scheibli of Frankfort, Ky., and had seven children: Charles J.; Arthur F.; Oliver M.; Minnie, wife of Joseph Drossel; Fannie, wife of James D. Skelly; Laura, wife of D. V. Jordan.

and Mabel, wife of Geo. H. McCarthy. He died in San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1918.

MONAHAN, Louis John, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 9, 1876, son of John and Mary (Farrell) Monahan. The son received a public school education and at an early age developed a remarkable talent for mechanics. In 1902 he became associated with John D. Termaat, a photographer of Oshkosh, in a number of inventions, and they established a small shop where they built experimental models of gas engines. The models proved successful, and the Termaat & Monahan Co. engines were among the best known of that day. The business continued under the original management until 1913, when it passed into other hands, although the name was never changed, and both the original partners retained a financial interest in it. In 1914 Messrs. Termaat and Monahan established the Universal Motor Co. at Oshkosh, and Mr. Monahan was president and general manager of the corporation until his death. The business flourished and expanded until at the time of his death it was one of the leading manufacturing plants for gas engines and farm-lighting apparatus in the United States, with agencies and representatives in every part of the globe. Mr. Monahan was also a founder and vice-president of the Universal Foundry Co. of Oshkosh. He was a thinker and a philosopher as well as an inventive genius and a practical business man with a broad and clear vision of life and its needs. The most valuable of his inventions were improvements in gas engines, a corn cultivator, a device for supplying air and water to automobiles at street curbings, a nut-cutting machine for soda fountains and a process for manufacturing artificial milk from soy beans. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, Oshkosh chamber of commerce, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Rotary Club and Oshkosh Power Boat Club. He was unmarried and died in Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 3, 1920.

GRIGSBY, Hugh Blair, orator and historian, was born at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22, 1806, son of the Rev. Benjamin Porter and Elizabeth (McPherson) Grigsby, grandson of James and Frances (Porter) Grigsby and great-grandson of John Grigsby. He studied for two years at Yale College, where he distinguished himself not only in his courses, but also in versification. He intended to follow the legal profession, but was compelled to dismiss the idea because of growing deafness. When only eighteen he wrote a volume on the lives of many distinguished Virginians. He embarked in journalism, became editor and owner of the Norfolk "Beacon" and conducted this paper for six years, retiring with a comfortable competence. In the midst of his arduous editorial labors, he found time to serve in the state legislature. He was a member of the house of delegates in 1829 and 1830 and a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829–30. About 1848 he retired to the patrimonial estate of his wife in Charlotte county and lived there the rest of his days, studying, reading, writing, caring for the plantation and finding opportunity to accomplish a number of engineering achievements in agriculture. His literary work was almost wholly biographical and the greater portion has been published. Among his numerous writings and addresses are "The Virginia Convention of 1829–30," delivered before the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond in 1853 and published in Vol. 1 of the "Virginia Historical Reporter"; "The Virginia Convention of 1776," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of William and Mary College and published in 1855 and "The History of the Virginia Federal Convention of 1788," delivered before the Virginia Historical Society in 1858 and published in the "Virginia Historical Recollections," Vols. 9 and 10, 1890–91, and contributions to the "Virginia Historical Register" and the "Southern Literary Messenger." The College of William and Mary conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1885 and he was chancellor of the college from 1871 until his death, George Washington and John Tyler having been the only other Americans to hold that office. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a member of the Virginia Historical Society, which elected him president in 1870 and a member of the American Philosophical Society. He gave valuable aid toward the acquisition by the Virginia Historical Society of a suitable hall for the preservation of its treasures and relics. Possessing fine aesthetic sensibilities, he filled his home with beautiful works of art and did much to foster the genius of the sculptor, Alexander Galt (q.v.). He owned an excellent library. In resolutions passed by William and Mary College board of visitors and governors it was said of him: "A man of the highest character, the most uncommon cultivation, with a mind to grasp the truth, and a heart to love, defend, and live it, he was among us a leader in everything true and noble, a guide in everything wise and judicious." He was married Nov. 19, 1840, to Mary Venable, daughter of Col. Clement Carrington of "Edgehill," Charlotte county, and had two children: Hugh Carrington and Mary Blair Grigsby, wife of Capt. William W. Galt, U. S. N. He died at "Edgehill," Charlotte county, Va., Apr. 28, 1881.

HAMILTON, Samuel, educator, was born in Washington co., Pa., June 30, 1856, son of Samuel and Mary (Patterson) Hamilton. His father enlisted in the civil war at the age of fifty-seven years. The son was educated at Laird Institute and Oakdale Academy in Pennsylvania and under private tutors. In 1878 he became principal of the schools of Chartiers borough, now known as Carnegie, Pa., and three years later accepted a similar position in Braddock, Pa. As early as 1883 he interested Andrew Carnegie in school libraries, and received from him five hundred dollars for the library of the public schools of Braddock, the first of the numerous gifts the great philanthropist made to the libraries of the country. While teaching, Mr. Hamilton read law with James McF. Carpenter of Pittsburgh, but in 1886, before completing his studies, was appointed superintendent of the public schools of Allegheny county, Pa. He held the position by reëlection for thirty-five years. In addition to his educational work, he pursued post-graduate study under the direction of the faculty of Grove City College, and in 1900 received from that institution the degree of Ph.D. In 1918, the University of Pittsburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Mr. Hamilton was a prominent figure in the educational affairs of Pennsylvania for many years. In 1886 he organized the Allegheny County School Directors Association, the first county organization in the state, and in 1894 outlined a plan for the formation of a State School Directors Association which came into existence two years later. In 1894 he was president of the State Educational

Association of Pennsylvania, and in 1913 vice-president of the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association. Mr. Hamilton was an able speaker. Among his chief efforts were addresses before the state and national educational associations; his patriotic speeches during the World war and a series of lectures on the weaknesses of the Pennsylvania school laws, which were instrumental in creating a popular demand for an improved school code. His influence was effective in legislation especially in the fields of compulsory attendance, school officials, teachers, equipment of schools and recreational facilities. He was author of "The Recitation," a technical book for teachers and superintendents (1906), "High School Ideals," a collection of excerpts from his addresses to high school students (1922), and a series of arithmetics for use in elementary schools. He was one of the organizers and directors of the State Bank of Braddock, and for six years was a member of the Braddock Council, five of which he served as president. He held the thirty-third degree in the Masonic order, and for twenty years served as district deputy grand master in Pennsylvania. In the business, civic, social and religious life of his community, Mr. Hamilton took a leading part. He combined in his character a rigorous regard for conscience and a genial willingness to reason and sympathize, which made him a rare friend and leader among the school generations of his state for over a third century. In his professional life he was a courageous exponent of progress. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was twice married (1) June 2, 1886, to Minnie M., daughter of John McCune of Braddock, Pa., who died May 9, 1887, leaving one son, Paul Holland Hamilton, and (2) June 1, 1898, to Mary R., daughter of John K. Kennedy of New Brighton, Pa., by whom he had two children: Elizabeth and Mary Hamilton. He died at Chautauqua, N. Y., July 31, 1922.

FLEET, Henry, pioneer, was born at Chatham, Kent, England, about 1595–1600, son of William and Deborah (Scott) Fleet. His journal, written about 1631 or later, implies that his education was limited, for in it he apologizes for his literary shortcomings. He came to Virginia in the fall of 1621 and was captured by Indians between Potomac creek and the falls of the Potomac, following a battle between the latter and a trading expedition under Henry Spilman. He remained with the Indians for about four years, chiefly at the town of Yowaccomoco, later St. Mary's City, during which time he learned their language. He returned to England after being ransomed and through his glowing representations induced London merchants to engage in the beaver trade, evidently enlarging on the truth whenever he felt that necessary to achieve his end. In September, 1627, William Cloberry, a London merchant, placed the "Paramour," a vessel of 100 tons, in Fleet's charge. He returned four years later and on July 4, 1631, the "Warwick" with Fleet as factor sailed for America. He visited New England first and then Jamestown and then returned to the scene of his captivity where he traded with the Indians, largely in furs. He achieved both fame as a trader and wealth and was much in demand as an interpreter. He continued to make voyages across the Atlantic for several years and the record of one of those is contained in his "A Brief Journal of a Voyage made in the Bark Virginia, to Virginia and Other Parts of the Continent of America." In September, 1632, he was summoned before Gov. John Harvey of Virginia for illicit trading, but was speedily discharged. Some prefer to believe that the arrest was a form of collusion, for in the "Public Record" office of London there is to be found a complaint from Griffith & Co., owners of the "Warwick," stating that three years before they had sent this ship to Virginia, with Fleet as factor, with a commission to return in a year, but that, by authority of Gov. Harvey, Fleet had retained the vessel and its profits. Fleet aided considerably, at first, in the settlement of the Maryland colony, he serving as guide and interpreter to Gov. Leonard Calvert, Lord Baltimore's brother, during the reconnaissance of the Potomac as far as Piscattoway. It was during this period that the scene of Fleet's captivity was transformed into the township of St. Mary and the colonization of Maryland begun. On May 9, 1634, Gov. Calvert assigned to Fleet as a reward for his services a patent for 2,000 acres on St. George's river, subsequently known as the Manor of West Mary. It is reported that afterwards Fleet was incited by William Claiborne, "the rebel," to rouse up the Indians against the white settlers. In the legislature of 1638, the second assembly of Maryland and the first of which any records have been preserved, were Henry Fleet and his three brothers. During 1643 and 1644 he was engaged largely in warfare against the hostile Indian tribes. Fleet left Maryland soon after the civil war in England began and settled at Fleet's Bay, Northumberland co., Va. In 1645 he was engaged in trading with the Indians along the Rappahannock river, was appointed to organize an expedition against the Indians and to build a fort in the Rappahannock valley the next year and, in December, 1652, he sat as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses. In 1656 he was a justice of Lancaster county and a lieutenant colonel in the militia. He was living as late as 1660, at which date he is mentioned as an officer of the Lancaster court, but his widow Sarah was married to John Walker in 1661, so it is probable that he died at his home in Northumberland co., Va., during the winter of 1660–61.

JENKS, James Messer, merchant, was born at Crown Point, N. Y., July 14, 1850, son of Benjamin Lane and Amanda (Messer) Jenks, and brother of Jeremiah Whipple Jenks (q.v.) His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Jencks, who came from Hammersmith, England, in 1642, and settled at Lynn, Mass., the line of descent being traced through his son Joseph and his wife Esther Ballard; their son Nathaniel and his wife Hanna Bosworth; their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Slack; their son Jonathan and his wife Hannah Pullen; their son Jeremiah and his wife Lucy Whipple and their son Jeremiah Whipple Jenks and his wife Hester Lane, who were the grandparents of James M. Jenks. The second Joseph Jencks (q.v.) established the iron founding and machine business at Pawtucket Falls, and was colonial governor of Rhode Island. James M. Jenks received his education at the St. Clair, (Mich.) high school and at Fisherville (now Penacook) Academy, Fisherville, N. H., now included in the city of Concord. At sixteen he began his business life as clerk in a store at Lexington, Mich., and later for a year or two, he managed his father's farm at St. Clair. In 1870 he went to Port Crescent, Mich., as assistant to the manager of a lumber company. About three years later he went into business for himself, entering as outside man-

ager the firm of J. Jenks & Co., general merchants and manufacturers at Sand Beach, now Harbor Beach, Mich., where he continued for ten years. About 1883 he turned his attention to handling grain, organizing the firm of J. M. Jenks & Co., grain merchants, at Port Huron, Mich. About 1890 he became the executive head of the reorganized firm of Nye, Jenks & Co., with headquarters at Minneapolis. A few years later he settled in Chicago as vice-president of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., of which he was president from 1914. This concern was incorporated in 1893 with capital stock of $60,000 which was increased in 1898 to $100,000; in January, 1900, to $150,000, and in July of the same year to $250,000. At Mr. Jenks's death it had resources of approximately $600,000, and an enviable reputation in the trade and with credit of the highest. It had a large export business to European ports and imported largely from South American ports. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the Illinois Athletic and Union League clubs. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in travel and in sailing. He was known for his soundness of judgment, his love of justice and fair dealing, his kindness, generosity and modesty. He possessed a strong personality and a resolute will. Men instinctively regarded him as a leader, and they sought his counsel and valued his judgment. He was married July 20, 1877 to Nellie Longworth, daughter of Thomas Neill, sea captain and merchant of Port Austin, Mich. He had one child: Maxwell B. Jenks, wife of Col. Isaac Newell, U. S. A. He died in Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.

HOLLAND, Clifford Milburn, civil engineer, was born in Somerset, Mass., Mar. 13, 1883, son of Edward John and Lydia Frances (Hood) Holland, grandson of James L. and Eliza Ann (Peasley) Holland, great-grandson of James and Hannah (LeBaron) Holland and great-great-grandson of James Holland, a Baptist minister, of Belfast, Me. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1905 and received from that institution the degree S.B. in civil engineering in 1906. He began his professional career in New York city as assistant engineer of the Joralemon street tunnel under the East river, and was connected with that work until its completion in 1909. Thereafter he was in the employ of the Public Service Commission, being assistant engineer during 1912–15, division engineer during 1915–19, and tunnel engineer from 1919 until his death, having charge of all tunnels being built under the East river, New York. In 1919 he was appointed chief engineer of the New York state bridge and tunnel commission and the New Jersey interstate bridge and tunnel commission, in charge of designing and constructing the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson river, which was begun in 1922. The Holland tunnel was the first of its kind for vehicular use and offered a number of unusual problems which taxed his ingenuity and skill to the utmost. Among these problems was the proper ventilation of the tunnel and the removal of the deadly carbon monoxide gas generated by automobile engines. This was achieved by providing a pure air chamber at the bottom of the tunnel fed by seven air shafts, and a foul air chamber at the top, with air pumps to keep the air constantly changing. The tunnel is 9250 ft. long and large enough to accommodate two lines of vehicles to the number of 46,000 daily. In boring the portion under the river (5,480 ft.) Mr. Holland used six gigantic shields, each weighing 400 tons, which were set to work at the New York and New Jersey terminals and by means of powerful jacks propelled by hydraulic pressure, bored their way toward one another through silt, earth and rock, until they met twenty-five feet below the bed of the river at almost exactly the same point. The tremendous labors and responsibilities attending the work caused a nervous breakdown from which Mr. Holland did not recover. He was one of the foremost authorities on subaqueous tunnels of his day. He was a man of vigorous mind and unusual personality which made its imprint on all with whom he came in contact. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Harvard Engineering Society, and the Harvard and Engineers' clubs of New York city. He was married Nov. 5, 1908, to Anna Coolidge, daughter of Dr. Bennett F. Davenport, of Watertown, Mass., and had four children: Anne H., Clarissa C., Benita D. and Lydia Holland. He died at Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 27, 1924.

AUSTIN, Thomas, banker, was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1848, son of John Charles and Jane (Crane) Austin. His father, a native of Fenton, Staffordshire, England, was for thirty years one of the leading dental surgeons of Albany. The son received his education in the public schools and at the age of fifteen became a clerk for the Albany insurance firm of William Lacy & Co. This was succeeded by the firm of Austin & Woolverton, and in 1896 the business was taken over by Austin & Co., consisting of Mr. Austin and his son, William Lacy Austin, a relation which continued until his death. In time he became the dean of Albany insurance men and his advice as an underwriter was in constant demand. Meanwhile his previous employer, William Lacy, then secretary of the Home Savings Bank, founded in 1872, had taken a keen interest in Mr. Austin and in 1879 he was elected a trustee of that institution, and was its president from 1916 until his death. He lived to see the institution become one of the most prosperous in the state, and to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. The bank's first annual report issued in the panic year of 1873, showed assets of nearly $300,000, and a surplus of $56.84; at the end of Mr. Austin's administration its assets were $17,600,176, surplus, more than $1,500,000. In those six years the bank increased its depositors by 7,907, its deposits by more than $6,000,000 and its surplus by over $500,000, it paid $1,656,784 to depositors in dividends and lent more than $6,750,000 on bonds and mortgages. He was secretary of the Albany board of trade in the early eighties, was one of the organizers and president of the Albany insurance patrol, and was first president of the board of underwriters. He was a communicant of the Dutch Reformed church. He was a member of the New York State Bankers' Association, the Albany chamber of commerce, the Masonic fraternity, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Albany and Albany Country clubs, and a founder of the Albany Fire Protectives. He was a member also of the Unconditional Republican Club, serving as a delegate in 1892 to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Austin was a man of indomitable persistence and energy, prudence and foresight and a virile and active mind. He was quick to perceive and appropriate the essential requisites of success and every enterprise to which he devoted his energies flourished. He enjoyed widespread popularity in fraternal and so-

cial circles, and as a citizen devoted much time to the welfare of Albany. He was married Nov. 17, 1870, to Annie Lansing, daughter of George Frank Lemon, U. S. A., and had two children: William Lacy and Blanche Crane Austin. He died in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1922.

GIBBON, Thomas Edward, lawyer and capitalist, was born near Devalls Bluff, Prairie co., Ark., May 28, 1860, son of William Richard and Mary Jane (Wilie) Gibbon and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Mabry) Gibbon. His father was a physician. The son was educated chiefly at home, but later studied law at Little Rock, Ark., and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state in 1883. For the next five years he practiced at Little Rock, except during 1885–86 when he served as a member of the lower house of the Arkansas legislature. He removed to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1888, there continuing the practice of his profession. He specialized in railroad and corporation law and established a reputation for successful practice in these branches. He organized and was first vice-president of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Co. from 1891 to 1900. During this period he devoted much time to persuading the United States government to create and take over a deep water harbor at San Pedro, now Los Angeles harbor. Due largely to his success in this endeavor, he was able, in 1900, to interest capital in the organization of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co., which he formed for the construction of a line between San Pedro, Calif., and Salt Lake City, Utah. From the first he was third vice-president and general counsel of that company. In 1907 Mr. Gibbon and his associates bought the Los Angeles "Daily Herald," and for three years he was president of the company and managing editor of the publication. He was also a director and an officer in several banks and a number of industrial corporations, among them the State Bank & Trust Co., the Central National Bank, the Los Angeles Investment Co., and the Globe Savings Bank. In 1913 he organized and became president of the Los Angeles and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Co. During 1897–98 he was a member of the Los Angeles police commission and served as a member of the Los Angeles harbor commission and as chairman of the committee to plan the system of the Municipal Terminal Railway, during 1910–14. He was one of the leading personal factors in the rapid growth of Los Angeles and led in moral reforms, as well as in social and business life. He was also the author of "Mexico Under Carranza" (1919). The dominant traits of his character were loyalty to his friends and his convictions and intense hatred of hypocrisy and pretense. In politics he was a Democrat and, in religion, a Methodist. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the National Child Labor Committee, the National Municipal League and of the University, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, Federation, Jonathan, Bolsa Chica Gun and City clubs of Los Angeles; the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco and the Grolier Club of New York city. He was married Dec. 9, 1891, to Ellen, daughter of U. M. Rose of Little Rock, Ark., and had two children: William R. and Thomas E. Gibbon, Jr. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., June 22, 1921.

RICHARDS, George Herbert, physician and surgeon, was born at Orange, N. J., Jan. 7, 1863, son of George W. and Lydia Amelia (Deland) Richards. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Richards, who came from England in 1636 and was among the founders of Hartford, Conn. The line of descent is traced through Thomas Richards' son John and the latter's wife Lydia Stocking; their son John and his wife ———— ————; their son John and his wife Jane Crane; their son David and his wife Edus Crane; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Sayre, and their son Cyrus George Richards and his wife Hannah S. Force, who were the grandparents of Dr. Richards. His father was also a physician and surgeon. The son received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Orange and was graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1885 with the degree of M.D. and as president of his class. He served for a year on the resident staff of Ward's Island Hospital, and spent a year in the hospitals of Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He then began the active practice of his profession at Orange, where he continued until his death. In addition to maintaining a large private practice, he served as president and member of the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital of Essex County and as an associate member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital at Passaic; headed the Orange board of health for more than a decade and was president also of the joint isolation hospital commission of East Orange and South Orange, N. J. When the United States entered the World war he immediately volunteered his services and in May, 1917, was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, U. S. army, and was on active duty at the base hospital, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. As a dominant factor in the affairs of his community he was a member of the Orange board of education and he served on the board of directors of the Valley branch of the Orange Y.M.C.A. Politically he was a Republican with Progressive tendencies, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was president of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Essex County Homeopathic Medical Society, the Homeopathic Hospital Association of Essex County, and a member also of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the National Society of Electro-Therapeutics, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812 (treasurer-general and president of the New Jersey chapter), the Society of American Wars (vice-commander general), the Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Society of American Officers of the Great War, and he held the 32nd degree in Masonry. Dr. Richards endeared himself to all who knew him by his kindliness, rugged manliness and sterling traits of character, while among his professional colleagues he was esteemed and respected for his profound knowledge and unquestioned ability in the performance of his duties. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1893, to Florence Le Van, daughter of Andrew Jube Dotger of South Orange, N. J., and they had two children: Herbert Le Van and Claire, wife of Capt. Milton Valentine Miller, medical corps, U. S. A. He died at Orange, N. J., Sept. 9, 1919.

STANTON, Edgar Williams, educator, was born at Waymart, Wayne co., Pa., Oct. 3, 1850, son of Fitz Henry and Mary (Rounds) Stanton, and a descendant of Thomas Stanton, who came from England to Virginia in 1635. Thomas' wife

was Ann Lord, and from them the line is traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Thompson; their son John and his wife Mary ————; their son David and his wife Sarah Kimball; their son Asa and his wife Keziah Kimball, and their son Asa Stanton and his wife Rhoda Bartlett, who were the grandparents of Edgar Williams Stanton. He attended the Delaware County Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., and was graduated with the first class at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1872 with the degree of B.S., receiving the degree of M.S. from that institution in 1887. Upon his graduation he was appointed instructor in mathematics and from that time until his death he gave uninterrupted service in various capacities to his alma mater. He was professor of mathematics and political economy during 1877–1906 and was secretary of the board of trustees of the college from 1874 until the establishment of the state board of education in 1909. Among many other duties he was concerned with the problems of administering the institution's land grant endowment. He was secretary of the college and its vice-president from 1913 until his death and several times was acting president. He was the author of "A Text Book on Algebra." In 1904 Coe College conferred upon him the honorary LL.D. degree. Aside from his professional activities Mr. Stanton was vice-president and director of the Union National Bank of Ames, Ia., and a director in the Valley National and the Valley Savings Banks, Des Moines, Ia. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Iowa Academy of Sciences, the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, the American Economic Association, the National Education Association, the Tau Beta Pi and the Phi Kappa Phi, honorary fraternities, and the State Historical Society of Iowa, of which he was curator. He gave the college the chimes in the campanile in memory of his first wife, and in his will left it $25,000 to be used for some worthy purpose, as an expression of his appreciation and love for the institution. During his half century association with the college, he endeared himself literally to thousands of students, with whom he always maintained cordial relationships. A jovial professor, easily approached, he took a keen interest in student affairs and sports and was himself fond of swimming, fishing, tennis and walking. He married twice: (1) Feb. 22, 1877, Margaret, the daughter of James MacDonald of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., herself preceptress and teacher of French at Iowa State College; she died in 1895 and he was married (2) Dec. 21, 1899, to Julia, daughter of Peter Wentch of Traer, Ia. He had four children: Dr. Edwin MacDonald; Edgar Williams, Jr.; Margaret Beaumont, wife of John Emmett Kirshman of Lincoln, Nebr., and Barbara Stanton. He died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1920.

KITCHEL, Horace, publisher, was born at Coldwater, Mich., June 25, 1875, son of Simon B. and Theresa (Munger) Kitchel. His father, a native of New York state, served as a lieutenant in the Federal army during the civil war, and settled in Branch county, Mich., in 1868. Here he founded in 1895 and published the Coldwater "Daily Reporter" and served as mayor of the city and prosecuting attorney of Branch county. The son was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of A.B. in 1899 and became associated with his father in the conduct of the Coldwater "Daily Reporter." Upon his father's death in 1905 he succeeded him as editor and publisher of that paper and continued as publisher for the remaining sixteen years of his life. This paper was the only daily in Branch county, and during his management it achieved a most satisfactory growth. During the European war he served as a member of the Branch county war board. He was a member of the Order of Elks, the president of the Bon Ami Club, and the vice-president of the Coldwater Country Club. His chief recreation was travel, and his travel letters, which possessed peculiar interest, were published in his newspaper, later appearing in brochure form. He was a man of warm attachments who loved his community and gladly participated in every plan for civic improvement. He was appointed by Govs. Warner and Ferris a member of the board of control of the State Home for the Feeble-Minded, at Lapeer, and by Gov. Sleeper a member of the board of the State Industrial School for Girls at Adrian. He was married Aug. 7, 1901, to Grace, daughter of Frank D. Newberry, a lawyer and a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars. They had two children: Kenneth and Ruth Kitchel. He died at Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 27, 1922.

ROBERTSON, William Joseph, lawyer and jurist, was born in Culpeper co., Va., Dec. 30, 1817, son of Joseph and Sarah (Brand) Robertson. His father emigrated in 1791 from Glasgow, Scotland, to Virginia, where he successfully conducted a school for boys, first in Albemarle county, and later in Culpeper. William J. Robertson received his early education at the private school of John Lewis, at Llangollen, Spotsylvania co., and was a student at the University of Virginia for two years. After teaching school for two years he studied law at the university and in 1841 graduated with the degree of LL.B. He commenced the practice of his profession at Louisa Court House, Va., but soon moved to Charlottesville, Va., where he resided and practiced, save for the period of his occupancy of the bench of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, until his retirement. He was successful from the beginning, impressing all who knew him with the lofty character, professional talent, and unabating energy displayed in the management of his cases. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney, where he became a terror to the law-breaker and an adept in the art of cross-examination. In 1859 he was elected by popular vote one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, to succeed Judge Green B. Samuels. Judge Robertson was a believer in state's rights, he was always keenly interested in politics, and won recognition as a powerful campaigner, but entertained no political ambitions beyond his candidacy before the people for the two offices which he filled—both of which were directly in the line of his profession. He remained on the bench for a period of six years, but this was during the war and only twelve cases were assigned him for opinions. These opinions, however, are remarkable for their lucidity, penetration, and the citation of illuminative authority. At the close of the war, the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals being removed from the office by the military authorities, Judge Robertson resumed the practice of law, forming with S. Valentine Southall, of Charlottesville, a partnership which lasted

for ten years and enjoyed a large practice. Judge Robertson was specially retained in almost all cases that concerned the larger interests of the great corporations of the state. He became the general counsel of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. and of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co., and appeared not only in the supreme courts of Virginia, of West Virginia, and of the United States, but in the Federal and local circuit courts as well. He was an indefatigable worker and no lawyer in Virginia had greater learning or forensic skill. Among the more prominent cases in which he was engaged in the Virginia courts were the Samuel Miller will case, Gibert vs. Railroad Company (33 Grattan's Reports), and Fidelity Insurance Company vs. Railroad Company (86 Virginia Reports), in all of which extraordinary financial values were involved; and the case of Kirkham vs. Auditor of Petersburg (76 Virginia Reports), involving significant questions of constitutional interpretation. Of his most interesting appearances in the United States Supreme Court were the cases of United States vs. Lee and Kaufman vs. Lee (106 United States Reports), in which he represented General Custis Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee, and which resulted in the recovery of compensation for Arlington, the Lee family estate. Another important case was that in which he appeared as counsel for the state of Virginia before a commission, headed by Judge Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, charged with the duty of determining the Maryland-Virginia boundary line: in this case, Judge Robertson was generally conceded, by members of the Philadelphia bar, where the case was heard, to have won the highest distinction among the counsel on either side. In July, 1888, the Virginia State Bar Association was organized at Virginia Beach, and Judge Robertson was elected its first president by acclamation. He was an influential member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. He was a great reader, being especially fond of biography and history; but he was also a close student of the Bible, of Bacon, and Shakespeare, and was as conversant with the works of Freeman and Arnold as with those of Byron or Gibbon or Carlyle. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 16, 1842, to Hannah, daughter of Gen. William Fitzhugh Gordon, of "Edgeworth," Albemarle co., Va., by whom he had nine children: Elizabeth Lindsay, Lucy Gordon, wife of Capt. Hugh R. Garden, Sally Brand, wife of Alonzo Hill, John McBrair, Mary Carter, William Gordon, Reuben Lindsay, and Maria Gordon and Nanny Morris, who died in childhood; she died in 1861, and he was married (2) July 17, 1863, to Alice, daughter of Gen. Edward Watts, and widow of Dr. George Washington Morris of South Carolina, by whom he had five children: Emma Carr, who married (1) Dudley DuBose and (2) Evlyn Garnett; Alice W., wife of Judge Allen R. Hanckel; Edward Watts; James Breckinridge, and Laetitia Sorrell, wife of George W. Whaley. Judge Robertson died at Charlottesville, Va., on May 27, 1898.

WALKER, Elmer Woodbury, manufacturer, was born at Turner, Me., Apr. 2, 1848, son of James B. and Betsey Walker. He received his education in the public schools of Turner and at the Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me. He represented the McKay Co., makers of shoemaking machinery at West Weymouth and Stoughton, Mass., prior to 1877, and in the latter year settled at Brockton, Mass. In 1879 he founded the Brockton Stay Co., manufacturers of boot, shoe, glove and carriage trimmings, and served as the executive head until his death. For many years he was one of the auditors of the Security Cooperative Bank of Brockton. In addition to his business interests he was an active worker in municipal affairs and Republican politics, and a dominant factor in the establishment of the present city government of Brockton. He was president of the common council during 1884–85, and a member of the board of city registrars during 1885–1920, serving for many years as chairman of that body. He held the 32nd degree in Masonry, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Brockton Commercial Club. He found his chief recreation in travel and reading. He was a communicant of the Unitarian church and a liberal benefactor of many local welfare organizations. He was known for his courtesy and for his companionable personality and possessed a host of staunch friends. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 18, 1869, to Elizabeth Adelaide Leavitt of Hingham, Mass.; she died in 1907, and he was married (2) June 3, 1909, to Theresa Elizabeth, daughter of George E. David of Portsmouth, N. H. He had an adopted daughter: Josephine Chamberlain Walker, wife of Decatur Appleton, Wellesley Mass. He died at Brockton, Mass., Mar. 28, 1922.

DAVIS, Oscar Copeland, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Brockton, Mass., July 25, 1870, son of Stephen and Julia Anna (Copeland) Davis. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Dolar Davis, who came from England in 1632 and settled in Massachusetts. From him and his wife the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Linnell; their son Dolar and his wife Hannah Linnell (†); their son Stephen and his wife Desire Lewis; their son Jonathan and his wife Susanna Lewis; their son Stephen and his wife Lucinda Price; and their son William and his wife Deborah Dimmick, who were the grandparents of Oscar C. Davis. Stephen Davis, father of the manufacturer, was engaged in the shoe industry of Brockton. The son received his education in the grammar and high schools of Brockton and for a brief period was a student at the Moody School, Mt. Hermon, Mass. At the age of fifteen he became associated with the George E. Keith Co., Brockton, manufacturers of "Walk-over" shoes, and served successively as operator, office boy, private secretary to Mr. Keith, and assistant in the purchasing department, in charge of costs and purchasing. When the firm was incorporated in 1896, he was made a director and secretary, and shortly thereafter he was elected vice-president, an office he retained until his death. Combined with his knowledge of business was a mechanical and inventive ability. He invented a number of devices now used in the manufacture of shoes, among them a tape patent machine, patented in 1908, and the "box toe improvement," patented in 1904. By means of the former, patent vamps may be cut somewhat smaller than usual, a narrow fabric tape stitched on and consequently the tape, instead of the leather, is nipped by the laster's pincers. When the inseam trimming is done it is the inexpensive tape rather than the leather which has been wasted. The latter patent was an adaptation of an impregnated felt which could be worked up soft into the box shape according to the last used and which, when it was hardened, was sufficiently pliable and strong, to fit exactly the particular last because it was not moulded. At the time of Mr.

Davis' death the George E. Keith Co., manufacturers of "Walk-over" shoes, and its subsidiaries had a capital and surplus of $13,000,000 and annual sales approximating $35,000,000. He was vice-president of the National Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, a director of the New England Shoe and Leather Association and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Country and Commercial clubs of Brockton. His recreation consisted of sports of all kinds. He was industrious, methodical, courteous and democratic, and was a generous benefactor of many welfare organizations. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 23, 1901, to Harriet, daughter of Edwin H. Kingsbury of Worcester, Mass., who died in 1907, leaving two children: Lincoln Kingsbury and John Alden Davis; and (2) Jan. 31, 1922, to Hazel E., daughter of Ira K. Buck of Brockton, Mass. Mr. Davis died in Brockton, Mass., Mar. 18, 1922.

RANDOLPH, Isham, civil engineer, was born at New Market, Clark co., Va., Mar. 25, 1848, son of Dr. Robert Carter and Lucy Nelson (Wellford) Randolph, grandson of Archibald Cary and Lucy (Burwell) Randolph, great-grandson of Thomas Isham and Jane (Cary) Randolph, great-great-grandson of Isham and Jane (Rogers) Randolph, and great-great-great-grandson of William Randolph, a native of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Virginia about 1674. At the age of twenty he became an axman, and later a rodman, on the Winchester & Strasburg railroad, a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. As transitman he located the line from Syracuse, Ind., to Chicago, Ill., on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and subsequently, as resident engineer, built twenty-seven miles of this road and the shops at South Chicago. In 1876 he entered the service of the Sciota Valley railroad as assistant engineer, was later roadmaster, and four years later he went to Chicago as chief engineer of the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt railway, where he had extensive experience in the building of railroad terminals, freight houses, round-houses, etc. In 1885 he opened an office for the practice of general engineering in Chicago. He was chief engineer in locating and building the Chicago, Madison & Northern railroad and the Freeport & Dodgeville line for the Illinois Central railroad, and was consulting engineer for the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co. and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. In 1893 he was made chief engineer of the Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal, directing this work during the fourteen years of its constructive period. He acquired such proficiency in that branch of engineering that he was awarded a gold medal by the Paris Exposition in 1900 and was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt on the board of consulting engineers for the Panama Canal in 1905. In 1905 he designed and built for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission the "obelisk" dam above the Horse Shoe falls. It was built upright on the bank of the river and then tipped over into its place in the stream, a revolutionary innovation in the construction of dams. Mr. Randolph was consulting engineer on track elevation for the city of Baltimore, Md., and Toronto, Can., and subsequently served as a member of the Water Supply Commission of Toronto. He was chairman of the Internal Improvement Commission of Illinois, chairman of the Florida Everglades engineering commission, member of the Illinois State Conservation Commission, the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, and the Chicago Harbor Commission and engineer of the Milwaukee Outer Harbor. Later he was consulting engineer for the Little River drainage district of Cape Girardeau, Miss. In 1915 he designed and began the construction of a harbor system for the city of Miami, Fla., and in 1916, for the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board, he reviewed the plans and estimates for the barge canal. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Western Society of Engineers (president); American Institute of Consulting Engineers; Franklin Institute; Chicago Art Institute; the Engineers' Club of Chicago; and a fellow in the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain. During the World war he was a member of a confidential board of engineers, appointed by Secretary of War Baker to inspect construction and sanitary conditions in various army camps throughout the country, and he was president of the Citizens' Unit which organized and recruited the 1st Ill. engineers, later the 108th regiment of engineers, U. S. A., and took an active part in welfare work among the officers and men. In 1910 he received the degree of D. Eng. from the University of Illinois, and the degree of D. Com. Sc. from Washington and Lee University in 1917. In 1913 the Franklin Institute awarded him the Elliott Cresson medal, in recognition of "distinguished achievement in the field of civil engineering." Mr. Randolph was married June 15, 1882, to Mary Henry, daughter of Capt. George Edmund Taylor, of Virginia, and they had four children: Robert Isham, Rev. Oscar de Wolf, Spottiswode Wellford, and George Taylor Randolph. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1920.

MASTEN, Alvin Emmett, banker and broker, was born in Goshen township, Mahoning co., O., Apr. 3, 1863, son of Landon and Harriet Blackburn (Santee) Masten. He was educated in the public schools of Canfield, O., and worked in a lumber mill during vacation periods. After studying telegraphy, he was first assigned to Mentor, O., where he received bulletins of Pres. Garfield's condition and communicated them to the president's wife and mother. Subsequently he became a telegrapher for the Atlantic & Great Western (now Erie) railroad, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, now part of the Pennsylvania system. In 1883 he was detailed by the latter road to the dispatcher's office in Pittsburgh, and he remained with that company until 1888, when he engaged in business for himself as a real estate broker. In 1891 he organized the stock brokerage house of A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh, remaining its active member until his death. It developed from a small business with but three employees to one of the most prominent houses in that city, with more than forty employees, and dealt in stocks and bonds, cotton, grain, metals and real estate. Originally he had three partners, J. F. Stephenson, T. E. Young and D. J. Holman, but all retired after one year, and he continued the business independently. In 1896 the firm was reorganized and dealt exclusively in stocks, bonds, grain and metals. The business was again reorganized in 1903, when Alvin E. Masten included as partners his brother, F. C. Masten, and George M. Paisley. He was a director of the Pittsburgh Trust Co. and the Terminal Trust Co.; and a member of the chamber of commerce of the United States, the Chicago board of trade, the New York metal and cotton exchanges, and the New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Chicago stock exchanges. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity,

the Bankers' Club of New York, the Duquesne, Monongahela, Pittsburgh Athletic, Pittsburgh Country and Stanton Heights clubs. His chief forms of recreation were fishing and motoring. Mr. Masten was a financial organizer of rare ability, combining the traits of constructive progress and judicious conservatism. He was married May 9, 1888, to Adah Lee, daughter of Levi Johnston of New Castle, Pa., and they had two children: William Santee, who succeeded his father as head of the A. E. Masten & Co.; and Athalia Laura Masten, wife of George A. Hoeveler. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 22, 1921.

ABRAMS, Albert, physician, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 8, 1863, son of Marcus and Rachel (Leavy) Abrams. His father was a banker. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1882, and took post-graduate courses in Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris. Returning to San Francisco he began the practice of his profession in that city and eventually built up a large clientele. He was professor of pathology and director of the medical clinic of Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, during 1893–98 and from 1904 until his death was president of the Emanuel Sisterhood Polyclinic, in addition to being consulting physician to the National Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo., and to the French and Mt. Zion hospitals of San Francisco. He was a skilled diagnostician and was frequently consulted by both physicians and surgeons until his peculiar diversion from the orthodox school. In 1910 he founded a new medical system known as "spondylotherapy," which he maintained would correct physical disorders by the excitation of the functional centers of the spinal cord. Out of his discovery grew the American Association for the Study of Spondylotherapy, of which he was honorary president. He asserted that human blood is radioactive; that it gives off certain wave-like emanations through which diseases of the human body may be detected and cured. It was his theory that every disease has a specific rate of vibration which it imparts to the blood, and he invented an electrical device, called the "Oscilloclast," by which he asserted the vibratory rate would be disclosed. He claimed also, that every drug has a vibratory rate corresponding to the diseases for which it is effective. Once the disease is determined the operator instead of prescribing a drug, moves a hand on the dial of the "Oscilloclast," to that point corresponding to the drug's rate and applies the instrument to the patient, who then gets the therapeutic action of the drug in question. He also asserted that by his machine he could tell from a drop of blood, the sex, color and the approximate age of the patient. He named these phenomena the "Electronic Reactions of Abrams." His theories were investigated by many medical organizations and were discarded as unsound by most of them but not by all. He did find many who accepted his electronic reactions' ideas and his methods are now being practiced throughout the United States by more than 3,000 persons, many of whom were formerly regular medical practitioners. So firmly did Dr. Abrams believe in his theory that he founded at San Francisco, Calif., a College of Electronic Medicine and in his will bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to its support. He was so greatly disappointed by the failure of the medical fraternity to accept his discovery as genuine that he resigned from the California Medical Society, of which he was vice-president, and the American Medical Society. He was the founder and editor of a quarterly magazine "Physico-Clinical Medicine," and he was the author of "Synopsis of Morbid Renal Secretions" (1892); "Manual of Clinical Diagnosis" (1894); "Consumption—Its Causes and Its Prevention" (1895); "Transactions of the Antiseptic Club" (1896), a medical satire; "Scattered Leaves of a Physician's Diary" (1900); "Diseases of Heart" (1901); "Nervous Breakdown" (1901); "Hygiene, in a System of Physiologic Therapeutics" (1901); "The Blues" (1904); "Diseases of the Lungs" (1905); "Diagnostic Therapeutics" (1909); "Spinal Therapeutics" (1909); and "New Concepts in Diagnosis and Treatment" (1911). He was a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London and the San Francisco Medico-Chirurgical Society (president 1893). He was twice married: (1) Nov. 25, 1897, to Jeanne Irma, daughter of Daniel Roth of San Francisco, and (2) Sept. 28, 1915, to Blanche Schwabacher. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 13, 1924. Portrait facing page 387.

POTTER, Thompson Eldridge, physician, was born in Clinton county, Mo., Dec. 18, 1849, son of Thomas and Hessa (Smith) Potter, and a descendant of James Potter, who came to this country from England about 1760, located in South Carolina and served in the revolutionary war as an American soldier. His grandfather, Eldridge Potter, was also a soldier in the Florida Seminole war. His father, a veteran of the Mexican war, removed to Maysville, De Kalb co., Mo., in 1852, where the son attended the public schools until sixteen years of age. In 1868 he entered McGee College, where he remained two years, but did not graduate. He then studied medicine under a private preceptor, and entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was graduated in 1875, winning the Wallace prize of $50 for the best thesis on "Descriptive and Relative Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus." He returned to Missouri and located at Cameron, where he practiced eleven years. The Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., elected Dr. Potter to the chair of physiology and diseases of the nervous system in 1880, a position he resigned in 1884, to devote more time to his practice. In 1882–86 he was local surgeon of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. In 1884 he was elected mayor of Cameron and served as such two years. He was the first secretary of the pension examining board for the 3rd congressional district, and in this capacity served two years. Dr. Potter removed from Cameron to St. Joseph in 1886, and shortly afterwards was elected director and secretary of the faculty of the Northwestern Medical College. In 1889 he became editor and proprietor of the "Western Medical and Surgical Reporter," a monthly medical magazine, published in the interest of the above-named college. In 1894 he resigned his position in the Northwestern Medical College, and coöperating with five other physicians founded the Central Medical College, in which he held the chair of surgery, having made that branch of the profession his specialty; he also served as president of the institution. When the Central and Ensworth Medical colleges were merged in 1906, Dr. Potter held the chair of surgery in the consolidated institution. He was also surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., secretary of the board of trustees and faculty of Ensworth Deaconess Hospital Association, and a member of the Buchanan county, state and national medical societies, and the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society. He was also a

member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights Templar, Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, South. One of the striking characteristics of Dr. Potter was his devotion to principles. He owed his great success as a surgeon to the fact that he was always on the alert and possessed the power to concentrate, to be entirely absorbed in whatever engaged his attention. Besides a quick and powerful imagination, he possessed conscientiousness, extreme sensitiveness, and a keen sense of moral obligation. He was married Apr. 17, 1876, to Mary Barr, daughter of Benjamin F. Bassett of Cameron, Mo., and granddaughter of Dr. Lloyd Warfield of Lexington, Ky. Eleven children were born of this union, eight of whom survived: Mary Bassett, wife of William Oliver Macy, Colorado Springs; George Conlee, wife of Judge Gaylord Reed Wilcox, Drumright, Okla.; Catherine, wife of Harry A. Nelson, Miami, Tex.; Frances, wife of John N. Willman of St. Joseph; Florence, wife of William F. Uhlman, Jr., of St. Joseph; Dr. Caryl; Ena Warfield and Bertha Barr Potter. He died in St. Joseph, Mo., Apr. 29, 1916.

GUIOU, Arthur Pounsford, merchant, was born at Omaha, Nebr., July 11, 1870, son of Charles H. and Harriett (Pounsford) Guiou. His father, a native of Ohio, was a joint proprietor of the Colpetzer & Guiou Lumber Co., Omaha, and the Chicago Lumber Co. The son attended the Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy, and was graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., with the degree of A.B. He then entered his father's firm, gained practical experience in the lumber business, and in 1893, with Demain Ledwich, he purchased the lumber yard of Colpetzer & Guiou. The business was reorganized as the Guiou & Ledwich Lumber Co., and Mr. Guiou became sole owner in 1919, when the firm name changed to the Guiou Lumber Co. He was an enthusiastic worker for all enterprises advancing the welfare and promotion of Omaha. During the European war he was an influential factor in the work of the American Red Cross and in various government finance campaigns. In 1918 he was elected to the board of governors of Ak-Sar-Ben, Omaha's annual carnival, and in 1921 he was chosen king of Ak-Sar-Ben. He was a director of the Omaha Club, also serving as president, and an organizer of the Omaha Country Club. He found his chief recreation in motoring. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. Guiou was a public-spirited citizen and interested in all charitable and patriotic efforts of his community. He possessed a gracious personality, and in business and civic life was a leader. He was married June 1, 1911, to Genevieve, daughter of John N. Baldwin, general counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Omaha, and they had four children: Charles Baldwin, Joan, Echo and Sarah Guiou. He died in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 12, 1923.

OHL, Edwin Newton, capitalist, was born at Ohltown, Trumbull co., O., Feb. 3, 1850, son of Michael and Eliza Jane (Campbell) Ohl, and a descendant of Andrew Ohl, who came from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1750, and settled in Philadelphia county, Pa. He received his early education in the public schools and later attended a business college in Cleveland, O. He began his business career at Sharon, Pa., as bookkeeper for P. L. Kimberly, a pioneer steel man of that district. In the early 90's he became associated in the steel business with A. W. Thompson at New Castle, Pa. When the Atlantic Iron & Steel Co., in which he was an officer, was absorbed by the Republic Iron & Steel Co., he was made vice-president and general manager. He was one of the organizers of the Cherry Valley Iron Co., with a furnace at Leetonia, O., later acquired by the Hanna Furnace Co., Cleveland, O., of which Mr. Ohl was a director at the time of his death. He was also vice-president of the Miami Iron & Steel Co., Hamilton, O., which was succeeded by the Hamilton Furnace Co., in 1917. In 1902 he settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., to go into partnership with Joshua Walter Rhoades. He was president of the American Roller Bearing Co., of that city, and a director in the Keystone National Bank, the Republic Casualty Co., the Valley Steamship Co. and the Amortization Mortgage Co. He was a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute and life member of the Old Colony Club, and was a prominent Mason. Politically he was a Republican, and he took an active interest in the Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation at his summer cottage in Beaumaris, Can., and in fishing in Lake Muskoka. He had the combined qualities of a great builder and a keen trader. He possessed vision without being visionary, an immense amount of common sense, and a manner that inspired respect and confidence. He was married three times: (1) Feb. 17, 1874, to Sallie, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of New Castle, Pa., who died in 1881, leaving one son, Frederick Pearson; (2) Oct. 3, 1889, to Caroline, daughter of Reuben Williamson of Sharon, Pa., who died in 1890, and (3) to Katherine, daughter of John Bower, of New Castle, Pa., by whom he had a son, Edwin N., Jr. He died in New York city, Sept. 3, 1922.

MORROW, Thomas Robert, lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1857, son of John and Margaret (Campbell) Morrow, of Scotch-French ancestry. In 1866 his parents removed to their farm in South Coventry, Conn., where he spent the years from 1866 to 1871, working on the farm and attending the country school. In 1871 his parents moved back to Hartford, where he was prepared for college. He was graduated A.B. at Yale in 1880. During the presidential campaign of 1880 he spent several weeks on the stump in the interest of the Democratic candidate, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. In 1882 he entered the law office of former Lieut. Gov. George G. Sill in Hartford. He was graduated LL.B. at the Yale Law School in 1882 and was awarded a commencement oration and also the John A. Porter university prize. Following his admission to the bar of Connecticut, he practiced in Hartford for a few months, and then removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he entered the firm of Lathrop & Smith. Within a few years the firm name became Lathrop, Smith & Morrow; later Lathrop, Morrow & Fox; and still later Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore. Having been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, as well as the courts of other western and southern states, his practice extended not only through the central western states, but also southward to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1905 he was appointed general attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. for the states of Missouri and Iowa, and one of the attorneys for the reorganization committee of the predecessor company, the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railway Co. Mr. Morrow was the first lawyer to advocate the far-reaching rule of law that transportation of freight by railroad common carriers was interstate, notwithstanding the fact that the

points of origin and destination of the shipment were both in the same state, if in the natural and regular course of the haul over the transporting carrier's own rails, the shipment had to traverse the soil and territory of another state or territory than that in which were located the points of both origin and destination. This rule he announced in a law opinion written to the president of the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., when he was its general attorney, and it was sustained by the U. S. circuit court of Arkansas and the U. S. supreme court in the case of Hanley v. the Kansas City Southern Railway Co. The case has been affirmed many times since it was decided in 1902. Mr. Morrow paid little attention to politics. Against his wish, he consented to serve as police commissioner in Kansas City, Mo., for about three years, by appointment of Gov. Francis. At his meridian he ranked as one of the leaders of the Kansas City bar. His record of professional victories was exceptionally high. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association, a 33d degree Mason and a member of the supreme council (southern jurisdiction) of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, a member of the Ancient and Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Royal Order of Scotland. He was grand commander of Knights Templar of Missouri in 1904–05 and a member of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. His chief recreation was reading history and detective stories. He was married July 3, 1883, to Flora E., daughter of Loman L. Burt of Hartford, Conn., who died in 1924. There were no children. Mr. Morrow died in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29, 1921.

PERRINE, Frederic Auten Combs, electrical engineer, was born in Manalapan, N. J., Aug. 25, 1862, son of James Anderson and Rebecca Ann (Combs) Perrine. His first American ancestor was Daniel Perrin who landed on Staten Island in 1665, and from him and his wife Maria Thorel, the line of descent is traced through Henry Perrin and his wife Marie; John and his wife Catherine ————————; John Perrine and his wife Mary La Rue; John and his wife Anna Nancy Stout, and John and his wife Sarah Ely, who were the grandparents of Frederic A. C. Perrine. He was graduated A.B. at Princeton in 1883, later taking from this university the degree of D.Sc. in 1885 and A.M. with honors in 1886. Having specialized in electrical engineering his first position on leaving college was as assistant electrician for the U. S. Electric Lighting Co. of N. Y., one of the electrical manufacturing and operating companies which made the early history of electric lighting in this country. Apart from his engineering work, he devoted considerable time to university settlement and other sociological activities, but the increasing pressure of his professional duties gradually precluded all other interests. In 1889 he became associated with John A. Roebling Sons' Co., as manager of their insulated wire department and three years later, treasurer and manager of the Germania Electric Co. of Boston, but the latter had only a brief career because of litigation over incandescent lamps. In 1893 he was appointed professor of electrical engineering at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, where the organization of an electrical engineering department there, called forth his capacities for originality and initiative. Three main lines of procedure were laid out: shop work, the theoretical study of the physical and mathematical side of electricity, and laboratory work, to develop the ingenuity and inventive capacities of his students. During the latter part of his professorship at Stanford he was also chief engineer of the Standard Electric Co., now a part of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. systems. In this position he was able to utilize the special knowledge acquired by investigations in wires and insulators and high potential transmission and laid out a 150 mile transmission line from Electra to San Francisco at 60,000 volts, the first long distance line to be built, for the plan of which he was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He edited the San Francisco "Journal of Electricity" from 1894 to 1897, and "Electrical Engineering" of Chicago, from 1897 to 1899. In 1900 he abandoned his work in California to become president and general manager of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. of Pittsfield, Mass., whose founder John F. Kelly, was associated with Dr. Perrine in his electrical work at the U. S. Electric Lighting Co. He brought the Stanley company to a high degree of efficiency, staying with it until it was sold to the General Electric Co. in 1904. Thereafter he practiced as a consulting engineer in New York city. Mr. Perrine was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers of London, the National Electric Light Association and the Engineers' and Lawyers' clubs of New York city. Besides a number of papers presented before technical societies and educational institutions, he was the author of "Power Plants on the Pacific Coast" (1902), "Conductors for Electrical Distribution" (1903) and "American Practice on High Tension Line Construction and Operation" (1905). He was married June 28, 1893, in Trenton, N. J., to Margaret, daughter of Ferdinand Roebling, and had two children: Margaret, wife of Kenneth W. Moore, and Anne Allison Perrine, wife of Robert T. Bowman. He died in Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 20, 1908.

FORT, John Henry, lawyer and journalist, was born at Tottenville, N. Y., June 10, 1851, son of John and Elizabeth (Emley) Fort, and a descendant of Roger Fort, who came from England in 1695 and settled at Hampton-Hanover (now Pemberton), N. J. His father was a Methodist minister, orator and writer, and the son received his education at the Farnum high school, Beverly, N. J., at Lawrenceville (N. J.) Commercial College, and at Pennington (N. J.) Seminary. His newspaper career began in 1868 as correspondent for the "West Jersey Press" and the Woodbury "Constitution." Later he was correspondent for the "Evening Star" and the "Morning Post" of Philadelphia, and in 1875 he was one of the founders of the Camden "Sunday Argus." At the time of the Centennial Exposition in 1876 he founded the "Sunday Sun," the first penny Sunday newspaper in Philadelphia, in which his dramatic criticisms attracted a wide patronage. He came into possession of the "New Republic," a Camden newspaper, in 1878, and the Camden "Evening Telegram" in 1886. Meanwhile he began the study of law in Camden under Marmaduke B. Taylor, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and began the practice of his profession in Camden. His success in this new field was so marked that the management of his newspaper properties was turned over to others. In his law practice he specialized in land and corporation law, and his

practice extended to adjacent states. Mr. Fort was deeply interested in local history, serving at various times as vice-president of the Camden Historical Society and president of the Valley Forge Revolutionary Encampment Commission and the Old Fort Nassau Colonial Monument Commission. He was a member of the American and New Jersey historical societies, the G. A. R. (life), the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he founded the Camden lodge in 1895, and was a 33rd degree Mason. He represented New Jersey at the National Conservation Congress in St. Paul, Minn., in 1910. He was an extensive traveler in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Europe. He was twice married: (1) to Kate Middleton Livermore of Blackwood, N. J., by whom he had one son: William Marmaduke Fort; and (2) in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13, 1914, to Lillie M. Garrett of Wilmington, Del. He died at Merchantville, N. J., Apr. 8, 1921.

WATSON, Irving Allison, physician and surgeon, was born at Salisbury, N. H., Sept. 6, 1849, son of Porter Baldwin and Luvia Ellen (Ladd) Watson. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was John Watson, who was at Salisbury, Mass., in the middle of the seventeenth century; his wife was Ruth Griffin, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife Eleanor Flanders; their son Nicodemus and his wife Elizabeth Harriman; their son Caleb and his wife Lydia Howlet; their son Ithamar and his wife Dolly Thurston, who were the grandparents of Irving Allison Watson. Jonathan Watson (II) served in expeditions against the Indians in Maine, also in the expedition against Louisburg. Nicodemus Watson (III) was a signer of the Association Test, known as the New Hampshire Declaration of Independence. Caleb Watson was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his son, Ithamar Watson, was captain of minute men in the war of 1812. Porter Baldwin Watson, our subject's father, was a glove manufacturer of Littleton, N. H.; he served as selectman at Salisbury; member of the New Hampshire house of representatives, treasurer of Grafton county, and overseer of the poor. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of New Hampshire and at Newbury (Vt.) Seminary and Collegiate Institute. He began the study of medicine in Newbury and continued it in New York city, later attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1871. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1885. He began the practice of his profession at Groveton (Northumberland), N. H., in 1871, and ten years later removed to Concord, N. H. At Groveton he was surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway Co.; served the town several years as superintendent of schools, and in 1879 was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives, and reëlected in 1881. In that body he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act creating the state board of health, was appointed one of its members and at its organization in 1881 was elected secretary and executive officer of the board, continuing thus until the close of his life. In 1889 the state board of health also created a state board of lunacy, and the executive work of the latter board likewise devolved upon him. He was registrar of the department of vital statistics of the state; was president of the state board of cattle commissioners from its organization in 1891; president of the International Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health in 1903; and assistant secretary-general of the first Pan-American Medical Congress. Dr. Watson was an honorary member of the Academia Nacional de Medicina de Mexico, and a member also of the Société Francaise d'Hygiene de Paris, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association (secretary, 1883–97), American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the New Hampshire Medical Society (president, 1903), the Center District Medical Society, the White Mountain Medical Society, the New Hampshire Historical Society, and in Masonry held the Knight Templar degree. He was also a registered pharmacist in the state of New Hampshire. In the national guard of the state he advanced from surgeon with rank of major to medical director, with rank of lieutenant colonel, of the 1st brigade. In 1901 Dr. Watson was largely instrumental in bringing about legislation which gave the state of New Hampshire a laboratory of hygiene in which both bacteriological and chemical analyses are made. As secretary of the state board of health, he was made director of this laboratory, both of which positions he held at the time of his death. He compiled and edited the New Hampshire registration reports since 1881; the reports of the state board of health (13 vols.); reports and papers American Public Health Association (1883–97), and the reports of the commissioners of lunacy of New Hampshire (5 vols.). He was editor and compiler of "Physicians and Surgeons of America" (1896), and wrote numerous articles for sanitary and medical journals throughout the country. He traveled extensively in Mexico and Central America. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion was an attendant of the Congregational church. He was married Apr. 17, 1872, to Lena Allen, daughter of Gilman Farr, of Littleton, N. H., and they had one child, Bertha May Watson. Dr. Watson died in Concord, N. H., Apr. 3, 1918.

CURTIS, Edward Clinton, legislator and banker, was born near Grant Park, Kankakee co., Ill., Aug. 12, 1865, son of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Campbell) Curtis. He received his early education in the public schools and attended De Pauw and Northwestern universities. Upon leaving school he entered the mercantile and banking business with his father in Grant Park. He became president of the Grant Park Trust & Savings Bank and of the Curtis Trust Co., and was well known throughout the state in mercantile and banking circles. Although business and banking were Mr. Grant's chief concerns, politics was an important secondary interest and to that he gave some of the most important years of his life. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives as a Republican in 1894 and after serving by reëlection for ten years, was sent to the state senate; he continued in the upper house of the legislature until his death. A dominant factor in Republican party politics in his state for nearly a quarter of a century, he was a close student of history and politics. In 1897 he was elected speaker of the house, being at that time the youngest incumbent of the office. In the state senate he was chairman of the committee on appropriations for three terms and introduced the first resolution for a constitutional convention in 1907. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1919. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Delta

Kappa Epsilon fraternity and numerous other fraternal organizations, and was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Oct. 27, 1897, to Mary Etha, daughter of Ezra J. Griffin of Grant Park, and had two sons: Edward Munroe and Alonzo Griffin Curtis. He died in Grant Park, Ill., Mar. 8, 1920.

HITCHCOCK, Frederick Lyman, lawyer, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Apr. 18, 1837, son of Daniel and Mary (Peck) Hitchcock. His first paternal American ancestor was Matthias Hitchcock of London, England, who emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1635, and later settled at New Haven, Conn. The line of descent from Matthias and his wife Elizabeth was through their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Moss; their son John and his wife Mary Thompson; their son John and his wife Esther Ford; their son Isaac and his wife Hannah Stiles; their son Peter and his wife Eunice Baldwin, who were the grandparents of Frederick Lyman Hitchcock. He was educated in the high school of his native town and in 1854 he removed to Scranton, Pa., and entered the employ of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co. as clerk. Having studied law in the offices of Judge E. L. Dana, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Samuel Sherred, Scranton, he was admitted to the bar in 1860 and began the practice of his profession at Scranton. Soon afterwards he entered the military service as adjutant of the 132nd regiment, Pa. volunteers. He was promoted major Jan. 23, 1863; was twice wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; was promoted for gallantry under fire, and was mustered out with his regiment in May, 1863. On Dec. 7, 1863, he was appointed lieutenant colonel, 25th regiment, U.S. colored troops, and in January, 1865, was promoted colonel, being stationed at Forts Pickens and Barrancas during all this time of service. He was not mustered out until December, 1866, more than six months after the war closed. After the famous coal riots of 1877, which he helped to quell, he was active in organizing the 13th regiment, Pa. volunteers, of which he was the first lieutenant colonel and served as colonel during 1883–88. After the war he engaged in the wholesale and retail crockery, china and glassware business, but in 1872 resumed the practice of law. Col. Hitchcock secured the passage by the legislature of the first charter of the city of Scranton in 1866 and in the same year was appointed clerk of the mayor's court on its organization. He also aided in securing the passage of the law creating Lackawanna county in 1878 and was its first prothonotary. He was assistant clerk of the state senate in 1866–67, and during 1906–09 was city treasurer of Scranton. He was a charter member of the Scranton board of trade, served as its secretary during 1869–73 and was president in 1909–10; he represented that body in the national board of trade for twenty consecutive years, being a member of the executive council during that time. He was president of the Security Building and Savings Union of Scranton for fifteen years. Col. Hitchcock was prominent in the affairs of the Presbyterian church. He was one of three ruling elders elected at the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton in 1874, and filled a similar office in the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, serving as Sunday-school superintendent for many years. He was a delegate from the Lackawanna presbytery to the Presbyterian general assemblies of 1875 and 1898, being placed on the judiciary committee in the latter year. He was a member of the Y.M.C.A. of Scranton, (president, 1875–77); the Masonic fraternity, and the G.A.R. He was the author of "War from the Inside" (1904), being personal recollections of the civil war; "History of Scranton and Its People" (1914), and a history of the 13th regiment, Pa. national guard (1924). Col. Hitchcock was held in profound regard by the community in which he dwelt. In the best sense he was a self-made man, with a richly stored mind, and as a conversationalist was fluent, ready, informing and interesting. He was married in Scranton, Pa., Jan. 24, 1865, to Caroline N., daughter of Ebenezer Kingsbury, a member of the state senate and speaker of that body in 1840. They had seven children: Edwin Sherman; Frederick Kingsbury; Henry Payson; John Partridge; Elizabeth Fuller, wife of George B. Dimmick; Mary Peck, wife of Robert S. Douglas; and Carrie Guilford Hitchcock. Col. Hitchcock died in Scranton, Pa., Oct. 9, 1924.

HULL, John, educator, was born at Salem, Ill., Feb. 6, 1839, son of Samuel and Lucy (Tully) Hull. His earliest American ancestor was Joseph Hull, who came from Crewkerne, Somersetshire, England, in 1635, resided successively at Wessaguscus, Weymouth, Barnstable and Plymouth, Mass., and eventually settled at York, Me. From him and his wife Agnes, the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Rachel York; their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah Drake; their son Joseph and his wife Susanna Stelle; their son Isaac and his wife Anne Dunham; their son Isaac and his wife Massie Vaughn; their son John and his first wife Rebecca Bennett, who were the grandparents of John Hull. The town of Barnstable, Mass., was founded by Joseph Hull (1). Gov. Winthrop gave him a grant of land on which Hull, Mass., is situated, and that town was named for him. He was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public schools. He was graduated with the first class at the Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., in 1860, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, in 1876. He began teaching in the public school at Salem; subsequently became a member of the faculty of Illinois State Normal University; and during 1869–75 was county superintendent of schools for McLean county, Ill. In 1875 he joined the faculty of the Southern Illinois Normal School, Carbondale, and during 1892–93 he was president of that institution. During 1893–94 he was president of the Wisconsin State Normal School, River Falls. He organized the training department of the Southern Illinois Normal University, and spent most of his summers during 1872–92 as conductor of county institutes for teachers. During 1868–71 he was editor and publisher of the "Illinois Schoolmaster" and during 1898–1903 he was owner and editor of "The Reveille," a daily paper of Bellingham, Wash. He was president of the Washington State Press Association and the Illinois State Teachers' Association; had charge of the Illinois educational exhibit at the World's Columbian exhibition, Chicago, and was a life member of the National Education Association. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and moderator of the presbytery of southern Illinois. He found his chief recreation in horticulture and reading. As a newspaperman his viewpoint was invariably from a high plane, his temper was optimistic, and he believed in the mission of his

journals. He was married (1) Apr. 3, 1862, to Mary Frances, daughter of Amos Cornwall Washburn of Bloomington, Ill.; she died in 1882. He was married (2) in Tacoma, Wash., in 1895, to Ann C. Anderson. He had two children: Gertrude and Bertha, wife of Daniel Webster Warren, Cedar Rapids, Ia. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 23, 1921.

McCAMMON, Robert McMullen, county official and banker, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1842, son of William and Eliza E. (Pickel) McCammon, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Upton) McCammon and a descendant of Alexander McCammon, a Scotch Covenanter, who emigrated to the colonies in 1723, settling near Glen Alpine, N. C. He was educated in public and private schools and at the age of seventeen began teaching school. He was employed in various ways in Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado during the civil war period. Later he worked a year for the wholesale house of Tootle, Fairleigh & Co., and another year for Lemon, Hosea & Co., both at St. Joseph, Mo. In 1868 he became an independent merchant at Gentryville, Mo., and two years later turned his attention to farming pursuits in Gentry county. In 1872 he was elected first collector of Gentry county, and moved to Albany, the county seat. In 1880 he became associated with Thomas E. Peery in the dry goods firm of Peery & McCammon, and for a number of years he was cashier in the Gentry County Bank. He was mayor of Albany during three terms, 1878–79 and 1902–06; deputy county clerk during 1884–88; deputy circuit clerk for two years; and police judge for Albany, 1894–1919. At the time of his death he was public administrator and justice of the peace. He was a curator and a member of the financial guarantee committee of North West Missouri College. He found his chief recreation in literary and historical work, and he assisted in preparing a history of Gentry county. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married Oct. 29, 1868, to Sarah J., daughter of John K. Fitzgerald of Monroe county, Tenn. He had five children: David F.; Robert M., Jr.; Mary, wife of T. M. Hillman of Stuttgart, Ark.; Anna, wife of Fred Skiles of Sussex, Wyo., and Narcissa, wife of Louis M. Holden of Colorado Springs, Colo. He died at Albany, Mo., Jan. 23, 1922.

NICOLLS, William, clergyman, was born at Southampton, England, Oct. 1, 1863, son of William Thompson and Mary Isabella (MacDonald) Nicolls. He attended St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and was graduated at St. John's College, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, in 1885 with the degrees of A.M. and B.D. In the same year he was ordained deacon, and in 1887 priest, in the Protestant Episcopal church. He became incumbent at Moosejaw, later at Whitewood and after becoming principal of St. John's College and schoolmaster of St. John's School, Winnipeg, went to England in 1890 for the purpose of raising funds for the college and school. Returning in 1891, he became rector and rural dean of Medicine Hat, Alberta, where he remained until 1908. Seventeen years were spent on the prairies, working among the Indians and in rural communities, and during this period he experienced the rigors of frontier life in the northwest. He then left for the maritime provinces, serving successively as rector for two years at Newcastle, N. B., a lumbering town; rector for two years at Mulgrave, N. S., a railroad divisional point, and immigration chaplain at Halifax and Quebec City. He also worked among the troops departing for the European war. Later he assumed the rectorship of the parish of LaHave, N. S., and worked among the fishermen along the LaHave river. In 1918 he began work in the City Missions, New York city, afterward becoming chaplain in the Seaman's Church Institute, where he remained until 1921. In the latter year he was called to the parish of Northport, L. I., where he remained as rector until his death. Mr. Nicolls was deeply interested in the welfare of the agricultural population, and was one of the pioneers in launching the coöperative buying movement in western Canada. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity. His chief forms of recreation were photography and floriculture, especially the culture of roses. He was a man of deep spirituality, with a warm interest in the welfare of his parishioners, and in his ministration over a wide area showed the courage, energy and self-sacrifice of the hardy pioneer. He was married Sept. 18, 1899, at Qu' Appelle, Canada, to Isabella McCurdy Mitchell, daughter of Isaac Richmond of Nova Scotia, and they had three children: Mary Isabella, Jasper William and Jessie Primrose Nicolls. He died in New York city, Sept. 15, 1922.

DEINARD, Samuel Nathaniel, rabbi, was born in Roussein, Lithuania, Jan. 25, 1872, son of David Mendel and Rachel Deinard. His boyhood was spent in Palestine and at the Lemel School at Jerusalem, studying Hebrew, Arabic and French, laying the foundation for the power as a linguist which he later developed. Having won a scholarship offered by Baron Rothschild he continued to study in Berlin and in Cologne, Germany, at the Teachers' Institute. He completed the regular eight years' curriculum in two years. In 1892 he came to the United States and within a few months learned enough English to qualify as a teacher in a night school in Newark, N. J. Afterwards he studied for a year (1893–94) at the University of Pennsylvania, and two years at Dickinson College. In 1896 he became pastor of the Jewish Reform Congregation at Terre Haute, Ind., meanwhile continuing his collegiate work at De Pauw University, where he was graduated A.B. in the following year. In 1900 he went to the South Side Temple, Chicago, Ill., obtaining his master's degree at the University of Chicago, and in 1901 to Temple Israel, Minneapolis, Minn., which became his permanent charge. He received the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota in 1904, and in the same year was appointed professor of Hebrew, Arabic, and history of Bible lands and Bible nations. Rabbi Deinard was deeply interested in Jewish journalism. He founded the "American Jewish World" in 1912 and was its editor until his death. An early leader in the Zionist movement in America, he was president of the Minnesota Zionist Federation and was appointed a delegate to the world convention in Switzerland in 1919, but was unable to attend. He was financial secretary of the Associated Jewish Charities of Minneapolis from its organization until his death; president of the Minneapolis Sheltering Home for Jewish Children; and president of the Minnesota section of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. He took a large part in the work of the Parents and Teachers Association, was vice-president of the Minnesota Association and acted as editor-in-

chief of the monthly publication of the Minneapolis Association. His publications include: "New Year's Day and the Day of Atonement" (1904); "Descriptive Charts of Ancient Monuments," five charts designed as an aid to the teaching of ancient history (1912); "Jews and Christian Science" (1919), and a number of articles on Jewish subjects contributed to the "Jewish Encyclopedia" and the Hebrew encyclopedia, "Otzar Yisrael." As a public orator and organizer he was well known and was constantly called by Jews and non-Jews alike to deliver addresses and to lead community drives in all the cities of Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. During all his ministerial career he was a member of the central conference of American rabbis and at one time served on the executive board of the conference. Possessing an unusually alert and absorbent mind, as well as a keen sense of ethical values, Dr. Deinard was ever a defender of his faith and people, was liberal and tolerant, and as a citizen filled a large and useful place. He was married May 20, 1897, to Rosa, daughter of Ephraim Deinard (a cousin) of Arlington, N. J., and had three children: Amos Spencer, Benedict Spinoza and Miriam Judith Deinard. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 12, 1921.

REID, Daniel Gray, financier, was born in Richmond, Ind., Aug. 1, 1858, son of Daniel and Anna (Gray) Reid. He began his business career as a clerk, messenger and janitor in the Second National Bank of Richmond and rose through various promotions to be vice-president of the bank in 1895. His connection with the tin plate industry began in 1891, after the passage of the McKinley tariff act which imposed a duty of $30 a ton on imports of tin plate. In association with William B. Leeds (q.v.), a boyhood companion, he purchased a small tin plate mill at Elwood, Ind., following the enactment of the McKinley tariff bill and organized the American Tin Plate Co. of Illinois, of which he was president. His company imported Welsh tin plate workers and machinery for the plant, but they failed to measure up to expectations. By readapting their plant to American methods and raw materials and by their persistent efforts and determination to succeed Messrs. Reid and Leeds eventually placed it on a paying basis. Later they acquired control of other tin plate mills in the middle west and in 1898, with the assistance of Judge William H. Moore (q.v.) of Chicago, Ill., and his brother James H. Moore, they organized the American Tin Plate Co., capitalized at $46,000,000, taking several of their largest competitors into the combination, and of the new organization Mr. Reid was president and Mr. Leeds vice-president. Subsequently they organized the National Steel Co. to furnish supplies to the tin plate company, and the American Sheet Steel Co. and American Steel & Wire Hoop Co. In 1901 the American Tin Plate Co., and its three subsidiary concerns, were sold to J. P. Morgan for $140,000,000 to be merged into the U. S. Steel Corporation. Removing to New York he became prominent in Wall street activities. He acquired a controlling interest in the American Can Co., with which he was affiliated until 1923 as chairman of the board; he with others purchased control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which, owing to a complicated financial policy, involving the creation of two holding companies, was forced into the hands of a receiver in 1914. In 1912, in association with Henry C. Frick, John D. Ryan and others, he organized the Tobacco Products Co., a $50,000,000 corporation, of which he was the president. During the World war he built, equipped and gave to the government general hospital no. 1. In the city of his birth Mr. Reid built the Reid Memorial Church (Presbyterian) in memory of his parents and a deceased son and the Reid Memorial Hospital, in memory of his first wife, Ella, daughter of William Dunn of Richmond, Ind. She died in 1898, leaving one daughter, Rhea, wife of Henry J. Topping, and one son, Frank Reid. He was married (2) in 1900, to Clarisse Agnew, who died in 1904, and (3) to Margaret Carrere of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Reid died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1925.

WELLINGTON, Stanwood Gray, lawyer and manufacturer, was born at Roxbury, Mass., June 10, 1879, son of William H. and Florena (Gray) Wellington. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Roger Wellington, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Watertown, Mass.; his wife was Mary Palgrave and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Sweetman; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Phelps; their son Timothy and his wife Rebecca Stone; their son Timothy and his wife Hannah Abbott; their son Timothy and his wife Maria Lord, and their son William W. Wellington and his wife Martha B. Carter, who were the grandparents of Stanwood Gray Wellington. His father, a native of Cambridge, Mass., began his business career in Boston with N. Boynton & Co., dry-goods commission merchants, and was a member of that firm from 1880 until 1901 when it was reorganized under the name of Wellington, Sears & Co., Mr. Wellington being the senior member. Aside from this connection he was president of the Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ga., and the Equinox and Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.; vice-president of the Boston Safe Deposit Trust Co.; a director in the National Shawmut Bank, Boston; the Brookside and Gluck Mills, Anderson; the Suncook and Warwick (R. I.) Mills, the Dixie and Riverdale Cotton Mills, the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Co., the Sherman (Tex.) Manufacturing Co., the West Point (Ga.) Manufacturing Co., the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the Chattahoochee Valley Railroad Co. Stanwood G. Wellington received his preliminary education at the Roxbury Latin School. He was graduated magna cum laude at Harvard University in 1900 and at the Harvard Law School in 1904 with the LL.B. degree. In the latter year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and began the practice of his profession in Boston with the firm of Hale & Grinnell. After three years he entered his father's firm, Wellington, Sears & Co., textile manufacturers, and was treasurer and director of the many mills, North and South, controlled by that firm. Through these financial connections he became one of the most influential members of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He was also a director in the State Street Trust Co. and in the Eliot Savings Bank, both of Boston. He gave unstintingly of his talents and services to such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Boston branch of which he was a director from 1917 until his death, and the Northeastern College of Boston, of which he was a trustee. Nor did he withhold his services or wealth from charitable organizations; to these also he gave even beyond his share and became known as one who more than fulfilled his social obligations. Politically he was a Republican,

and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was a member of various bar associations, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, the Country Club of Brookline, the Longwood Cricket Club, the Weston Golf Club, and the Chestnut Hill Golf Club. He found his chief recreation in tennis and golf. Mr. Wellington possessed an appreciation for the finer things of life, was unselfish, with a rare consideration for the rights of others, and imbued with a fine sense of justice and high principles. He was married Apr. 26, 1906, to Alice H., daughter of Elbert Lee Baker, a lawyer of Santa Barbara, Calif. They had five children: Ruth Baker, William Stanwood, Roger Hinckley, Stanwood Gray and Stephen Baker Wellington. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., June 1, 1921.

PECK, John Brownell, manufacturer and educator, was born in Providence, R. I., June 30, 1845, son of George Bacheler and Ann Power (Smith) Peck. The first ancestor to come to America was Joseph Peck who, in 1638, in company with other Puritans, sailed from Hingham, Norfolk co., England, in the ship "Diligent," and settled in New Hingham, Norfolk co., Mass. He held various public offices in the colony. He was one of a group that, in 1641, bought and settled upon a tract of land which, in part, is now Rehoboth, Mass. From him and his wife Rebecca Clark, the descent is traced through their son Joseph; his son Jathniel and his wife Sarah Smith; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Whitaker; their son Solomon and his wife Esther Wiswold; and their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah Batchelor, who were the grandparents of John Brownell Peck. The subject of this sketch was a brother of Annie S. Peck, famous as an alpinist and a publicist of South America. He was educated in the public schools of Providence and at Brown University, from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1866, and that of A.M. in 1869. In 1866 he entered the U. S. naval academy and specialized in steam engineering. He served as third assistant engineer from the beginning of his studies there, and was assigned to sea duty in the Pacific ocean when he was commissioned in 1868. Incessant seasickness forced him to leave the service in 1869, and he returned to Providence to enter the employ of his father's firm, Peck & Salisbury, coal dealers, where he remained until 1881. During 1873–80 he was principal of the Polytechnic Evening School, Providence. For many years he was a member of the Brown University visiting committee on mathematics. During 1881–94 he owned and operated his own business as a dye-wood manufacturer, and for the next four years he managed the Hannah Robinson farm. During 1897–1908 he was accountant for the Solvay Process Co. at Peace Dale, R. I. In 1908, owing to ill health, he went back to the Hannah Robinson farm for five years, but in 1913 he returned to Peace Dale, where he lived in retirement the remainder of his life. Keen and broad intellectually, at the same time he was charitable and companionable. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon and the N. E. Society of Naval Engineers. He was a Republican in politics, an active member of the Baptist church, and a lifelong student of theology and philosophy. He was married June 1, 1882, to Mary Elizabeth Wheeler of Providence, and had a daughter, Helen E. Peck. He died in Peace Dale, July 10, 1923.

POWELL, William Henry, artist, was born in New York city, Feb. 14, 1823. He began to study art under Henry Inman of New York city and first exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1838. Subsequently he continued his studies in Paris and Florence. While in the French capital he executed a picture for the vacant panel of the rotunda of the capitol at Washington selecting for his subject, "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" (1848–53). He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1839, but "for non-compliance with the terms of election" his name was erased from the list in 1845. He was reëlected, however, nine years later. For several years he had his studio in New York city. His most elaborately finished picture is the "Battle of Lake Erie," painted in 1863 for the state of Ohio at a cost of $10,000. This painting he reproduced on enlarged scale in 1873 for the capitol. Among his more important works are "Siege of Vera Cruz"; "Battle of Buena Vista"; "Landing of the Pilgrims"; "Scott's Entry into the City of Mexico"; "Washington at Valley Forge," and "Christopher Columbus before the Court of Salamanca." He also painted many portraits, including those of Albert Gallatin (1843); Erastus C. Benedict (1855); Peter Cooper (1855); Washington Irving, Maj. Robert Anderson, and Gen. George B. McClellan, which are in the New York city hall; Lamartine and Eugene Sue (1853), Abd-el-Kader, Gen. Robert Schenck, Peter Stuyvesant, Edward Delafield, Emma Abbott, and Alexandre Dumas. Many of his paintings have been engraved. He died in New York city, Oct. 6, 1879.

PATTERSON, Charles Adams, chemist and manufacturer, was born at Minersville, Pa., Apr. 9, 1876, son of George and Eleanor Campbell (Geer) Patterson, and a descendant of James Patterson, a noted officer of the French and Indian wars and one of the first of the Ulster Scots to settle in Pennsylvania in 1751. From him the line of descent is traced through his son George and the latter's wife Jean Burd; and their son Frederick K. Graff Patterson and his wife Elizabeth Loeser, who were the grandparents of Charles A. Patterson. Capt. James Patterson (1) was awarded by the king of England a grant of 600 acres in the then unbroken forests along the Juniata river for services rendered during the French and Indian wars. George Patterson (2) was a pioneer in opening the coal fields of the Schuylkill region. Frederic K. Graff (q.v.), great-granduncle of the subject, was a distinguished civil engineer — the engineer of Philadelphia's first water works. George Patterson, father of our subject, mining engineer and manufacturer, was for years connected with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. and the Eureka Coal & Iron Co. of Alabama. He became general superintendent of a powder company at Wayne, N. J., and when, in 1902, it was consolidated with the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Co., he was made general superintendent in charge of the black powder operations for all the mills of that corporation, continuing in this relation until his retirement in 1911. Charles A. Patterson received his preliminary education in public schools, including Wilmington (Del.) high school, where he was graduated in 1894, after which he was employed as office boy by the Repauno Chemical Co. at Paulsboro, N. J. After studying stenography at night he was made stenographer and clerk to the managing head of the Chemical Co. In 1896 he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1900 with a certificate of proficiency in the chemical course. In that year he

began his professional career as chemist at the Repauno (N. J.) works, of which he was made assistant superintendent in 1903. The following year he became superintendent of the Forcite works. Subsequently in the same year he was transferred to the Barksdale (Wis.) works and the Hercules works, and in May, 1912, returned to the Repauno plant as superintendent. In 1916 he was made general superintendent of the du Pont Co.'s high explosives operating department, and in 1917 became assistant director and afterwards director of the explosives manufacturing department. He was then elected a member of the board of directors of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Upon the close of the World war he became a member of the executive committee in charge of the business of readjusting the affairs of the company to a peacetime basis. He was elected vice-president and given general supervision of the explosives manufacturing department, and in September, 1921, when this department had been enlarged to include sales and all other activities, he was made general manager of it. Mr. Patterson was a director of the American Glycerin Co., American Manganese Bronze Co., Wilmington Trust Co., Illinois Torpedo Co., Kentucky Glycerin Co., and the banks of Pinole and Crockett. He was a 32nd degree Mason, and a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Engineers' Club, Philadelphia, and the Wilmington, Wilmington Country and Old Colony clubs, Wilmington. He was active in politics, although he never ran for office, and was chairman of the Republican committee of New Castle county, Del. He was closely identified with all of the city of Wilmington's civic movements. He was married Jan. 6, 1904, to Carolyn H., daughter of Thomas L. Doremus, a manufacturer of Schaghticoke, N. Y., and they had four children: Margaret Swift, Janet Geer, George Doremus, and Elizabeth Campbell Patterson. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1922.

EDSON, Tracy Robinson, engraver, was born at Fly Creek, near Cooperstown, Otsego co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1809, son of William Jarvis and Mary (Fairchild) Edson. His descent is traced to Samuel Edson, a native of Warwickshire, England, who emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1639; through Samuel's son Samuel and his wife Susanna Byram; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Dean; their son Obed and his wife Martha Thomas, and their son Thomas and his wife Mary Jarvis, who were grandparents of Tracy Robinson Edson. His grandfather, Thomas Edson, was a large property owner of Otsego county, N. Y., and served in the revolutionary war. After a public school education he entered the firm of Rawdon, Clark & Co. of Albany, N. Y., to learn engraving. He began his business career, in 1832, with Freeman Rawdon and George Whitfield Hatch of New York city, and Ralph Rawdon, Ashel Clark and Neziah Wright, with whom he had been associated in Albany. He was connected with the New York office of the new firm and subsequently had charge of branch houses in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia. Mr. Edson was the outstanding figure in the development of the art of engraving to the point of effectively protecting the value of banknotes, stock certificates and bonds. The skill of counterfeiters in imitating inferior engraving resulted in a widespread public distrust of banknotes and necessitated the precaution on the part of bankers, merchants and manufacturers, of obtaining from published registers of counterfeit money all particulars of such money in circulation, in order to detect it. Therefore the exceptional quality of the bank-notes engraved by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, as the firm was known in 1847, was soon recognized, and when Mr. Edson suggested that all the bank-note engraving companies in the United States consolidate to improve the quality of their engraving and printing, the leading companies assented and, in April, 1858, the American Bank Note Co. was organized. The firms that composed the new company were Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philadelphia; Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York city; Danforth, Perkins & Co.; Jocelyn, Draper, Welch & Co., and John E. Gavit, Albany. Mr. Edson continued in the active management of the bank-note company until six years prior to his death. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to Washington and obtained contracts for his company, for the engraving and printing of notes, bonds and other securities in enormous quantities for the government. He individually purchased from a Canadian the patent for an ink of an indestructible green tint which the government adopted for the printing of some of its notes, and which gave rise to the name "greenbacks." From this ink he obtained a royalty that laid the foundation for his future wealth. In December, 1878, the American Bank Note Co., the National Bank Note Co. and the Continental Bank Note Co. consolidated under the name of the American Bank Note Co., with offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati and London, England. Mr. Edson was one of the principal stockholders, and also a stockholder and later a member of the executive committee of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Co. Subsequently he proposed a plan of coöperative union with the Western Union Telegraph Co., which was effected in 1871. In the same year Thomas A. Edison (q.v.) became superintendent of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Co., having invented the printing telegraph instrument for the registration of gold and stock quotations, and Mr. Edson invested heavily in the manufacture of the gold and stock-quotation printing instruments and later in stock of the Edison Telephone Co. and the Edison Electric Light Co. He also became financially interested in the manufacture of zylonite, more commonly known as celluloid. For many years he was treasurer of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, New York city. He was unmarried and died in New York city, Nov. 29, 1881.

JOYCE, Charles Duane, importer and manufacturer, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 28, 1863, son of Anthony Kennedy and Louisa Matilda (Livingston) Joyce, and grandson of James Joyce, who emigrated from Ireland and was a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1882, and a few months later entered the employ of the A. Colburn Co., spice merchants, of Philadelphia, whom he represented in the Southern states for sixteen years. In 1901 he was called to be its secretary-treasurer, and ten years later succeeded to the presidency, a position he held until his death. Under his management the business increased largely in volume, and in 1917 the old factories were consolidated into a large new one, containing every modern facility for the manufacture of mustard, spices and flavoring extracts. The company also maintains its own tea-firing and shipping plant on the Island of Formosa. As president of the National Association of Credit Men in 1916–17, during the World

war, he strongly advocated commercial preparedness and the necessity for keeping the wheels of industry turning. During the preparation of the Federal Reserve Act he was frequently in Washington interviewing congressional committees and other officials. With far-sighted vision he advocated the taking of inventories either at cost or replacement value, a principle which was finally embodied in the taxation law. Mr. Joyce was president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association and represented it and the National Association of Credit Men in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He was a director of the American Spice Trade Association, vice-president of the Swarthmore National Bank, a director of the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Philadelphia, and a member of the Philadelphia Union League. He was ex-president of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia and of the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men. His life is epitomized in the word "service." It is because he gave himself with all his unusual powers, so unreservedly and generously that he earned among whatever group he entered, immediate recognition and proffers of leadership. He was a brilliant conversationalist, a delightful raconteur and toastmaster, and a witty and courteous presiding officer. He was married Dec. 15, 1892, to Mary Parry of Byberry, Philadelphia. They had five children: Emily Parry, Robert Swift, William West, Anna Knight and George Tiedeman Joyce. He died in Swarthmore, Pa., June 4, 1921.

RUSHTON, Joseph Howard, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Manchester, England, Mar. 30, 1849, the son of George and Isabella (Hoyle) Rushton. He came with his parents to the United States in 1851, settling on a farm in Kendall county, Ill. He was graduated at Jennings Seminary (Methodist), at Aurora, Ill., in 1873. He taught in the rural schools of Kendall county for several years, and subsequently he was for six years superintendent of schools at Plano, Ill. Meanwhile, he studied law and in 1879 was admitted to the Illinois bar. In the same year he began practice at Aurora as a partner of Alexander C. Little in the firm of Little & Rushton. In 1881 he settled at Fairmont, Nebr., where he continued in practice for three years. At this time the great possibilities of the dairy industry in that section appealed to him, and he was the dominant factor in the organization of the Fairmont Creamery Co. in 1884. Realizing the need for concentrated study and energetic effort if this new work were to be crowned with success, he relinquished his professional activities and devoted himself wholly to the development of this new industry, which was then in its initial stage. He was secretary and treasurer until 1897 and was then elected president of the company, serving continuously in that office for nearly a quarter of a century when he resigned to become chairman of the board, a post he retained until his death. In 1908 the headquarters of the corporation were removed from Fairmont to Omaha, Nebr. The original capitalization of the Fairmont Creamery Co. was $5,000. At the time of his death it had capital stock of $6,000,000, and branch factories and distributing houses throughout both the West and the East. Its manufacturing plants are located at Omaha, Crete, and Grand Island, Nebr.; Columbus and Cleveland, O.; Green Bay, Wis.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Spokane, Wash.; Moorhead, Minn., and Sioux City, Ia. The last is the largest, costing $1,000,000. The company has distributing houses in Butte, Mont., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh and Scranton, Pa., New York city and Syracuse, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. It has an annual business of approximately $30,000,000. Its position as one of the leading concerns of its kind in the United States was due largely to Mr. Rushton's foresight and initiative. Always deeply interested in the training and development of young people he was for quarter of a century a member of the Fairmont school board, serving most of that time as its president; but he steadfastly declined all offers of political positions. He was a member of the American Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and the University and Happy Hollow clubs (Omaha). He found his chief recreation in reading and travel. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. Rushton was a man of tremendous energy, untiring industry, absolute integrity and broad vision; he was level-headed in a business sense, sympathetic and just as an employer. He showed positive genius for organization and for developing men. Recognizing innate worth and ability, he gladly helped men to help themselves. His legal training had given him keen, analytic power and a recognition of basic principles. These, broadened by constant study of economic questions were invaluable in solving business problems. He was an optimist by nature and his broad vision saw new vistas of opportunity opening up on every hand. He lived long enough to see many of his dreams come true. His conservative common sense, his clean life, untiring industry and absolute integrity gave him a high personal standing in commercial circles. He was married Mar. 25, 1875, to Minnie Putt, and had six children: Grace Isabel, wife of Prof. John V. Cortelyou, Manhattan, Kans.; Maud Alida; George Howard; Raymond Wright; Arthur Lyell, and Alice Louise, deceased, wife of Joseph Winger Seacrest, Lincoln, Nebr. After an illness of several months, Mr. Rushton died at his home in Omaha on Jan. 2, 1922.

CLEMENT, Richard Ernest, educator, was born at Lancaster, N. H., Jan. 2, 1861, son of Enoch Noyes and Mary (Richardson) Clement, grandson of George Washington and Mary (Clark) Clement, and great-grandson of Richard and Mehitable (Clement) Clement. His father was a volunteer in the civil war and thereafter conducted a farm at Norway, Me., where the son's early life was spent. The latter began his career as a teacher at the age of nineteen, two years later becoming principal of a public school in Roselle, N. J. He was supervising principal of the public school at Cranford, N. J., during 1886–1901, and then removed to Elizabeth, N. J., where he was school principal and superintendent of schools until 1919. He was a member of the New Jersey Council of Education, National Education Association, New York Schoolmasters' Club, Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce and the Masonic fraternity. His chief recreation was in operating a farm at Pike Hill, near Norway, Me. During the World war he insisted upon registering under the national selective service act, although 57 years of age, and he was an ardent worker in all civilian activities of the war period. Personally he was kind and genial, loyal and patriotic, endowed with high intellectual powers and lofty ideals. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Dec. 23, 1886, to Ellenore, daughter

of George Basten Osborn and had three children: Mary Ernestine, wife of Edward J. Grassman; Elinor, wife of Leslie L. Vivian, and Ruth, wife of H. Irving Bauer. He died at Elizabeth, May 6, 1922.

KNOWLTON, Julius William, postmaster and legislator, was born in Southbridge, Worcester co., Mass., Nov. 28, 1838, son of William Seth and Miriam (Dresser) Knowlton, and a descendant of Thomas Knowlton, who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1632. His father was a well-known contractor and bridge-builder, and much of his handiwork still remains along the lines of the older railroads of Connecticut and in the city of Bridgeport. Julius W. Knowlton removed with his parents from Southbridge to Norwich, Conn., in his seventh year, and three years later to Bridgeport, where he was educated in public and private schools. He entered the retail coal and wood business in 1860, but upon the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as a private in Co. A, 14th Conn. volunteers, being appointed commissary sergeant, and was soon promoted second lieutenant of Co. C, the color company. Lieut. Knowlton was severely wounded at Gettysburg, while leading his company in a charge and after eleven days in the field hospital, was sent to Baltimore, and thence to Bridgeport. In January, 1864, he again went to the front, but his wound precluding all arduous duty, he was discharged for physical disability in March. In 1866, with Maj. L. N. Middlebrook, he purchased an interest in the Bridgeport "Standard," and having organized a joint-stock company, became its treasurer and business manager. The "Standard" was strongly Republican, exercising a strong influence throughout western Connecticut, and during his connection with it Mr. Knowlton first entered politics. He represented the town of Stratford in the legislature for two terms, serving with ability and winning the respect and confidence of both his constituents and colleagues. He was also a member of the Republican state committee for his district, and served on the staff of Gov. Marshall Jewell, with the rank of colonel. In the year 1874 Mr. Knowlton was appointed to a position in the post-office department at Washington, and in less than three months became chief clerk. In the fall of 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Bridgeport, and held the position until November, 1886, when he was removed for political reasons. In May, 1889, he was restored to this office by Pres. Harrison, and continued therein until Jan. 1, 1894. For many years he was an officer of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank. He was a 33d degree Mason, was appointed grand captain of the guard in the grand commandery of the state in March, 1896, and R. E. Grand Commander in 1904. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut (secretary), and the Seaside Club and Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. In the regimental organization of the 14th Conn. volunteers he held the office of secretary for forty-four consecutive years, and he was also a member of the G.A.R., was its assistant adjutant general, a member of its national council of administration, and in 1880 was a delegate to the national encampment. For many years he was a member and trustee of the Universalist church in Bridgeport. Personally, he was dignified in manner, but affable and courteous to all, and of an optimistic nature. He was married Dec. 17, 1866, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Fairchild of Newtown, Conn., of Scotch and colonial ancestry. Their two sons died in infancy. He died in Newtown, Conn., Jan. 17, 1921.

BERGER, Christian Louis, manufacturer, was born at Stuttgart, Germany, Sept. 26, 1842, son of Wilhelm Conrad and Fredericka Berger. His father was a maker of armor and weapons of war and the son, with an inherited tendency toward mechanics, determined in boyhood to become an instrument maker. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed for four years to Christian Saeger, a Stuttgart manufacturer of surveying instruments, analytical scales and chemists' and assayers' balances, and later perfected his knowledge of the designing and manufacture of scientific instruments by periods of employment in the shops of celebrated instrument makers of Marburg, Cassel and Hamburg, Germany, and in the factory of Cook & Sons, York, England. Mr. Berger came to the United States in 1866 and during the next four years was in the employ of E. S. Ritchie, Brookline, Mass., and John Upham, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of high-grade scientific apparatus. On Oct. 8, 1871, he entered business for himself in one small room in Boston, as a manufacturer of surveying, engineering, mining and astronomical instruments. Orders were few at first but in time, as the excellence of his work came to be recognized, his business grew and prospered. In 1898 he took his two sons, William Albert and Louis Herman into the firm, which was known thereafter as C. L. Berger & Sons, Inc. Through a period of more than fifty years his firm has been producing astronomical and triangulation transits, engineers' and surveyors' transits, levelling instruments, current meters, magnetometers, pendulum apparatus, topographic cameras, micrometers, interferometers, spectrometers, deep sea thermographs and other scientific instruments. In his laboratory was constructed one of the first motion picture cameras for color photography. He invented, jointly with Prof. Jesse B. Davis of Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1881, a solar screen attachment for telescopes, adapted to show the image of the sun. One of his most noteworthy achievements was the basic adaptation of the optical collimator, since adopted by practically every instrument maker of prominence, for the adjustment of surveying, engineering and astronomical instruments. By its use it is not necessary to go into the field to make the final adjustment of surveying instruments. He was the author of many special articles for the technical press on the instruments on which he was an authority and he made numerous addresses before scientific bodies on that subject. Professors of engineering at the larger New England universities regularly took their classes to the Berger laboratories, where the finer points of instrument making were elucidated by Berger himself. He enjoyed the confidence of the scientific and engineering profession to a remarkable degree. He added to the wonderful skill of his hands the power to mould men's minds, endowing others with increased skill and inspiring them with enthusiasm by means of his thorough instruction and true friendship. Quiet, unassuming and sympathetic, he was a constant inspiration to every man in his plant. He was a keen observer of nature in all her moods and his greatest enjoyment, outside of his business, was in long walks over hills and through the woods. He was married (1) to Barbara Koob, and to this union were born three children: William Albert, Elise Fredericka and Louis Herman Berger. He was

married (2) in June, 1882, to Bertha, daughter of Frederick Neher, and to them were born two children: Bertha Ida and Ida Caroline Berger. Mr. Berger died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 19, 1922.

DIMENT, James Marshallsay, miller and politician, was born at Mazomanie, Wis., Jan. 30, 1850, son of Frederick and Sarah (Marshallsay) Diment. His father, a native of Bridgeport, Dorsetshire, England, emigrated to this country in 1847, settling in Mazomanie. The son was educated in public schools. He began his business career at Milwaukee, in 1870, as a traveling salesman for the firm of Roundy, Peckham & Co. In 1879 he entered the service of Reid, Murdock & Fisher, wholesale grocers, in a similar capacity, and with headquarters at Owatonna, Minn., he covered southern Minnesota and northern Iowa for many years, achieving much success. During this period he was one of the organizers of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association. He subsequently joined with Hector M. Hastings in the operation of a flour mill at Owatonna under the firm style of Hastings & Diment and for years was a director in the First National Bank of Owatonna, of which he was vice-president at the time of his death. It was in the field of politics, however, that his character made its sharpest impress upon the community. In 1889 he was elected to the Minnesota house of representatives and while there began a life-long relationship with James A. Tawney (q.v.). He was active in the nomination and election of Mr. Tawney to congress, where the latter served during 1893–1911. Indeed, Mr. Diment's friends felt that his unswerving loyalty to Tawney interfered with his own political prospects, for, as Republican chairman of the first congressional district, there was never a time that he might not have had the congressional nomination himself. He was postmaster of Owatonna during 1900–13, and in 1916 he was elected mayor, winning reëlection in 1918 and 1920 and declining a fourth nomination. During his six years of service as mayor, he established a precedent that attracted attention throughout Minnesota. He gave all of his time to city affairs, sometimes working as many as ten hours a day in the various departments, in which procedure he completely overthrew precedent. He was a member of the Masonic order, of Osman Shrine at St. Paul, past grand workman for Minnesota of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a member of the United Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a keen sportsman, and his love for outdoor life carried him from Alaska to Panama. Well informed on important topics and a clever talker, he was a social favorite, almost without a peer. He was married Dec. 21, 1876, to Olive E., daughter of Edward Kimball of Milwaukee, Wis., and had one child, Morton Kimball Diment. He adopted a niece, Winnifred May Diment. He died at Owatonna, Minn., July 16, 1922.

KOREN, John, sociologist, was born at Decorah, Ia., Mar. 3, 1861, son of Vilhelm and Elizabeth (Hyssing) Koren. He was graduated at Luther College, Decorah, with the degree of A.B. in 1879 and at the Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, with the degree of S.T.B. in 1882. He was engaged in religious and sociological work in Boston, Mass., for several years. He went abroad as a special expert for the U. S. department of commerce and labor in 1891, and two years later revisited Europe to study the Gothenberg system of liquor control. For five years thereafter he was actively associated with the work of a committee of fifty prominent citizens formed in Boston to investigate the liquor problem, and published the results of the inquiry in his "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem" (1899). When Mayor Quincy created a statistical department for the city of Boston in 1898 Koren was appointed statistician of the city and served for ten years. His work extended to other fields, notably as a special statistical expert for the U. S. bureau of the census, and as prison commissioner for the United States on the international prison commission (1915), which officiated as the executive committee of the international prison congress. He was a fellow of the American Statistical Association (president, 1913–14), and of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain; member of the American Economic Association, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, American Prison Association and National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and honorary associate member of the Societe de Statistique de Paris. He wrote many bulletins relating to his activities; also "The Liquor Problem and Its Legislative Aspects," with F. C. Wines (1897); "Summaries of Laws Relating to the Insane" (1912); "Alcohol and Society" (1916); and "History of Statistics" (1918). He was married Oct. 6, 1894, to Katherine Orne, daughter of Frederic Harnden. He died at sea Nov. 9, 1923.

GOULD, Ashley Mulgrave, jurist, was born in Lower Horton, Nova Scotia, Oct. 8, 1859, son of Charles Edward and Mary Jane (Fuller) Gould. In early boyhood he removed with his parents to Northampton, Mass., where his father was long treasurer of a lighting company. He was graduated at Amherst College, in 1881, and went to Washington as correspondent for a New England newspaper, but preferring the law as a profession, he abandoned journalism to accept a clerkship in the Post Office Department, and attended Georgetown University Law School. He was graduated in 1884 with the degree of LL.B. and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. In 1901, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the District of Columbia by Pres. McKinley. While holding the office, he conducted several trials that attracted wide interest, notably the Snell case in which insanity was the defense, and the Bonine case. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Pres. Roosevelt on Nov. 25, 1902, being the youngest member of that court. In politics he was a Republican and held many prominent positions in that party. He was elected to the Maryland house of delegates in 1897, where he was chairman of the ways and means committee, and floor leader of his party. As a member of the faculty of Georgetown University Law School, he lectured on Contracts, Domestic Relations, Criminal Law and Equity and was given the honorary LL.D. by that institution in 1920. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, was a 32d degree Mason and a member also of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and of the Chevy Chase Club, Md. He was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 22, 1888, to Margaret, daughter of Horace J. Gray of Washington, D. C., and (2) Mar. 9, 1907, to Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Nicholas Brewer. He had five children by his first marriage: Dorothy, wife of Gordon M. Slarrow; Margaret, wife of Manuel Garcia de Quevedo; Helen, wife of Marion Anderson; Ashley Mulgrave and

Edith Gould. He died in Washington, D. C., May 20, 1921.

FRANCIS, Harry C., mechanical engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1843, son of Henry C. and Sarah (Dugan) Francis. His father, a native of Penzance, England, was an inventor, importer and wholesale merchant. Following his graduation at the Central high school, he entered the service of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where he was successively draftsman, inspector and foreman. In 1867 he went to William Sellers & Co., Inc., as traveling salesman, inspector of offices and contracts, and in 1874 became chief engineer in charge of the first railroad built across the Andes. In 1880 he joined the engineering forces of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. of New York city, and was engineer in charge of construction of the first electric lighting system in the streets of the metropolis, and of the electric lighting of the ferry boats on the Hudson river. In 1883 he organized the Kensington Engine Works, Ltd., Philadelphia, of which he was chairman of the board. In 1885, in association with his brothers, William H. and Charles P. Francis, and Stewart A. Jellett, he formed the Francis-Jellett Co., Inc., of which he was president until 1913. The plans for the heating and lighting of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, at the time of its construction the most modern hostelry of its kind outside of New York city, were made under his personal supervision and he was also the engineer in charge of the work. He retired from active professional work in 1913. In 1863 he enlisted for the civil war in one of the emergency regiments which went from Philadelphia to Gettysburg to repel Lee's threatened invasion of the North. Aside from his professional activities Mr. Francis was from time to time connected with various other industrial and financial undertakings. He was a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society, Transatlantic Society, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. His political affiliation was with the Republican party and he was a communicant of the Dutch Reformed church. His recreation was in foreign travel, exploration, camping and out-door sports. Mr. Francis possessed a winning personality, a scholarly mind and a common sense which never failed him on any occasion. His vigorous, compelling nature and keen, practical mind assured the success of every undertaking to which he gave his vitalizing energy. He was married to Anne Iredell, daughter of Augustus Hunt of Philadelphia. She died in 1884 and in October, 1896, he was married to Elizabeth Henri Goheen. There is one surviving child of the first marriage, Vida Hunt Francis, illustrator and social worker who is one of the principals of the Hillside School for Girls, Norwalk, Conn. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1916.

JAYNE, Harry Walker, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1857, son of David W. and Ellen F. (Walker) Jayne, and a descendant of William Jayne, who came over from England in the seventeenth century and married Anna Briggs, through their son William and his wife Anna Sterling; their son William and his wife Tabitha Norton; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary De Witt, and their son David Jayne and his wife Hannah Sheppard, who were the grandparents of Harry Walker Jayne. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1875. He took post-graduate work at the Sorbonne and the Ecole de Medecine, Paris, the University of Heidelberg and the University of Strassburg, where he took the degree of Ph.D. in 1882. In the latter year he established a business in manufacturing chemicals in Philadelphia, specializing in the chemistry of the coal tar products. For some years before his death he was connected with the Barrett Co., manufacturing chemists. Dr. Jayne combined with the temperament of a genial personality the qualities of an accomplished technologist, a lucid writer and lecturer, and a practical and successful business man. He was the author of papers on "The Coal Tar Industry in the United States," in the report of the 5th international congress of applied chemistry, Berlin, 1904, and on "Determination of Water in Tar," in the "Journal of the American Chemical Society" (1903). He was a member of the Franklin Institute, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Chemical Society, English Society of Chemical Industries, the Société Chémique of Paris, the Deutsch Chemische Gesellschaft, Berlin, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. He was married June 5, 1879, to Florence N., daughter of Charles Adams of Philadelphia, and had three children: David Walker, Charles Adams and Harry Walker Jayne, Jr. He died at his home at Elkins Park, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 7, 1910.

HOLLIDAY, John Hampden, publisher and banker, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., May 31, 1846, son of William A. and Lucia (Shaw) Holliday, and grandson of Samuel Holliday, who in 1812 removed from Harrison county, Ky., and was a pioneer settler in Indiana. His father became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis in 1831. After a public school education and four years at Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis (now Butler College, Irvington), he was graduated A.B. at Hanover (Ind.) College in 1864, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1867. Shortly before his graduation he enlisted for the civil war in the 137th regiment, Ind. volunteer infantry, which was assigned to duty in Tennessee. After studying law for a short time, he became a member of the editorial staff of the Indianapolis "Gazette," and was later employed on the "Herald" and "Sentinel," Indianapolis, and was a local correspondent for the New York "Herald" and "Journal," the Chicago "Republican" and the Cincinnati "Gazette." In 1869 he founded the Indianapolis "News," which was the first two-cent newspaper established west of Pittsburgh, and which from its beginning was made to embody certain definite high standards of its founder. The "News" marked a distinct advance in the journalistic field in Indianapolis, and it is recognized as one of the great newspapers of the country. In 1892 impaired health necessitated his retirement as editor and principal owner. In 1893 Mr. Holliday incorporated the Union Trust Co., serving as president until 1899 and again during 1901–16, and thereafter was chairman of the board of directors. In 1899 he became associated with William J. Richards in establishing the Indianapolis "Press," of which he was editor for two years, when the newspaper was consolidated with the "News." He received the degree of LL.D. from Wabash College in 1916. For more than twenty years he was president of the Indianapolis Charity Organization Society, and he was a member of the Indiana state board of charities. He was a director of the McCormick

Theological Seminary, Chicago; a trustee of Hanover College; president of the Indianapolis board of trade; a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and a 33rd degree Mason. He was the ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and trustee of the Presbyterian synod of Indiana. He was married Nov. 4, 1875, to Evaline M., daughter of Alexander Rieman of Baltimore, Md. They had seven children: Lucia, wife of Norman Macbeth; Evelyn M., wife of Wallace Patterson; Elizabeth C., wife of Benjamin D. Hitz; Katherine A., wife of Joseph J. Daniels; Mary E.; Alexander Rieman, and John H. Holliday, Jr. The last-named son died in the service of the World war. Mr. Holliday died in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1921.

TOWNSEND, William Kneeland, jurist, was born at New Haven, Conn., June 12, 1849, elder son of James Mulford and Maria Theresa (Clark) Townsend. From the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, he entered Yale College, where he took high rank as a scholar, contributing prose and verse to the college periodicals, was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and other college societies, and was graduated with honors in 1871. Following a tour in Europe, he studied law in the office of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, with whom he was afterwards associated in practice, and later he entered the Yale Law School, where he took both the Jewell and civil law prizes, and in 1874 was graduated second in his class with the degree of LL.B. He then made a second tour of Europe and on his return began the practice of law. He formed a partnership with George Dutton Watrous, and afterwards became attorney for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in New Haven, for which he was engaged in much important litigation. In 1881 he became professor of contracts in the Yale Law School, and in that connection published his well-known work, "New Connecticut Civil Officer" (1881), which was adopted as a textbook in the law school of Yale College. During 1889–91 he was corporation counsel of the city of New Haven, and in 1892 was appointed judge of the U. S. district court. There was probably no jurist upon the federal bench more learned, more just and more particularly esteemed by his colleagues than Judge Townsend. He was an expert in patent cases, and was himself a student of mechanics, spending much time in designing and constructing motors. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Yale University in 1880. He was impartial and broad in his sympathies and lofty in principles—an ideal judge. He was married at New Haven, July 1, 1874, to Mary Leavenworth, eldest daughter of Winston J. and Mary (Leavenworth) Trowbridge, and had three children: Winston Trowbridge, Mary Leavenworth and George Henry Townsend. He died in New Haven, Conn., June 2, 1907.

ADAMS, John Wesley, clergyman, was born in Townsend, Mass., May 23, 1832, son of John and Mary (Taggart) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams, the founder of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts. After a high school education he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1856 and two years later he joined the New Hampshire conference of this church and was in the regular ministerial service for over fifty years, his pastorates being chiefly in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. For two years during the civil war he was chaplain of the 2nd N. H. volunteers, known as the "Fighting Second," and was under fire in its battles. Mr. Adams was a regular contributor to the press and for a number of years was the New Hampshire correspondent of the New York "Christian Advocate." For more than thirty years he lectured throughout New England on the subjects: "My Experience as Army Chaplain," "Axes to Grind," "Eve," "Lessons Drawn from Our Modern Temperance Revival," "Rome to Galilee," "Galilee to Joppa." He was a trustee of Tilton Seminary and of the Hedding camp meeting. He was a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 20, 1855, to Rebecca Hardison, who died leaving one daughter, Mary E., wife of Henry M. Sanborn; and (2) Aug. 24, 1858, to Lydia M. Trefethen, by whom he had three children: Viola, wife of Lewis H. Foss, Wilbur F. and Dr. Charles W. Adams. He died in Methuen, Mass., May 25, 1915.

MARQUAND, Frederick, manufacturing jeweler and merchant, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Apr. 6, 1799, son of Isaac and Mehitable [Mabel] (Perry) Marquand, and grandson of Henry and Lucretia (Jennings) Marquand. Henry Marquand (1737–72), a native of Guernsey, Channel Islands, was a cabinet-maker, who in 1767 emigrated to America and settled in Fairfield, Conn. Isaac, the father of Frederick, brought his family to New York city and was successfully engaged in business for many years. In 1810 he entered the jewelry business, and, associating himself with Erastus Barton, opened a store on Broadway near Maiden Lane, under the firm name of Marquand & Co. Their wares found acceptance with discriminating buyers and the enterprise prospered. Two employees, William Black and Henry Ball, were admitted to partnership in 1833 when the business was moved into larger quarters further uptown. Mr. Marquand's son, Frederick, began his business career in Savannah, Ga., when still in his teens, and then became a partner of Josiah Penfield & Co. While buying for that firm in New York he was invited to enter his father's jewelry business. Some time after that he became a member of the firm and continued as such until a year after his father's death, when the Marquand family withdrew. Meantime he had become a sagacious man of business, and interesting himself in various enterprises, gradually accumulated a large fortune, consisting in landed and other property, which for some time enlisted the services of his younger brother, Henry G. Marquand. When he retired in 1839 he left his business to his associates who organized the firm of Ball, Tompkins & Black. Having accumulated a fortune and augmented it by investments in real estate, he devoted much of his wealth to philanthropy. During his life the Union Theological Seminary of New York city, the theological seminary of Yale University, Bellevue Hospital and the Young Men's Christian Association were among his beneficiaries. By bequest he left a considerable sum to education which was divided among St. Paul's School, Concord; the Marquand professorship, Princeton; Dwight Hall, Yale; the Marquand buildings at Northfield, Mass., at Hampton, Va., and elsewhere. The spirit which actuated him throughout his entire lifetime is well illustrated in his last will and testament wherein, after providing for his relatives and contributing to many religious and benevolent societies, he bequeathed the entire remainder of his estate to four persons in whom he

had implicit confidence "recommending and requesting that the same be used and distributed in the cause of education and the spread of the gospel of Jesus Christ and in encouraging and aiding any good work either in our own or in foreign lands." He was a member of the Congregational church. He was married Sept. 3, 1822, to Hetty, daughter of Miah Perry of Mill Plain, Conn. He died at Southport, Conn., July 14, 1882.

CASTLE, John Harvard, clergyman, was born in Milestone, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 18, 1830, son of Robert Castle, who came to this country from county of Antrim, Ireland, and settled at Milestone, Pa., in 1825. He received his preliminary education at Central High School in Philadelphia, was graduated A.B. at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in 1851, and at the Rochester Theological Seminary two years later. In 1853 he was licensed to preach by the Broad Street Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pa., and in September of the same year was ordained to the ministry at Pottsville, Pa. He was pastor at Pottsville for three years and next had charge of the First Baptist Church of Newburgh, N. Y. In 1859 he returned to his native city to become minister of the First Baptist Church of West Philadelphia, where he remained fourteen years. During that period the church outgrew its old building which was replaced by a large brownstone edifice. He devoted much time and labor to missionary and educational work, serving on the boards of the publication and education societies of the Baptist church and of the General Association, the trustees of Bucknell University and of Crozer Theological Seminary. He was moderator of the Philadelphia Baptist Association and served as president of the local ministerial conference. In the year 1871 he traveled extensively in Europe. In 1873 he accepted the call to become minister of the Bond Street Baptist Church, Toronto, Ont., Canada. This was the beginning of the most significant part of his life-work. The church increased rapidly under his ministry and he led it in the erection of one of Canada's noblest ecclesiastical structures, the Jarvis Street Baptist Church of Toronto. During this period he was most influential in interesting the Hon. William McMaster in the cause of Christian education. As a result the Toronto Baptist College was organized and began work in 1881 in a property provided by Mr. McMaster. Dr. Castle became the first principal of the college and served with conspicuous ability and success for eight years. In 1887, largely through his influence, Sen. McMaster left the bulk of his fortune to the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec for the endowment of Christian education. On this financial basis McMaster University was founded in that year. Owing to serious illness, in 1889 Dr. Castle resigned his position as principal and left Canada respected and loved by all who had known him. One of the most beautiful of the buildings of McMaster University bears the name of Castle Memorial Hall. For a short time he resided in Rochester, N. Y., but early in 1890 he went to Philadelphia to supply the pulpit of the Fifth Baptist Church. Dr. Castle was a preacher of no mean power, a skilled administrator who surrounded himself with strong teachers and associates, and a denominational leader and Christian statesman of vision and ability. Bucknell University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. (honoris causa) in 1866. He was married Sept. 15, 1853, to Marie Antoinette, daughter of William E. Arnold of Rochester, N. Y., and they had five children: Wilmot; Laura, wife of John Turnbull; Arthur; Marie Antoinette, wife of Andrew J. Townson, and Kendall B. Castle. Dr. Castle died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1890.

SIEBECKER, Robert George, jurist, was born in the town of Sumter, Sauk co., Wis., Oct. 17, 1854, son of William H. and Christina (Grof) Siebecker. His father came from Germany in 1851 and settled on a farm in Sauk county. The son received his early education in the district schools and at a private academy at Madison; was graduated B.S. at the University of Wisconsin in 1878 and LL.B. at the law school of that institution in 1880. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1879, and began the practice of his profession at Madison in association with Charles H. Dudley, under the firm name of Dudley & Siebecker, which relationship continued until 1881. He then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert M. La Follette, afterwards U. S. senator from Wisconsin, and with Samuel A. Harper, and the firm of La Follette, Siebecker & Harper continued to serve a large clientele until 1890, when Mr. Siebecker became circuit judge. In 1903 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, becoming chief justice in July, 1920, and continuing thus until his death. During 1886–90 he was city attorney of Madison. Formerly a Democrat, his tariff views caused him to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party in 1893. He was an organizer and board member of the Madison Benevolent Society, forerunner of the Associated Charities, of which he was likewise a director. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery, and was a member and liberal supporter of the Unitarian church. Judge Siebecker wrote many noteworthy opinions as a judge and was held in high esteem by the bar of the state. He was a member of the Wisconsin Bar Association and of the Dane County Bar Association. The honorary degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1922. He was married May 15, 1878, to Josephine, daughter of Josiah La Follette, of Primrose, Dane co., Wis. They had three children: Carl L., Robert L., and Lee L. Siebecker. He died at Madison, Wis., Feb. 12, 1922.

EELLS, Howard Parmelee, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., June 16, 1855, son of Dan Parmelee and Mary (Howard) Eells, and a descendant of John Eells, who emigrated from Barnstable, England, in 1629, settling temporarily at Dorchester, Mass. His father (q.v.) was a prominent business man of Cleveland. Mr. Eells was graduated at Hamilton College with the degree A.B. in 1876 and received the same degree at Harvard University in the following year. After spending a year of travel and study in Europe, he began business life as his father's secretary. Inheriting his father's sound judgment and ready grasp of financial problems he rose rapidly in the monetary world. He was associated with the senior Eells in organizing the Bucyrus Foundry & Manufacturing Co. in 1880. Its name was changed to the Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Co., and in 1892 it was moved to South Milwaukee, Wis., where it developed with great strides under his presidency. He participated in the reorganization of the Atchison & Eastern Bridge Co., in 1898, and thereafter served as its president and treasurer, and also as president and treasurer of the Dolomite Products Co., which controlled large stone quarries in Ohio. He was treasurer of the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington railroad, of the Rocky

Mountain Oil Co. and the American Smelting Co., and a director of the Sandusky Cement Co. of Cleveland, which he helped reorganize in 1916. A confirmed cripple from boyhood, Mr. Eells took an active interest in many local philanthropies for helping the sick and unfortunate. As secretary and treasurer he took an active part in the management of the Cleveland Humane Society, the Home for Aged Women, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum. He was a trustee of the Cleveland School of Art, the Western Reserve University and the East End School Association, and was president of the Cleveland branch of the Archaeological Institute of America. He was president of the National Metals Trades Association and at different periods was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the American Academy of Political Science, the National Geographic Society and the Ohio Horticultural Society. Mr. Eells was twice married: (1) in Cleveland, O., on Apr. 20, 1881, to Alice Maude Overton, who died in 1885, leaving two children: Emma W. H., wife of Robert H. Crowell, and Dan Parmelee, an officer of the Bucyrus Co.; and (2) to Maud, daughter of Henry W. Stager, by whom he had five children: Frances H., wife of Allan C. House, Howard Parmelee, Harriet Stager, Samuel, and Maud Stager Eells. Mr. Eells died at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 11, 1919.

PAYNE, David Wells, mechanical engineer and inventor, was born at Corning, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1841, son of Benjamin W. and Sarah Richardson (Frazier) Payne. His father, a native of Southold, L. I., was the founder of the famous engine-building concern of B. W. Payne & Sons at Corning, N. Y., which built the first engine used by Edison in demonstrating his invention of the arc light. David Wells Payne was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1865, and promoted in the army to first lieutenant, corps of engineers, on June 23 of that year. From Dec. 1, 1865, to Sept. 10, 1866, he served as assistant engineer in the construction of the fort on Ship Island, Miss., and at a later date he began the superintending of the clearing of the mouth of the Mississippi river of the wrecks of Confederate war vessels sunk there by Adm. Farragut. In connection with this work he designed and built the first dredge boat used on the Mississippi. It was called "Essayons," which means "Let us try." So well was the work performed that the chamber of commerce of New Orleans and the U. S. congress gave him a vote of thanks. This work was completed in August, 1869. He was then given the post of assistant professor of engineering at the U. S. Military Academy under Prof. Mahan. He had no love for teaching, and when his father urged him to resign and go to Corning, he impulsively agreed. He had much practical ability, and became the chief engineering force in his father's company. The Payne engine which he developed became of wide note among engineers. Labor troubles and lack of room caused the moving of the plant to Elmira, N. Y., in 1883. He developed a railroad signal semaphore, a machine for separating garbage, and planned a water-tight concrete basin for use in quicksand at the dry dock, Brooklyn navy yard. Nothing came of the latter idea in this country, but it was used in Canada. He was the first to exploit the beet sugar industry in the United States, and devised a purification process for sugar by silica carbon instead of bone charcoal. Among the inventions which he perfected and patented was an electrically welded rail bond which was first used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. While experimenting with this he nearly lost his eyesight from an accident. A cataract on one eye formed which not only destroyed the sight of this eye, but affected the other. He was obliged to give up business altogether. With the help of a devoted sister he attempted to compile his reminiscences of cadet days, when he died. In 1911 he became editor of "Steam," an engineering magazine. He wrote several books on engineering subjects, among them being "Foundry Practice." He was a member of the Engineers Club of New York city, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the West Point Graduates Club. Politically he was a Republican. He was a man of high personal character, always benevolent and kind-hearted, and helped more than one inventor to success without hope of reward. He never married. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1921.

HINDMAN, Albert Delmer, underwriter, was born at Winterset, Ia., Mar. 17, 1870, son of Samuel and Margaret (Shuck) Hindman. After graduating at the Dexter Normal College in 1889, he became principal of the public schools at Ellsworth, Ia. He held this position for several years, and then engaged in editorial work on the Ellsworth "News." He was proprietor and editor of a paper at Eagle Grove, Ia., for four years, when having made a careful study of life insurance he organized the American Life Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Ia., in 1899. He was auditor of the company for several years, and in 1911 became vice-president and general manager, in which capacity he continued until within a few weeks of his death. He made a special study of the laws of insurance, and was considered an authority on that subject. Mr. Hindman was a member of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he was a Republican, and he attended the Methodist church. He possessed a clear, active mind that penetrated unerringly to the bottom of a proposition and surely but unhastily carried him to wise decision. He was interested in municipal affairs, and served on boards and committees where his counsel was highly esteemed. He was married June 30, 1908, to Maud, daughter of Hugh J. Brown of Iowa Falls, Ia., and died at Des Moines, Ia., June 22, 1921.

COLTON, George Symonds, manufacturer, was born at Shelburne, Vt., Dec. 10, 1845, son of Elisha W. and Martha M. (Hastings) Colton, and a descendant of George Colton, who came from Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, England, and settled in Longmeadow, Mass., about 1644. From George Colton and his wife Deborah Gardner the line is traced through their son Ephraim and his wife Mary Drake; their son Lieut. Ephraim and his wife Mary Noble; their son Ephraim and his wife Sarah Burt; their son Eli and his wife Meriba Warner, and their son Silas Colton and his wife Mary Hines, who were the grandparents of George S. Colton. After a public school education he entered the service of the Nashawannuck Co., manufacturers of elastic fabrics, at Easthampton, Mass. Later he became associated with the Glendale Co., also fabric manufacturers, and for nearly twenty years worked in the finishing room of that concern. He was employed for a brief period by the Franklin Elastic Web Co., Lowell, Mass., and in 1886 began the independent manufacture of suspenders at Easthampton, Mass.

In 1909 he organized the George S. Colton Elastic Web Co. and was its president and treasurer until he retired from active business. He was a corporator and trustee of the Easthampton Savings Bank and vice-president of the Easthampton News Co. He was actively interested in the civic and municipal life of the town; was chairman of the board of selectmen, and a volunteer enforcer of the "dry" laws, and an early advocate of a safe and sane July 4. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; in religion a communicant of the Congregational church, and politically a Republican. He was twice married: (1) to Susan Calif of Washington, Vt., who died in 1901; (2) at Somerville, Mass., June 5, 1902, to Louise, daughter of Peter Sutherland, an oil merchant of Boston. He died at Easthampton, Feb. 18, 1920.

GOODHUE, Bertram Grosvenor, architect, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Apr. 28, 1869, son of Charles Wells and Helen Grosvenor (Eldredge) Goodhue, and a descendant of William Goodhue, who came from Kent, England, in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. From William Goodhue and his wife Margery Watson, the line is traced through their son William and his wife Hannah Dane; their son Joseph and his wife Abigail Low; their son Francis and his wife Sarah Fowler; their son Francis and his wife Christina Brown; their son Francis and his wife Mary Ann Brown; and their son Wells and his wife Laura Barnard, who were the grandparents of the architect. He was educated at Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn. In 1884 he began the study of architecture with the firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell in New York city, where he developed his art for six years, chiefly under the guidance of Renwick. In this period he acquired a high repute for his extraordinary skill as a draughtsman, letterer and designer of type faces and decorative patterns. He had no foreign training nor had he attended an art school, his architectural education having been solely acquired in the office and on undertakings in hand, though from the first he was an ardent student of old-world art. In 1891 he began his long association, lasting twenty-three years, with Ralph Adams Cram (q.v.), first as a junior partner in the firm of Cram & Wentworth, which later became Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue and subsequently Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. After 1914 he conducted an independent practice. His professional work first attracted attention as the designs of the new buildings of the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., began to take shape according to the firm's plans in 1903–06. The chapel, which was Goodhue's conception, especially stands out as a virile design, with its tremendous scale and grim, buttressed outline, depth of reveal, towering corner bastions and brilliantly placed ornamental elements, and is an almost ideal architectural expression of the church militant as his genius saw it. The cadet barracks were also of his designing. In the imposing group of buildings at West Point he and Mr. Cram revived the Gothic in American architecture after its vogue, which began with the erection of Trinity Church, New York city, in 1846, had begun to wane some thirty years later. Though the partners worked jointly and their designs became known as the firm's handiwork, the individual conceptions of one or the other were perceptible in many of their schemes. The work designed and executed under Mr. Goodhue, who was stationed in the New York office, while Mr. Cram conducted the Boston branch, more and more impressed architects at home and abroad as his strong and rugged individualism and discarding of conventionalized forms were revealed in successive compositions. Among these were "El Fureidis" at Santa Barbara, Calif. (1903); Grace Church Chapel, Chicago (1904); Holy Trinity Church, Havana, Cuba (1905); Christ Church, West Haven, Conn. (1906); St. James' Church, Pasadena, Calif. (1906); All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, N. S. (1906), and the House of Studies, an extension of the church of the Paulist Fathers, New York city (1907). About this time he made his first drawings for the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Baltimore, Md., in which he departed from the Gothic and which were later recast. His subsequent undertakings as a member of the Cram firm were all equally distinctive in invention and effect, notably his part in the designing and building of St. Thomas's Church, New York city (1907), including the reredos, with its delicate and remarkable traceries in marble, the elevation and ornaments, and the chancel furniture. His strictly Gothic period ended with his design for the chapel of the University of Chicago and other buildings that group the campus. Designs for a host of smaller structures, many of which would have crowned an ordinary career, also came from his fertile genius about this time, notably the Taft School at Watertown, Conn.; St. Mark's Church, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; the Sage Memorial Church; and the Los Angeles Cathedral. His creations of that period showed him to be supreme in picturesque ornament and tracery, handled in a modern and unconventional fashion, and always happy in his architectural accessories, while in his later work he plunged more and more into studies of pure structure, of mass and sheer spaces and of decoration carefully concentrated to act as an undisturbing foil for the peace and quiet of great stretches of wall texture. His attachment to the Gothic gave way to an interweaving of the Spanish Colonial, following studies he made of that school in Mexico. The new influence in his work was traceable in his design (1913) for the Washington Hotel, Colon, Panama; the exposition buildings and grounds at San Diego, Calif., and the Chapel of the Intercession in Trinity Cemetery, New York city. Master alike of Gothic and Spanish Colonial, he reproduced not merely archaeological fidelity to form nor depended upon the familiar traditional vestures of these schools for character, but imbued his conceptions with their spirit. He also sought new forms and symbolic ideas in the architecture of Persia and the Orient after visiting the former country. Features of these schools entered into his subsequent secular work, including the Gillespie house and gardens and the Dater home at Montecito, Calif.; the designing of the town of Tyrone, N. M., a fine example of mass composition and grouping; the buildings for the Throop Institute, later the California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, Calif. (see Calder, Alexander Stirling); Oahu College and Kamameha School, Honolulu; the Marine Corps base and Naval Air Station at San Diego, Calif.; and the Los Angeles Library. His arresting design of a new edifice for St. Bartholomew's Church, New York (1915), was largely pre-determined in its facade by the preservation of the portico or narthex of the old church, which was designed by Stanford White and which Mr. Goodhue interwove into the new fabric. The conception was originally Byzantine in its motif but finally evolved into an adaptation of the Roman-

esque. In his remarkable creation for the Nebraska capitol at Lincoln (1920), he made a revolutionary departure from the standardized Washington model for such structures. The conception originated a form of prairie architecture of stern masses of masonry rising in block-like shapes against the severe uniformity of flat farming lands, centered by a mammoth tower, 400 feet high, with a glittering dome, visible for fifty miles across the level country. One of his last works, completed in 1924, was the National Academy of Sciences building at Washington, D. C., a typical Goodhue structure with its low white facade, simple in its masses and exhaling the true American spirit in its treatment and expression. Mr. Goodhue was an epoch-making artist whose signal successes gave him a unique position among the world's architects. As a stylist of pronounced individuality, with moods and emotions to express in stone, he visualized them by original methods, so that his buildings mirrored a multitude of phases and qualities all his own. He achieved more than enough to leave behind him lasting memorials in his many structures, which stand as inspirations for preserving the high traditions in which he wrought. He sought to cultivate creative possibilities rather than clever draughtsmanship in his office staff, of whom he was the inspirational center, and whom he imbued with his knowledge and convictions of what he conceived as fundamental to the development of sanity and intrinsic beauty in the expression of American architecture. He was a profound student of the buildings and the literature of the middle ages and possessed a manifold knowledge of the history of civilization and its numberless monuments. He wrote "Mexican Memories" (1892), and made some characteristic contributions to Sylvester Baxter's "Spanish Colonial Architecture in Mexico," 10 vols. (1903), and a selection of his drawings and sketches was published in "A Book of Architectural and Decorative Drawings" (1914). As an accomplished pen draughtsman he early became interested in the art of typography and in the movement towards a revival of fine printing may be said to have been a leader in this country. He originated more than one font of type, including the Cheltenham, widely known and used by printers and typographic artists. He was a member of the Grolier Club, whose building in New York city he designed, the American Institute of Architects, National Academy of Design, National Institute of Arts and Letters, Architectural League of New York, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Century Club of New York and the Tavern Club of Boston. In 1911 he received the honorary degree of Sc. D. from Trinity College, Conn. He was married Apr. 8, 1902, to Lydia T., daughter of James T. Bryant of Boston, Mass., and they had two children: Frances Bertram, wife of Henry Yates Satterlee, and Hugh Grosvenor Bryant Goodhue. He died in New York city, Apr. 23, 1924.

ELLINGHAM, William, merchant and banker, was born in Ireland, Aug. 1, 1837, son of A. D. and Rebecca (Williams) Ellingham, who were of English and Welsh ancestry. The son came to the United States in 1850, and began his business career in Wheeling, W. Va., as a clerk in the coffee and spice firm of Alexander Turner & Co. In the civil war he served some time with the Union forces. In 1862 he organized with James Neill the wholesale grocery house of Neill & Ellingham, with which he was actively identified until his retirement in 1902. After this time he retained an interest in the firm and its successor, the Neill Grocery Co., and upon its reorganization in 1922 he was elected president. In 1902 he had established the commission brokerage business of William Ellingham & Co. He was vice-president and director of the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling and a director of the Security Trust Co. and the Mount Wood Cemetery Association. He was also actively interested in the civic and fraternal life of Wheeling, serving on the board of education for a few years, and holding membership in the Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His chief forms of recreation were hunting and fishing. In politics he was a Democrat, and in his religious affiliations, a Presbyterian. He was a man of keen business acumen, a lover of nature and an entertaining companion. He was married in 1865 to Suzanne, daughter of Alexander Chambers of England, and died without issue in Wheeling, W. Va., Mar. 6, 1922.

SWAIN, William, artist, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 27, 1803, son of Levi and Phebe Swain. At an early age he opened a studio in his native city and in 1825 he sold to the Masonic lodge a portrait of George Washington and in the following year one of Gen. Joseph Warren. He subsequently maintained studios in New Bedford and Nantucket, Mass. After a period of six years in New York city, in 1841 he visited the art galleries of Europe, devoting two years to the study of the old masters in London, Paris, Rome and Florence. During this period he painted the portrait of John W. Casilear, the artist and banknote engraver, also a portrait of himself which has become well known. He returned to New York in 1844, a date which marks the beginning of his most notable work. Among his portraits executed at this period was that of the Rev. James Milnor, D.D., of St. George's Church, which has been highly praised. Mr. Swain, in his early life in New York, became a member of the National Academy of Design. He was married in 1829 to Maria, daughter of William Caldwell of Newburyport, Mass., and had one daughter, Cornelia, wife of Arthur E. Oakley, an English artist residing in Allen Lane, near Philadelphia, Pa. His granddaughter, Violet Oakley, was a well-known artist. He died in Norfolk, Va., in February, 1847.

NELSON, Jeremiah, congressman, was born at Georgetown (then a part of Rowley), Mass., Sept. 18, 1768, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Mighill) Nelson. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790 and spent the next few years in reading law in Hallowell, Me. Having removed to Newburyport, Mass., he engaged in the dry goods business in 1793 and after occupying himself for a time with West India trade, he became a prominent marine and fire insurance underwriter. In 1803 and 1804 he was a representative to the general court of Massachusetts. He represented his district in the U. S. congress during 1805–07, 1815–25 and 1832–33, and took part in much epoch-making legislation in the history of the country. After the expiration of his service as congressman, his attention was devoted chiefly to preparing and presenting to the government at Washington the claims of shipowners and merchants whose vessels had been captured by French privateers during the war between France and England, in 1798. Mr. Nelson was chairman of the board of selectmen in Newburyport at the time of the great fire in that

place in 1811. He became treasurer of the Institution for Savings in Newburyport and Vicinity in 1827 and president of the Newburyport Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in 1829. He was married Apr. 11, 1831, to Mary, daughter of John Balch, and had four children: Mary Balch, Elizabeth Mighill, Jeremiah and John B. Nelson. He died at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 2, 1838.

WHITE, James Terry, publisher, was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 3, 1845, son of James Terry and Maria A. (Ashby) White, and grandson of George Savage White (q.v.), a native of Bath, England, who came to the United States in 1811. Becoming orphaned early in life he was reared by relatives. He was graduated at the Brown High School, Newburyport, in 1862, and in the following year went to California. After working on his uncle's farm for a year, he accepted a position with H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, then the largest book and publishing house west of the Mississippi river. His aptitude for the business soon led to his becoming a salesman and in six months he headed the retail department and also had the responsibility of purchasing all books the firm stocked. In 1873 he established a publishing business of his own under the name of James T. White & Co., and the new firm became the Pacific coast representative of D. Appleton & Co., the New York publishers, for the sale of their "American Cyclopedia" and for their book business generally. In 1883 he designed and published a life-size anatomical chart, known as "White's Physiological Manikin," as an aid to schools in the teaching of hygiene, which had become a compulsory subject in public education, the chart becoming adopted in eighty per cent. of the schools in California. The business expanded under his energetic enterprise and in 1886 he transferred its headquarters to New York city, where the firm has since remained. In 1889 he developed plans for the publication of the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," the first volume of which was issued in 1891. The undertaking involved a country-wide search for historical, genealogical and biographical data, and the work developed into the largest compilation of its kind in the United States, recognized as a standard biographical reference authority in public and scholastic institutions, while its extensive collection of portraits form a national historical portrait gallery. In other fields Mr. White was president of the Yost Typewriter Co., the forerunner of the Remington Typewriter Co., and of R. Hudnut's Pharmacy, a successful drug enterprise he helped to organize; vice-president of the National Press Bureau, and treasurer of the Patriotic League, an organization for teaching citizenship in the public schools. Poetry attracted him as a literary pastime and he contributed occasional verse to current periodicals. His poems were published in book form under the titles of "Flowers from Arcady" (1880); "Captive Memories" (1897); "For Lovers and Others" (1911), and "A Garden of Remembrance" (1917). They met with wide acceptance, due to his appealing themes, winning style, refreshing atmosphere, and especially to many quotable lines reflecting memorable spiritual experiences common to every one, which made his verse seem always personal to the reader. A course of study in character teaching which he wrote for the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," was so highly regarded by the educational world that thousands of reprints were sold as a separate publication. He was married Jan. 28, 1869, to Florence C., daughter of George Hunter Derby of Buffalo, N. Y., and had four children: George Derby White, managing editor of the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography"; Gertrude, wife of Hon. Charles L. Carrick; Grace, and Elizabeth Terry, wife of Owen L. Burdett. He died in New York city, Apr. 5, 1920.

BABSON, Joseph Edward, author, was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 27, 1830, son of Joseph and Sarah Eliza (Woodbury) Babson. He had only a public school education. After clerking in a local grocery store in Newburyport for three or four years he opened a book store of his own. His stock was injured by fire in 1853, and he then entered the employ of a book seller in Boston, Mass., living with his invalid mother in Chelsea. He contributed occasional articles to the Boston "Transcript," under the signature of "Tom Folio." His mother having died in 1866, he removed a few years later to Melrose, Mass., where, until the time of his death, he led a quiet life, visited Boston occasionally, published several books and was a frequent contributor of essays on literary subjects to the "Atlantic Monthly." He was the compiler of "Eliana: Being the hitherto uncollected writings of Charles Lamb" (1865); "The Wishing Cap Papers by Leigh Hunt" (1873), and "Fireside Saints: Mr. Caudle's Breakfast Talk, and other papers, by Douglas Jerrold" (1873). Mr. Babson was a lover of books, with which he surrounded himself, and somewhat of a recluse, although said to have been of a cheerful and contented disposition, and admired and beloved by those who had the privilege of being his friends. He was a devoted student of Charles Lamb. In a sketch published in "Scribner's Magazine," a few years after his death, Thomas Bailey Aldrich said: "In him had passed away an intangible genuine bit of old Boston . . . a personality not to be restored or replaced. Tom Folio could never happen again. Strolling today through the streets of the older section of the town, I miss many a venerable landmark submerged in the rising tide of change, but I miss nothing quite so much as I do the sight of Tom Folio entering the doorway of the Old Corner Bookstore or taking down a musty volume from its shelf at some melancholy old bookstall on Cornhill." He was never married and died at Melrose, Mass., Apr. 19, 1875.

ERWIN, James Brailsford, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 11, 1856, son of Robert and Mary Ann (Gallaudet) Erwin. His father, a native of South Carolina, was a planter. He was a student at Trinity College during 1872–75, was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1880, and was an honor graduate of the infantry and cavalry school, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1883. He entered the army as second lieutenant of the 4th cavalry upon leaving West Point, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1886; captain in 1896; major in 1903; inspector general in 1906; was assigned to the 13th cavalry in 1910; became lieutenant colonel in 1911, and in the same year was made inspector general of the Philippine Islands. He became colonel of cavalry in 1914, and brigadier general in the national army in 1917. He participated in the Indian campaigns of 1885–86; was superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park during 1897–98; was in the Philippine Islands from the latter year until 1903; was in charge of relief work at Oakland, Calif., after the San Francisco earthquake and fire, 1906; served as adjutant general in 1915–16; and was in command of the 9th cavalry

for several months during the latter year, and of the 7th cavalry during 1916–17, in the punitive expedition in Mexico and on the Rio Grande border. During the World war he was first placed in command of the 157th depot brigade, Camp Gordon, Ga., and then in command of the 82nd division for six months at the close of 1917. He was assigned to the 12th brigade of the 6th division, and subsequently was in command of the U. S. troops at Ft. Oglethorpe and Chickamauga Park, Ga. He was in command of the 6th regular division when it became a part of the American expeditionary forces in France, September, 1918, and of the 12th brigade of that division for three months, during which it took part in two major offensives. He was then in command of the 92nd division until its demobilization. Later he was in command of the El Paso (Tex.) district, and ordered troops across the Rio Grande boundary, and attacked the Villistas to protect the lives and property of the citizens of El Paso. He was then remanded to the regular rank of colonel of cavalry and assigned to the 6th cavalry in September, 1919. He was retired in 1920 with rank of colonel. He was awarded the D. S. M., Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor. During his more than forty years of soldiering Gen. Erwin performed valuable and varied service for his country. An exploit that received considerable public notice at the time was his victory over the Villa forces at San Geronimo, Mex., in 1916, when a squadron of the 7th cavalry, of which he was colonel, killed sixty Villistas and wounded many more, with but four American casualties. Trinity College conferred upon him the degree of A.B. in 1917. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Iota Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married June 27, 1883, to Isabel, daughter of George Parker Doan, a lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., and they had four children: Ellen Darling, wife of Maj. Ned B. Rehkopf of Washington, D. C.; Winifred Patterson, wife of Edward J. Walsh of St. Louis, Mo.; Henrietta, wife of Archibald B. Pinning of Martinez, Calif., and James Erwin of Pasadena, Calif. He died at Pasadena, Calif., July 10, 1924.

BALLOU, Barton Allan, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Cumberland, R. I., Oct. 25, 1835, son of Barton and Deborah (Rathbone) Ballou. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Mathurin Ballou (Belleau), originally of French extraction, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, prior to 1645, and settled in Providence, R. I., in 1646; from him the line of descent is traced through his son James and the latter's wife Susanna Whitman; their son Obadiah and his wife Damaris Bartlett; their son Ezekiel and his wife Joanna Cook; their son Levi Ballou and his wife Comfort Thompson, who were the grandparents of Barton Allan Ballou. His grandfather, Levi Ballou, was conspicuous as a revolutionary patriot and frequently represented his district in the Rhode Island general assembly. Barton Allan Ballou obtained employment in a cotton mill when he was twelve years old and later engaged in the boot-making trade. In 1850 he was apprenticed to Rathbone & Richards, manufacturing jewelers of Providence, R. I., and after learning the trade was employed in it for several years. In the civil war he recruited part of a company at Ware, N. H., was chosen first lieutenant and joined Co. G, 16th N. H. volunteer infantry, with which he served under Gen. Banks in Louisiana. After the war he again engaged in the jewelry trade at Providence and in 1868 he purchased the business of Rathbone & Richards, his former employers, changing the name to B. A. Ballou. Within a year he admitted his brother-in-law, John J. Fry, as a partner, the firm style changing to B. A. Ballou & Co. Upon the death of Mr. Fry in 1895 his son, Frederick A. Ballou, became a partner in the concern and in 1906 the firm name became B. A. Ballou & Co., Inc., of which he was president until his death. Through his careful management and his mastery of the details of the actual manufacturing processes, the business grew rapidly, and it soon became one of the leading jewelry industries of Rhode Island. He did much to improve the manufacture of jewelry and took out a number of patents on labor-saving devices. Mr. Ballou became a conspicuous figure in the jewelry world of America, being a director in the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade and the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association. Aside from his jewelry connections he was president of the Dyer Street Land Co. He gave much in time, money and effort to civic and charitable movements in Providence. He was for more than thirty years trustee and president of the board of the Bell Street Chapel Fund, and he was a director of the Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a member of the Pilgrims Society, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence Chamber of Commerce and the Rhode Island Country Club. Politically he was a Republican, but was independent in his support of local men and measures. He was of liberal religious belief and attended the Bell Street Chapel. Interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and the uplift of his city, he gave, prior to his death, a tract of land with building, adjoining Prospect Terrace, for public park purposes and his will recorded substantial bequests for the Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples, the Providence Boys' Club, the Providence District Nursing Association, the Rhode Island Hospital, the Women's College of Brown University, the Rhode Island Humane Education Society, the Providence Lying-in Hospital, and the Providence Society for Organizing Charity. His dominating personal characteristics were charitableness, both in thought and deed, soundness of judgment and keenness of intellect. His favorite diversion during his later years was motoring and he drove his own car unaccompanied only twelve days before his death. He was married (1) May 7, 1858, to Delia A. Wesley, of Providence; she died soon afterward and he was married (2) Nov. 28, 1867, to Mary Rathbone, daughter of Eli Kelly, a manufacturer of East Blackstone, Mass. He had three children: Frederick Allan, Charles Rathbone and Alice May Ballou, wife of George W. Eliot. He died in Providence, R. I., Mar. 11, 1922.

PAGE, Thomas Nelson, author and diplomat, was born at Oakland, Hanover co., Va., Apr. 23, 1853, son of John and Elizabeth Burwell (Nelson) Page. The founder of the family in America was Col. John Page, a merchant, who came from Middlesex, England, about 1650, and settled in Virginia, where he was a member of the colonial council under William and Mary and a large landed proprietor. From John Page and his wife Alice Luckin, the line extends through their son Matthew and his wife Mary Mann; their son

Mann and his wife Judith Carter; their son Mann and his wife Alice Grymes; their son John and his wife Frances Burwell; and their son Francis and his wife Susan, who were the grandparents of the author. Mann Page, 2nd, was a member of the continental congress from Virginia in 1777 and John Page (q.v.), governor of the state. Through both grandparents he was also descended from Thomas Nelson (q.v.), revolutionary war governor of Virginia. The Pages and the Nelsons were among the oldest of the long-settled families that constituted the Virginian aristocracy of colonial and revolutionary times and their history is entwined with the vicissitudes of the South. Oakland, where Mr. Page was born, was part of the old family estate and the mansion house, built a century ago by slaves, who also felled and prepared the timber, still stood at the time of his death. His father was a major in the Confederate army on the staff of his brother-in-law, Gen. William Nelson Pendleton (q.v.), who served as Gen. Lee's chief of artillery. The son's early boyhood passed in the midst of the devastation caused by the civil war, his home being situated in the path of the armies, and he witnessed many of the horrors of a conflict which impoverished the family. The war and its effects left an indelible imprint on his youthful mind and laid a rich background from which were evolved his subsequent notable novels of southern life. The war delayed the pursuit of his education, but in 1868 he entered Washington and Lee University, where he attended three sessions and edited the college magazine. He aspired to be an orator and studied elocution and rhetoric with such success that he won a medal for an oration. He taught for a year after leaving college and then studied law at the University of Virginia, receiving the LL.B. degree in 1874. He was admitted to the bar and practiced in Richmond from 1875 to 1893, being part of the time associated with Thomas N. Carter. Meantime he indulged his literary bent, and gained some note as a lecturer. His first book was a volume of short fiction, "In Ole Virginia" (1887), which contained his "Marse Chan," a classic in American literature, and later published in separate form. His subsequent volumes with southern themes, comprising an opulent contribution to the literature of that section, were: "Two Little Confederates" (1888); "On Newfound River" (1891); "The Old South" (1891); "Among the Camps" (1891); "Elsket and Other Stories" (1892); "Befo' de War," with Armistead C. Gordon (1894); "Pastime Stories" (1894); "The Burial of the Guns" (1894); "Unc' Edinburg" (1896); "Meh Lady" (1896); "Polly" (1896); "Social Life in Old Virginia" (1896); "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock" (1896; revised ed. 1901); "Two Prisoners" (1897); "Red Rock" (1898); "Santa Claus's Partner" (1899); "A Captured Santa Claus" (1902); "Gordon Keith" (1903); "The Negro—The Southerner's Problem" (1904); "Bred in the Bone" (1905); "The Coast of Bohemia," poems (1906); "Under the Crust" (1907); "The Old Dominion — Her Making and Her Manners" (1908); "Robert E. Lee, The Southerner" (1908); "Tommy Trot's Visit to Santa Claus" (1908); "John Marvel, Assistant" (1909); "Robert E. Lee, Man and Soldier" (1912); and "The Land of the Spirit" (1913). He entered authorship with the aim of healing the breach between North and South and as a painstaking student of the South's history from the colonial era to reconstruction his writings were directed to that end. Two main southern types project in his work—the plantation negro reared in ante-bellum traditions, and the chivalrous, hospitable, hotheaded southern gentleman, usually as impecunious as he was aristocratic. His reputation was determined by "Marse Chan," "Meh Lady," and "Polly," which brought him within the group of recognized delineators of southern life represented by Joel Chandler Harris, Charles Egbert Craddock, James Lane Allen, George W. Cable and Ruth McEnery Stuart. His knowledge of a type of Virginian negro who remained loyal to his master and to the bondage of slavery was reflected in "Marse Chan," "Unc' Edinburg's Drowndin'" and "Meh Lady," all told by slaves of the old régime, whose language and psychology he faithfully presented. Contrasting studies of Virginian aristocracy mark "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock" and "Polly," while in other works he drew inspiration from the defeat of the Confederacy as Daudet did from the French disaster of 1870. Mr. Page's appointment as American ambassador to Italy by Pres. Wilson in 1913 interrupted his literary productiveness as a southern writer and diverted his intellectual tastes to Italian art and literature, which greatly appealed to him. He proved to be a diplomat of parts with a personality agreeable, tactful and engaging, and with a sound understanding of the Italian war spirit engendered by the great European conflict, in the complications of which he was immersed throughout his entire term of ambassador, which ended in 1919. He made many friends in Italy by his interpretation of Italian aspirations and after the armistice was a central figure in the peace negotiations at Paris. During the Fiume complication and the Italian resentment it caused against the United States he saved an awkward situation by his faculty of conciliation. While in Rome he wrote a life of Thomas Jefferson in Italian (1918), and after his return "Italy and the World War" (1920), and "Dante and His Influence" (1922). His last novel, "The Red Riders," published posthumously in 1924, was completed by his brother, Rosewell Page, from extensive notes he left. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and of the Metropolitan and Cosmos clubs of Washington, D. C., Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Tavern Club of Boston, and the Authors, Century and University clubs of New York city. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University in 1887, Yale, 1901, and Harvard, 1913, and that of LL.D. by Tulane in 1899, William and Mary, 1906, and Washington and Lee, 1907. Mr. Page was twice married: (1) in 1886, to Anne Seddon, daughter of Charles Bruce of Charlotte county, Va., and (2) in 1893, to Florence Lathrop Field, widow of Henry Field of Chicago, and a great-granddaughter of Gov. James Barbour of Virginia. He died at Oakland, Va., Nov. 1, 1922.

GEYER, Andrew, publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, 1842, son of Andrew and Mary French (Coburn) Geyer and grandson of Charles Geyer, who came from Holland, settled in New Hampshire, where he married Susanna Powers and was a major in a New Hampshire regiment during the revolutionary war. At the age of seventeen Andrew Geyer entered the employment of Henry F. Marsh & Co., wholesale stationers of Cornhill, Boston, and became a traveling salesman. Seeking a broader field, he went to New York in 1869 and entered the stationery

department of Daniel Appleton & Co., for which he traveled from Maine to Chicago. In 1872 he withdrew to become New York representative and resident buyer for several large western stationery firms, and at the same time had charge of the stationery department of the "Paper Trade Journal" of New York. His department attained such importance that he founded the "American Stationer," of which he was editor and part owner until 1877 when he started "Geyer's Stationer." In 1905 he began the publication of "Geyer's Dailies" in connection with the annual conventions of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers. He was president of Andrew Geyer, Inc., which published "Geyer's Stationer," "The Gift and Art Shop," "Geyer's Revista International," and "Who Makes It and Where." He was an organizer and secretary of the Stationers' and Publishers' Board of Trade and the Stationers' Association of New York; secretary of the Booksellers' and Stationers' Provident Association; honorary member of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers, and a member of the Masonic fraternity for fifty years, having been raised to Atlantic Lodge of Portland, Maine, in 1867. Later, he became affiliated with the York Lodge of New York City and, going through the various orders of the fraternity, finally became member 1836 of Mecca Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Geyer was twice married: (1) Feb. 22, 1872, to Marilla Shirley of Portland, Me., who died in 1897, and (2) Aug. 28, 1902, to Mary Agnes McAllister of Ithaca, N. Y. He died without issue at Belmar, N. J., July 28, 1919.

HAGERMAN, Barton Campbell, president of Hamilton College, was born at Simpsonville, Shelby co., Ky., Oct. 22, 1853, son of Cornelius and Jane Hagerman. He was reared in Lawrenceburg, Ky., and was graduated with honors at Kentucky University in 1875. He was graduated at Bethany (W. Va.) College in the following year and served for ten years as professor of Greek and Scriptural history. From 1886 to 1889 he occupied the chair of Latin in Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky., and from 1889 to 1892 he was associated with Charles P. Williamson in the management of Madison Institute, a school for girls at Richmond, Va. After an interval of two years as pastor of the Christian Church of San Diego, Calif., Prof. Hagerman returned to Lexington, Ky., to take the chair of Latin in the University of Kentucky during the absence of Prof. Alexander Milligan. He was elected president of Bethany College in 1897 and two years later became president of Hamilton College of Lexington, Ky., an office he held five years. In 1904 he established the Campbell-Hagerman College, Lexington, Ky., and in the same year erected Hagerman Hall and Duff chapel. The college was closed upon the death of his wife, after seven years of successful administration, and Prof. Hagerman retired to Los Angeles, Calif., where he resided until his death. Throughout his career Prof. Hagerman preached regularly for almost fifty years, rendering special services to the Christian churches of Kentucky and southern California. During his career as a teacher and educational executive 8,000 students came under his instruction and influence. The personal characteristics which notably won and retained the love and confidence of this large student body were his genial sympathy, intelligent comprehension, mental vigor and power, varied interests and abilities, and educational discrimination and ideals. He was first among his students in athletics and keenness of humor, and the generous hospitality of himself and his wife became a tradition among the student body of five colleges. He was married Sept. 11, 1883, to Mamie, daughter of Alexander Campbell, Jr., of Bethany, W. Va., and granddaughter of Alexander Campbell (q.v.), leader of the Disciples of Christ. They had one child, Mary Virginia Hagerman, wife of Halford Watson, M.D., of Los Angeles, Calif. Prof. Hagerman died in Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 14, 1922.

SIMS, Frederick Wilmer, jurist, was born in Louisa county, Va., July 23, 1862, son of Frederick Hezekiah and Mary Louisa (Kimbrough) Sims; grandson of Hezekiah and Mary (Perkins) Sims, and a descendant of Micajah Sims, who migrated from Scotland in 1740 and settled in Hanover (now part of Louisa) county, Va. He studied at the University of Virginia for one session and, in his youth, was successively engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, as a sawmill laborer and manager and as a locomotive fireman. He studied law at home, was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1886 and began the practice of his profession in that year at Louisa, Va. He was elected judge of the Louisa county court in 1890, and served, through subsequent reelections, to 1904. Two years later he was elected to the Virginia state senate, in which he remained until 1912. He became judge of the supreme court of Virginia in 1916 for a term expiring in 1929, and in 1924 was chosen president. The most important decisions of Judge Sims include: Norfolk v. Norfolk County, vol. 120, Va. Reports; Virginia Western Power Co. v. City of Clifton Forge, vol. 125, and Supervisors v. Norfolk & Western Railroad Co., vol. 119. Hunting and fishing were his favorite recreations. Politically he was a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, the Louisa County Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity and Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Va. He was married Sept. 14, 1888, to Lucy Payne, daughter of William A. Winston, a planter of Louisa county, Va., and had two children: Lucy Payne, wife of W. Worth Smith, Jr., and Maria Kimbrough Sims. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1925.

LOWELL, Amy, poet and critic, was born in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 9, 1874, daughter of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell. She came from a distinguished line of colonial stock beginning with Percival Lowell, who emigrated from Bristol, Eng., to Newburyport in 1637, and founded a family of social and intellectual preëminence. Her grandfather, John Amory Lowell, was a pioneer in the New England cotton industry and the first trustee of the famous Lowell Institute in Boston. He and James Russell Lowell (q.v.), the most notable literary genius of the family, were cousins. One of her brothers is Abbott Lawrence Lowell (q.v.), president of Harvard University since 1909, and another brother was the late Dr. Percival Lowell (q.v.), the astronomer. Her mother was an accomplished musician and linguist and the daughter of Abbott Lawrence, U. S. minister to England. Miss Lowell was educated in private schools, but much of the groundwork of her culture was derived through her mother, who taught her French in the summer vacations and supervised her reading with great care. In her eighth year she was taken on her first European tour, which

greatly stirred her youthful imagination. Later her innate New Englandism was further tempered by more travel abroad, including visits to the Nile, Greece and Turkey. Upon her father's death in 1900, she acquired the family home and for a period took part in educational and library work in the civic interests of Brookline. It was not until 1902 that she found her poetic impulse sufficiently compelling to direct her future artistic activities and to decide that poetry was her natural vehicle of expression. Thereafter followed an arduous apprenticeship to her art, lasting eight years, in which she studied the masters of poetry, acquired its technique, and added to her natural powers of expression by a varied literary experience, thereby constantly increasing her facility in the exercise of her difficult gift. Much of the individuality of her matured work was traceable to the vigor of her poetic schooling, when she labored in solitude and was her own critic. She wrote many poems, but resisted the temptation to publish until 1910, when her first printed poem appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly." This was followed by a volume, "A Dome of Many Coloured Glass" (1912), chiefly noticeable for its sonnets, although there are traces in it of the imagistic point of view which marked her subsequent work. By the time her first volume was published, she had come under the influence of the French Symbolistes and of Paul Fort, poet of the boulevards, with the result that she began experimenting in unrhymed verse cadences, a form better known as vers libre, or free verse. She adopted the form after reaching independently conceived conclusions of her own regarding poetic tendencies and the possibilities of a more vivid imagery, the fruit of experiments that departed from conventional formulas and traditions. In 1913 she and a small group of English and American poets became associated in order to bring their work before the public in a concentrated form. The "Imagist Anthologies," published yearly in 1915–16–17, were the result of this collaboration. Meanwhile Miss Lowell added to her fame as a pioneer of the new poetry by inventing "polyphonic prose." This novel element in modern verse is specially adapted to the treatment of subjects having many phases or aspects, such as epic or dramatic themes, and has a rhythmic effect of many sounds which is orchestral rather than simple. In her "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed" (1914) appeared the first examples of "polyphonic prose" in the English language. Her rich style, fluent and colorful and strong of movement, as well as vital with a profusion and variety of sense impressions, illumines her gift for portraying panorama, or for narratives of swift-changing scenes. The effect is that of a mental moving picture. Her "Men, Women and Ghosts" (1916) placed her definitely as a foremost artist of the modern radical school of poetry. In this volume she gave evidence of a distinctive versatility, for together with the new forms there were poems in the strictest metrical verse. She sounded a welcome note. Her work appeared when poetry had languished under the blight of worn phrases, images and cadences, and she energized it with new life, color and verve. As a nature poet she was the product of landscape gardening and floral architecture rather than of the open country. Her taste for cultivated gardens was inherited from her father, grandfather and great-grandfather, all of whom were horticulturists by avocation, notably the last named, whose greenhouse at Roxbury, Mass., contained the first orchids grown in America. Much of her vivid life was lived in an atmosphere of ancestral flowers, and hence her poetry contains vivid glimpses of enchanted gardens with their playing fountains, secluded statuary and flowering shrubbery. As a practitioner of musical rhythms Miss Lowell was unexcelled; as a narrative poet she was original and striking; and her "Critical Fable" (1923) proved that she also possessed the gift of satire. In addition to the volumes named, she was the author of "Six French Poets" (1915); "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry" (1917); "Can Grande's Castle" (1918); "Pictures of the Floating World" (1919); "Legends" (1921); and "John Keats" (1924). A volume of a different genre was her "Fir-Flower Tablets" (1921), poems translated from the Chinese in collaboration with Florence Ayscough. She translated Edmond Rostand's "Pierrot qui Pleure et Pierrot qui Rit," which was produced as an opera in Boston in 1915, with Maggie Teyte in the rôle of Columbine, and also lectured on poetry in that city and in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and many other places, as well as at most of the larger universities. In 1920 she received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Baylor University, Texas. Miss Lowell's influence upon the trend of modern poetic forms was far-reaching, both through the example of her creative work and through her critical writings. She was much less concerned with enlarging the form than with enlarging the content of poetry. She animated in her votaries an attitude towards life that gave them a keener perception of the beauty of all things and enabled them to avoid veiling this beauty under inadequate and cramped forms of conventional poetic expression. Unlike other interpreters of the new school, who were content to let their work alone influence its development, she was too energetic, forthright and impatient to remain quiescent in face of attacks. In defending her poetic methods she matched her nimble wits against the shafts of hostile critics and spread her doctrine of free expression through the press and platform, where she was an overwhelming figure. With her zest for living, generosity of spirit and strong and hearty character, she was a conspicuous personality in American letters, not merely for what she wrote but for what she was, and lived a fruitful and enjoyable life. The quality of her poetry as a whole, however accomplished textually, may be gauged as rather mirroring the alert and inventive mind of a scholar, thinker and artist than of a poet primarily and exclusively. Her work revealed a gifted artificer of arabesques picturing the external world, trenchant and poignant in phrase, but more the product of an arduously cultivated art than of divine fire. Miss Lowell was a member of the Poetry Society of America and of the New England Poetry Club, of which she was first president. She died in Brookline, Mass., May 12, 1925.

BOYLE, Henry, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Waterloo, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1849, son of Patrick and Mary (Crosby) Boyle, both natives of Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of New York state, and his father having died, began to earn his own livelihood at an early age in the employ of the Twin Brothers yeast cake factory at Waterloo, where he learned the trade which established his fortune. In 1873 he determined to go west and embark in business for himself. Locating in Fond du Lac, Wis., he established a small yeast factory in association with his brother, John T. Boyle. At the begin-

ning their capital was but $1,300 and they employed three men, but their trade increased to such an extent that they required 100 employees and had two general agencies to fill their orders. Boyle Brothers were first in the United States to prepare and sell a package of yeast for five cents, and though ridiculed by competitors their business continued to gain until it amounted to many thousands of dollars a year. In 1893 the plant was taken over by the Northwestern Yeast Co. of Illinois, of which Mr. Henry Boyle was vice-president. He was owner of the Henry Boyle Theatre, president of the Fond du Lac Waterworks Company; vice-president and director of the old Fond du Lac Canning Co.; director in the former Little Wolf Telephone Co.; vice-president and director of the Commercial National Bank, and a director of the Northern Casket Co., the Fond du Lac Furniture Co., and the Sanitary Refrigerator Co. Forty-five years of Mr. Boyle's life were spent in Fond du Lac, during which he loyally and generously befriended the community in which he lived. In 1903 he purchased the land and built the Catholic Home for the Aged, which took his name. He was a devoted friend of St. Agnes' Hospital, contributing liberally to its equipment and support, and built the Francis Boyle Hall at St. Norbert's College, West De Pere, Wis. His noble works and his engaging personality endeared him to all who knew him. He was married Apr. 25, 1888, to Julia, daughter of Patrick Gary of Fond du Lac, and had one son, Francis Henry Boyle. Mr. Boyle died in Miami, Fla., Apr. 23, 1918.

COWAN, John Francis, jurist, was born at Moffatt, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1858, son of Alexander and Nichola (Montgomery) Cowan. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1862 and young Cowan attended the Ottawa (Canada) Normal School and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ontario. Abandoning his plans for a medical career, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad at Port Huron, Mich., and while there took up the study of law. He finally settled in North Dakota and continued his law studies at Devils Lake, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. There he served as local justice of the peace, county superintendent of schools (two terms), state's attorney for Ramsey county and attorney-general of North Dakota. Elected to the last position in 1894, he was twice reëlected, being the first incumbent of the office to serve three terms. As attorney-general he conducted litigation against the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads in the North Dakota rate cases. In 1900 he was elected judge of the second North Dakota judicial district and was reëlected in 1904 and in 1908. Upon his retirement in 1912 he entered into partnership with John C. Adamson for the practice of law and the firm of Cowan & Adamson became one of the most notable in North Dakota. Judge Cowan was a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he was a Republican. He was married at Devils Lake, N. D., Dec. 29, 1885, to Mary, daughter of John Flynn of Henderson, Minn., and they had four children: Lyle A., Frances W., John A., and Kathleen Cowan. He died in Rochester, Minn., Nov. 25, 1917.

LATZER, Louis, manufacturer, was born near Highland, Ill., Nov. 11, 1848, son of Alois and Margaretha (Gaduff) Latzer. His father, a native of Brixen, Tyrol, Austria, came to the United States in 1846 and settled on a farm near Highland but returned to Austria in 1869, leaving the farm to his two sons. Louis Latzer's education was limited to one term at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and two at the Illinois Industrial University (later the University of Illinois), after which he engaged in farming until 1885 when he became interested in a milk canning project and organized with others the Helvetia Milk Condensing Co. of Highland. The method of canning employed, however, was a failure, the enterprise did not prosper, and its original promoter abandoned it. In the meantime Mr. Latzer studied chemistry and bacteriology under private instruction and after months of laborious and painstaking effort succeeded in perfecting a satisfactory process of manufacturing unsweetened, evaporated, sterilized milk which could be put up in tin containers and would keep wholesome and sweet in any climate indefinitely. Through this discovery the company became the originators of the unsweetened, evaporated, sterilized milk industry. Mr. Latzer was placed in charge of the technical management of the business and in 1888 became president, a position which he retained until his death. In the succeeding years many complex manufacturing problems arose but he continued to give special attention to technical questions and by constant study and research solved them. The enterprise, however, passed through a discouraging period from a business standpoint until the Spanish-American war brought a sudden demand for large quantities of the company's product. Thereafter, through his wise and capable management, the business expanded steadily and additional factories were established in the principal dairy sections of the country until in 1924 sixteen were in operation. The original capital of $15,000 was increased from time to time until it reached $6,000,000 in 1923, when the company was reorganized as The Pet Milk Co. The manufacturing process, which is practically the same as when Louis Latzer devised it in 1885, is intricate and thorough. All milk received at the factory is first subjected to rigid tests to determine whether it is of the proper quality. If found satisfactory it goes into large copper vats or hot wells, where it is heated, and thence into a copper cylinder or vacuum pan where from fifty to sixty per cent. of the water is removed by boiling. It is next pumped into a homogenizer, where under heavy pressure the original fat globules are broken up into many finer ones in order to prevent the butter fat from rising to the top when the milk is canned. It is then cooled to a temperature of about thirty-eight degrees, at which point bacteriological development is practically stopped, after which there are further tests as to butter fat and total solids. If these are satisfactory the milk is then ready for canning. The output of the first year (1885) was 3,000 cases of milk, a total which had increased to 3,700,000 cases, valued at $15,000,000, in 1924, making the company the second largest of its kind in the world. It supplies approximately one-eighth of the total consumption of evaporated milk in the United States. The present officers of the company are John A. Latzer, president; W. T. Nardin, vice-president, and Adolph Meyer, secretary and treasurer. Its general offices are in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Latzer was also one of the organizers of the State & Trust Bank of Highland, serving as director from time of organization in 1903 until his

death; was interested in the Edwardsville (Ill.) National Bank, the Illinois Midwest Joint Stock Land Bank of Edwardsville, the State Bank of Hoiles & Sons of Greenville, Ill., the Central Illinois Joint Stock Land Bank of Greenville, and he was an original director in the Highland Milling Co. Although burdened with the responsibility of a large manufacturing enterprise, Mr. Latzer found time to give to public service and to discharge his full duty as a citizen. He was a school trustee for twenty years, highway commissioner six years, township supervisor eleven years, serving one year as chairman of the county board, and was a member of the advisory committee which supervised the erection of the Madison county (Ill.) court house. During 1906–07 he was a member of the dairy advisory committee of the Illinois agricultural experiment station. In all these positions he labored in the public interest with equal, if not greater, zeal and ability as that which he gave to his private business, and with unfailing profit to the public weal. Caring nothing for pomp or the display of wealth he retained the simple tastes and habits of early life. He lived and died on the farm on which he was born although a modern residence had replaced the humble home of his boyhood. While he was keenly interested in public questions and loved the companionship of his neighbors, he found his greatest pleasure in his home life. A man of high personal integrity, unbounded generosity, sympathy and understanding, he sought always to more than meet the full measure of every obligation. To him the Golden Rule was not an empty theory but a vital principle of right living. He trusted his fellow men implicitly and rarely was his confidence betrayed. He was a member of the Evangelical church and in politics was a Republican. He was married Dec. 10, 1874, to Elisa, daughter of Albrecht Luehm, a farmer of Highland, Ill., and they had seven children: Alice Bertha; John Albert, who succeeded his father as president of the Pet Milk Co.; Jennie Mary, wife of Dr. Albert F. Kaeser, Highland; Lenore Lydia, formerly assistant in bacteriology at the University of Illinois; Robert Louis, chief chemist and bacteriologist of the Pet Milk Co.; Ada Caroline, and Irma Ada, wife of Merritt Campbell Gamble, St. Louis. Mr. Latzer died at his home near Highland, Ill., Mar. 27, 1924.

HAGAN, Oliver Crumwell, oil merchant, was born in Clarion county, Pa., May 17, 1853, son of William and Mary Jane (Rairden) Hagan. He attended a country school and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he obtained employment with an oil company at Parker's Landing, Pa. He was engaged in oil operations in Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia until 1894, when he located at New Lexington, Perry co., O., operating thereafter in that and adjoining counties both as a contractor and as a producer of oil. Two years later he assisted in the organization of the Ohio Fuel Co., of which he became a director and of which, from that time until his death, he was superintendent and manager of its drilling and producing operations. In the same year he organized the Hagan Drilling Co., of which he was president and manager, which, as a subsidiary of the Ohio Fuel Co., drilled more than 400 oil and gas wells in southern Ohio during the next fifteen years. Under his energetic management the business of the Ohio Fuel Co. grew rapidly and at the time of his death it was supplying fuel gas for the principal cities of southern Ohio, the number of its wells having increased from two to 600 and its capital stock from $17,000 to $50,000,000. In Licking county, O., Mr. Hagan built for the company the then largest pumping station in the world. Mr. Hagan's long experience in the oil production business, with his accurate knowledge of formations and conditions, made him one of the recognized authorities in that field in Ohio and he probably did more than any other individual in the state to develop its resources of oil and gas. Naturally an organizer and promoter, he was a man of keen discernment, constructive ideas and rare judgment and foresight. Personally he was courteous, genial, and straightforward and his conduct always exemplary. He was a director of the Columbus (O.) National Bank. He was a Mason and in politics was a Democrat. He was married (1) Oct. 12, 1872, to Catherine, daughter of William Albaugh of Bolivar, N. Y.; she died in 1890, leaving four children: Minnie Alverda, wife of Robert Dailey of New Lexington, O.; Axie Olwilda, wife of Orra Baird of Ashland, O.; Leumma Gertrude, wife of Arthur Denman of Sedan, Kans., and William Hovey Hagan of Mt. Vernon, O. He was married (2) Oct. 15, 1892, to Helena Osceola, daughter of Asa Hagerson of Bolivar, N. Y. Mr. Hagan died in Columbus, O., Nov. 3, 1923.

CURTIS, Charles Densmore, archaeologist, was born in Augusta, Me., Oct. 16, 1875, son of Charles Alphonso and Blanche (Densmore) Curtis. His father, a minister of the Unitarian church, served as a chaplain in the civil war. The son was graduated B.A. at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., in 1900, receiving the degree of M.A. from the University of Colorado in 1901. In 1910–11 he was a member of the American expedition for the excavation of Cyrene, Tripoli. From 1912 to 1915 he was a fellow of the American Academy in Rome, Italy, and in 1915 was a lecturer there in classical archaeology, later becoming associate professor of archaeology and editor of the various publications of that institution. His publications include: "Roman Monumental Arches" (1908); "Ancient Granulated Jewelry of the Seventh Century, B. C., and Earlier" (1917); "The Bernadini Tomb" (1919), and various articles in scientific periodicals. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and the Authors Club, New York city, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archaeological Society, Rome. He was unmarried and died in Rome, Italy, June 8, 1925.

WOODMAN, Clarence Eugene, clergyman and astronomer, was born at Saco, Me., Nov. 1, 1852, son of Andrew Jackson and Abigail Ayer (Haley) Woodman and a descendant of Edward Woodman, who came to America from Wiltshire, England, in the ship "James" in 1635. From him and his wife Joanna the line of descent is traced through their son Joshua and his wife Elizabeth Stevens; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Longfellow; their son Joshua and his wife Alice Stimson; their son Ephraim and his wife Olive Bryant and their son Stephen and his wife Mehitabel Fenderson, who were the grandparents of Clarence E. Woodman. One of his ancestors, William Longfellow, was the great-great-grandfather of the poet, an ensign in the Canadian expedition of 1690 and drowned at Anticosti. Several others fought in the revolutionary war and his grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. His father was aide-de-camp to Gen. Asboth during the civil war.

He was prepared for college at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., and entered Amherst College in 1869. The following year he entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he won the Greek prize in 1872, was editor of "The Trinity Tablet" during 1872–73 and was graduated with honors in 1873. After studying at the General Theological Seminary (Protestant Episcopal), New York city during 1873–75, he became converted to the Roman Catholic faith and was received into that church July 4, 1875. On Aug. 15 of that year he entered the Congregation of St. Paul, and served for some time as a novice in the order, assisting in the work of St. Paul's Church, New York city. Having been sent to California in 1878 for the recuperation of his impaired health, he was ordained priest in San Francisco in 1879. Soon after he returned to New York and became the pastor of St. Paul's Church. During 1891–92 he lectured on electricity at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and he was also a lecturer at the Catholic summer school at Plattsburg, N. Y., during 1895, 1897 and 1899. He accompanied the Smithsonian eclipse expedition to Wadesboro, N. C., in 1900, and to Hartland, Kans., in 1918 and acted as assistant observer. He was the author of "Manual of Prayers" (1887); "Bridal Wreath" (1888); "Civil and Religious Liberty" (1890); "Poets and Poetry of Ireland" (1892), and other publications. During European travels he made extended studies of various subjects in the countries visited, especially in Spain. He was honored by the king of Spain in 1892, by being made "Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic." He was an hereditary member of the Sons of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of the War of 1812; the Aztec Club of 1847; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He died in Oakland, Calif., Dec. 6, 1924.

MAY, William Andrew, coal operator and financier, was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1850, son of Lewis and Louisa (Haines) May. His father, a native of Germany, was a clergyman of the Evangelical faith; his mother was a member of a Quaker family of Philadelphia. He was graduated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., in 1873, and became a rodman with the engineering department of the Hillside Coal & Iron Co., in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, rising to the position of chief engineer. He received the degree of C.E. from Lafayette College in 1876, that of A.M. in 1879. He also became chief engineer of the North-Western Mining & Exchange Co., and for several years his work carried him into many counties in northeastern Pennsylvania. He was superintendent of the Hillside Coal & Iron Co. from 1883 to 1901, and in the latter year became vice-president and general manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. and the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Co. In 1913 he was made president of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. and the Hillside Coal & Iron Co., and as head of these two corporations was responsible for the mining of approximately 30,000 acres of coal lands, and the operation of collieries, with an annual output of 5,000,000 tons. Mr. May was also president of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Co., the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co., and the Blossburg Coal Co., a director of the Third National Bank of Scranton, and he was president of the Scranton board of trade for five terms (1893–97). From 1878 to 1888 he was a member of Co. D, 13th Pa. national guard, and politically he was a Republican. He was a member of the select council of Scranton for two terms, and of the board of control of the Scranton city schools (1898–1902); a director of Dickinson Seminary, and a trustee of Lafayette College. He was also active in religious work in the city. He was vice-president (1893–97) of the national board of trade; a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Engineers' and Scranton clubs, the Westmoreland Club (Wilkes-Barre), the Machinery Club (New York city), and the Masonic fraternity. He was married June 5, 1878, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Byron Lord Richards of Williamsport, Pa., and had one child: Maud, wife of James W. Page. He died in Scranton, Pa., June 1, 1923.

CROW, William Evans, U. S. senator, was born in German township, Fayette co., Pa., Mar. 10, 1870, son of Josiah B. and Elizabeth (McCombs) Crow. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer. He was graduated at the Southwestern state normal school, California, Pa., in 1890, where he was a classmate of John K. Tener (q.v.), afterward governor of Pennsylvania, and attended Waynesburg (Pa.) College during 1891 and 1892. After teaching for two school terms in German township he was a reporter on the Pittsburgh (Pa.) "Press" during 1891–94; editor of the Uniontown "Standard" and when that newspaper was merged with the "News," city editor of the "News-Standard." He studied law in the firm of Boyd & Umbel and was admitted to the bar in 1895. A month later he was appointed assistant district attorney of Fayette county, Pa., and in 1898 district attorney. From 1895, when he was made secretary of the Republican central committee of the county, he was active in politics. He was chairman of that committee during 1899–1901; state senator during 1906–18, being elected president pro. tem. of the state senate in 1911 and 1914; and chairman of the Republican state committee, 1913–18. From Oct. 24, 1921, until his death, he was U. S. senator, having been appointed by Gov. Sproul to fill the unexpired term of Philander C. Knox. He was an enthusiastic farmer and the owner of several extensive estates. He was identified with almost every industrial, financial and civic undertaking at Uniontown, Pa., and was instrumental in founding the Uniontown Hospital. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Fayette County Bar Association. He was a 33rd degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and various local clubs. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His chief recreations were hunting and athletics. He was married Mar. 24, 1897, to Adelaide, daughter of James Curry of North Union township, Fayette co., Pa., and had three children: Evan Curry, William Josiah and Warren Emlyn. He died at Uniontown, Pa., Aug. 2, 1922.

RAINEY, Paul James, sportsman and explorer, was born in Cleveland, O., Sept. 18, 1877, son of William J. and Eleanor (Mitchell) Rainey, grandson of William and Sarah (Joab) Rainey, and great-grandson of William and Katherine (Johnson) Rainey, who came from the British Isles to America in 1796 and settled in Belmont county, O. The family was descended from a French Huguenot who fled to England in 1685 and settled in County Antrim, Ireland. The name was originally "Reigney." William J. Rainey, father of the explorer and a native of Cleveland, O.,

was a prominent coal and coke operator and the founder of W. J. Rainey, Inc. Paul J. Rainey attended schools in Cleveland and the University of Chicago, became a director of W. J. Rainey, Inc., and engaged, jointly with his brother, in the management of the family estate, with offices in New York city. Throughout his life he was an ardent naturalist, sportsman and athlete. He owned a hunting preserve and cotton plantation of 10,000 acres near New Albany, Miss., where he reared and trained packs of fox, lion, and bear dogs which were considered the finest in the world, and an extensive estate near New Orleans, where he maintained a duck preserve. For a number of years he owned a racing stable on Long Island, and his horses competed in many major events in America and England. He was prominent as a yachtsman; was a member of the American polo team which won from the British players the first international victory for the United States, and was identified with the social colonies of Newport and Long Island. In 1910 he made a successful expedition to the Arctic in the "Boethic," with Capt. Robert Bartlett, navigator of the Peary expedition, and Harry Whitney, and brought back valuable captive specimens of Arctic animal life. In 1911 with a unique equipment, including a motion picture camera and a pack of bear-hounds, trained to hunt lions, he set out with Dr. M. E. Johnson and J. L. Hemmett upon the first of a series of hunting expeditions to Central and British East Africa. Two famous pictures, the "Water-hole" and "Charging Lion," were taken, and he established a world record as a lion hunter. From one camp near Kapiti, the game consisted of twenty-seven lions, and the unprecedented success of the expedition led to a restrictive decree by the British government, which afterwards employed him to kill the man-eating lions. During his first six months in Africa Mr. Rainey secured 100,000 feet of film and a large number of specimens of wild animals. In the following five years he made a number of hunting tours in America, Mexico and Africa, and presented many of the skins secured to the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, and other scientific collections, and delivered numerous lectures, illustrated by his motion pictures, for benevolent purposes. During the World war he became official photographer for the American Red Cross at the front, and later went through Siberia on secret service work. He established a ranch near Nairobi, the region of Africa thought to be most densely populated with wild animals. He had a great love of animals and a rare power of taming and training them. He opposed the killing of game as the chief purpose of the hunt, and preferred to capture alive whenever possible. Mr. Rainey was a member of the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Zoölogical Society, of New York city; the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and the National Institute of Social Sciences. He was president of the National Foxhound Club, which now bears his name, and also a member of the Westchester Racing Association, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Racquet and Tennis, Lawyers' and New York Yacht clubs of New York city, and the Travelers' and St. Cloud clubs of Paris. He died, unmarried, during the voyage from Southampton, England, to Cape Town, Africa, and was buried at sea, Sept. 18, 1923.

BRADY, James Buchanan, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Aug. 12, 1856. After a public school education he worked as a messenger boy for a firm of lawyers, then entered the service of the New York Central railroad, remaining with that company for seventeen years as messenger, telegraph operator, station agent, train dispatcher and mechanician successively. Having learned much about the technicalities of engines, cars, ties and rails, he decided to enter the railroad equipment field as a traveling salesman and obtained a position as such with Manning, Maxwell & Moore, manufacturers of railway machinery and other supplies. With that firm he retained a life-long connection, becoming a large stockholder and director. Meantime he accumulated sufficient capital to finance the production and marketing of a metal-cutting saw which, due to his salesmanship, was widely adopted in steel plants. He next became identified with the selling organization of the Fox Pressed Steel Car Co., the Pressed Steel Car Co., and, in 1902, with the Standard Car Co., of which he was vice-president. His repute as a salesman of railroad equipment, especially of steel cars, was country-wide. Single contracts which he obtained from the roads ran into millions of dollars, and he amassed a considerable fortune. His collection of costly jewels and his lavish display of them attracted much attention and earned for him the sobriquet of "Diamond Jim" Brady. He was long a popular figure on Broadway, owned a racing stud, which produced winners of leading races and was free-handed in his benefactions. His name is perpetuated in the Brady Urological Institute of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for the foundation of which he donated $200,000 in 1912 in gratitude for his recovery from a serious digestive disorder as a patient of the hospital. In his will he bequeathed to Johns Hopkins Hospital an additional $300,000 to provide an income for the maintenance of the Brady Urological Institute, and left his residuary estate to the New York Hospital for the establishment and maintenance of a similar department for surgical, clinical and scientific work, to be known as the James Buchanan Brady Foundation. He died unmarried, in Atlantic City, N. J., Apr. 13, 1917.

GISH, Moses Napoleon, jurist, was born in Roanoke, Va., Sept. 1, 1851, son of David and Mary E. (Gish) Gish. The ancestral home was built in 1771 on land formerly deeded the great-grandfather of the jurist by King George III, and the estate was part of the older section of Roanoke, known during colonial days as Gish's and now called Vinton. James Gish, an older brother of the jurist, was one of Gen. Lee's bodyguard during the civil war. The family was in impoverished circumstances after the war, owing to the loss of slaves and other property and the struggle of Moses N. Gish to obtain an education for the legal profession was a pathetic part of the aftermath of the war. He studied Blackstone at night while serving as a hotel clerk and completed his law studies in the offices of Judge Puterbaugh and Robert G. Ingersoll, Peoria, Ill., and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1876. For more than twenty years he practiced his profession in Peoria; spent two years in California and two years in Kansas City, Mo., and in 1901 settled at Anadarko, Okla. He retired from active professional cares after serving one term as county and probate judge of Caddo county, in 1906, and took up his residence at Oklahoma City, Okla. He was a member of the state Democratic committee of Illinois during the Cleveland

régime. He was affiliated with the Unitarian church. His public spirit prompted a keen interest in civic welfare work both for individuals and for the community as a whole. He was by nature companionable and generous, and his qualities of heart and mind made him an influential leader among his associates. He was married Nov. 27, 1884, to Mary E., daughter of John Myers of Peoria, Ill., and had one son, Rollin E. Gish, an attorney of Tulsa, Okla. Judge Gish died in Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 12, 1921.

HARKNESS, Albert Granger, philologist, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 19, 1856, son of Albert and Maria Aldrich (Smith) Harkness, grandson of Southwick and Phebe (Thayer) Harkness, great-grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Southwick) Harkness, and great-great-grandson of Adam Harkness, a native of Scotland, who immigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1730 and settled at Smithfield, R. I. His father (q.v.) was professor of Greek in Brown University and widely known as a grammarian. The son was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1879 and received the degree of A.M. in 1882. After teaching Latin and Greek for one year at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., he continued his training at the universities of Berlin, Leipzig, and Bonn during 1879–83. He was professor of German and Latin at Madison (now Colgate) University during 1883–89, and in the latter year joined the faculty of Brown University as associate professor of Latin. In 1893 he was appointed professor of Roman literature and history. He was annual director of the American School for Classical Studies in Rome, Italy, during 1902–03. He was the author of a number of scholarly monographs published in the "Transactions of the American Philological Association," and other journals and encyclopedias. Two may be mentioned as especially illuminating interpretations of the evidence from Latin inscriptions, "Age at Marriage and Death in the Roman Empire" and "Skepticism and Fatalism of the Roman People as Illustrated by the Sepulchral Inscriptions." Among his other titles are "The Relation of Accent to Elision in Latin Verse, not Including the Drama"; "The Relation of Accent to Pause-Elision and to Hiatus in Plautus and Terence"; "The Relation of the Accent to the Pyrrhic in Latin Verse," and "The Word-Group Accent in Latin Hexameter." Prof. Harkness was a master thinker in his field. His keenness of mind was an outstanding characteristic which was not confined to his scholarly activities but pervaded all his conduct of life. His intellectual power was framed in a setting of gentleness and simplicity. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Colgate University in 1909. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Philological Association, and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, and the University Club, Providence. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Baptist church. He was married Sept. 3, 1884, to Katherine Margaret, daughter of Alexander McWhorter Beebee, for forty-seven years member of the faculty of Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y. He had one child, Albert Harkness, 2nd, of Providence. He died in Providence, R. I., Jan. 29, 1923.

HOOPES, William, electrical engineer and aluminum expert, was born at West Chester, Pa., July 21, 1867, son of Thomas and Amanda (Russell) Hoopes. His father was president of Hoopes Bros. & Darlington, wheel manufacturers of West Chester, Pa. He was graduated E.E. at Lehigh University in 1886. During the ensuing ten years he was engaged in the construction and operation of electric lighting plants and electric railways in several localities. In 1899 he settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., joining the staff of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., and the next year entered the employ of the Aluminum Co. of America as its chief electrical engineer. From 1917 until the close of his life he was the head of the research and technical departments of the company. He introduced the use of aluminum for high voltage electrical transmission and was recognized as one of the foremost aluminum metallurgical and electrical engineers in the world. His extreme modesty and gentleness of character, combined with his unusual brilliance of mind and his high professional attainments, made him one of the most respected men in the industry. He was a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. He was married Nov. 4, 1897, to Dorothy, daughter of William Rogers Stockton, a clergyman of Phoenixville, Pa., and they had one child: Penelope, wife of Frederick Crosman Fitler. He died in Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1924.

CARDOZO, Michael Hart, lawyer, was born in New York city, Jan. 12, 1851, son of Abraham H. and Sarah (Peixotto) Cardozo, grandson of Michael and Ellen (Hart) Cardozo and great-grandson of Isaac N. Cardozo of Spanish extraction, who came from England in the eighteenth century and settled in New York city. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1870, with the degree A.B., and at New York University law school in 1872 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of New York and began the practice of his profession in New York as an associate of Coles Morris and Oliver P. C. Billings in the firm of Morris & Billings, which was reorganized in the following year as Morris, Billings & Cardozo. In 1878 the firm became Billings & Cardozo, and, in 1894, Cardozo & Nathan, with Edgar J. Nathan as junior partner, and remained as such until Mr. Cardozo's death. One of his first cases of importance was that of Shillaber v. Robinson (97 U. S., 68), in which the U. S. supreme court had rendered a decision adverse to the plaintiff who had evoked the equitable principle that a deed intended to secure a debt must be deemed a mortgage. Persuaded that the decision was erroneous, he secured a rehearing, argued the appeal in the supreme court and was successful on the final decision (1878). His practice embraced almost every known branch of civil procedure: contracts and commercial law, railroad and insurance law, and wills, corporation law and fire insurance litigation. His services were frequently invoked as a referee and he earned a high reputation in other states where he had been called as counsel. Possessing a keen and judicial mind he was quick to apprehend the real point at issue. He was chairman of the executive committee of the New York Law Institute, served on important committees of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and was a member also of the New York State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and the Lawyers' and Manhattan clubs of New York. Professional activity, however, absorbed his life. He was never happier than when engrossed in his work, and his forceful and winning personality appeared at best in court and counsel room. He loved the practice of the law, and even the exacting demands of litigation seemed to be a pleasure to

him. In a case of the most intricate fact or law, his lucid and persuasive presentation was delightful. His attractive personality, incisive manner of expression, and charming voice lent great force to his arguments. He was married in 1878, to Rosalie Hart of New York and had two sons: Ernest A. and Michael H. Cardozo, Jr., both lawyers of New York. He died in New York city, July 19, 1906.

CARDOZO, Ernest Abraham, lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 22, 1879, the son of Michael Hart and Rosalie (Hart) Cardozo. He was graduated at Columbia College in the year 1899 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1900. His degree of LL.B. was received at the Columbia University law school in 1902 and that of LL.M. a year later. Upon his admission to the New York bar he entered his father's law firm of Cardozo & Nathan. He withdrew from the firm in 1914, and has since practiced independently. Among his leading cases were Cardozo vs. Bloomingdale, in which it was established that the expense of hiring an automobile where one's machine is damaged by collision with another must be borne by the person at fault; as a result of the outcome of this litigation insurance for collision for damage to one's own car was inaugurated; and Harrison vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Co., which established for all time that common carriers were responsible for the loss of passengers' jewelry. As counsel for the American Exchange National Bank he was in charge of many cases involving questions in the banking and insurance laws of the states. During the European war he was associate legal adviser to local selective service (draft) board No. 129, New York city, and during the same period served as special deputy U. S. marshal. He is author of a "History of the Philolexion Society of Columbia University from 1802–1902." He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers' Association, Alumni Associations of Columbia College and Law School, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Columbia University Club. Married: (1) Mar. 31, 1908, to Emily R., daughter of Julius R. Wolff of New York, who died in 1912, leaving two children: Anita Rosalie and Michael Hart Cardozo; and (2) June 17, 1919, to Mary Ellen, daughter of John Katon of Chicago, Ill.

SMALLEY, Frank Newell, chemist, was born at Westboro, Mass., July 8, 1874, son of Leonard Daggett and Ellen Maria (Tufts) Smalley and a descendant of Edward Smale, who came to America from Bideford, county Devon, England, in 1635, and settled at what was known as Piscattaqua Plantation until it was incorporated into the town of Kittery, Me. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the line is traced through their son Francis (Small or Smalle) and his wife Elizabeth; their son Edward and his wife Mary Woodman; their son Benjamin and his wife Patience Baker; their son Edward (Smalle) and his wife Hannah Cole; their son Isaac (Smalley) and his wife Sally Sears, and their son Winthrop and his wife Patience Matthews, who were the grandparents of Frank Newell Smalley. On the distaff side he was descended from several "Mayflower" ancestors. His father was a sea captain in the Australian and Oriental trade; was acting master of the gunboat "Westfield" at the battle of New Orleans in the civil war, and was commended for gallantry; he was later first officer on the "America" plying between San Francisco and Greytown, and during the famine in Ireland was aboard the first vessel that carried provisions to the starving people. The son was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896. During the ensuing year he was instructor in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati, where he also received the degree of M.S. In 1898 he was both an instructor and a post-graduate student at the University of California. Before the end of the school year he enlisted for the Spanish-American war, in the hospital corps of the U. S. army, and was assigned to the department of the Pacific, and stationed at Corregidor Island and Manila, P. I., as chemist and nurse. During 1899–1901 he was associated with his father in the manufacture of straw hats for women at Framingham, Mass., and in 1901 he was chemist for the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I. He became chemist for the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Savannah, Ga., in 1902, and from 1909 until the time of his death he was chief chemist for this corporation. He had general supervision over all laboratories, of which there were seventeen at his death. He was also president of the Wachtel Supply Co., Savannah, from 1919 until the close of his life. He was the inventor of a number of pieces of chemical and laboratory apparatus, one of which, the Smalley Soxhlet (extraction) tube, is handled by all the more important chemical apparatus supply companies in America and is largely used by chemists in the vegetable oil industry. With W. B. Gilmer, he developed an electric heater or resistance stove which is manufactured by the Wachtel Supply Co., and is used extensively in chemical laboratories. He was the author of numerous scientific articles published in the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" and the "Cotton Oil Press." The University of California conferred upon him the degree of Sc.D. in 1898. Possessed of a brilliant mind that was constantly generating new ideas and new theories, he was never content until he had run these theories down to test their practicability. Most of his active scientific life was devoted to the chemistry of the vegetable oil industry. Among American chemists he was regarded as an authority on the analysis of fats and oils, oil seed and derivative products. His greatest contribution to this field was the cooperative analytical work of the American Oil Chemists' Society, which became officially known as the Smalley Foundation. As president of this society during 1913–14 and for several years chairman of its coöperative analytical committee, he did more than any other chemist of his time to increase the accuracy of the analysis of cottonseed meal and similar products. He also devised a new method for the analysis of cottonseed, known as the Smalley-Copes method, which materially lessened the labor of analyzing it. He also did valuable work for the peanut industry. Dr. Smalley was counselor of the Georgia section of the American Chemical Society during 1914–19, and of the Savannah section, which he was instrumental in establishing, during 1919–20; chairman of the chemists' committee of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, 1920–21, and a member of the Chemists' Club, New York city. He was vice-president and a director of the Rotary Club, Savannah, and for years a member of the board of managers of the Union Society. In 1916 he was made a member of the

board of directors of the organization for industrial preparedness for the state of Georgia, and during the World war he was an associate member of the naval consulting board under Sec. Daniels. Personally he was distinguished by his loyalty, generosity, breadth of mind, strength of will, deliberation, poise and the real scientist's bent for research. He was married at Stonington, Conn., Oct. 17, 1900, to Amelia Isabel, daughter of Merritt Crandall Smith of Framingham, Mass., and they had three children: Frank Winthrop, Leonard Merritt and George Newell Smalley. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1921.

ALDEN, Ebenezer, biographer, was born at Randolph, Mass., Mar. 17, 1788. He was descended through both father and mother from John Alden of the "Mayflower." He was graduated from Harvard College in 1808 and received the degree of M.B. from Dartmouth Medical School in 1811 and that of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. At Philadelphia he came under the instruction of Rush, Barton & Wistar. Upon leaving college he returned to Randolph, where he practiced medicine for fifty years. From 1837 almost to the close of his life, Dr. Alden was a trustee of Phillips Academy and of the Andover Theological Seminary. He was also a trustee of Amherst College and was one of the original trustees of Thayer Academy of Braintree. In 1847 he was elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, but declined to serve. Dr. Alden was a bibliophile and he collected a private library of rare books and pamphlets, especially those concerning the civil war and the ecclesiastical history of New England. He became a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1846, the year after its organization. He was well known as a lecturer on temperance and as a singer, and at the age of eighty-one he was a member of a chorus at the National Peace Jubilee in Boston, in 1869. He was the author of a number of works, including "The Early History of the Medical Profession in the County of Norfolk" (1853); "Memoir of Bartholomew Brown, Esquire" (1862); "Memorial of the Descendants of the Hon. John Alden" (1867); "Notice of the Founders of the Massachusetts Medical Society" and "Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Massachusetts Medical Society" (1839). He was married, in 1818, to Anne, daughter of Capt. Edmund Kimball of Newburyport, and they had six children. He was totally blind for the last five or six years of his life. He died at Randolph, Jan. 26, 1881.

HILLERICH, John Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Sigmaringen, Germany, June 19, 1833, son of Michael and Anna Appollina (Ritter) Hillerich. His parents came to the United States in 1842, settling in Louisville, Ky. The son received his education in Louisville, and early joined his father in the wood-turning business. He subsequently entered the service of the wood-working firm of Bell & Coggeshall, where he did all of the fine turning for the equipment and appointment of the river steamboats then being built in Louisville. In 1866 he engaged in that business independently, specializing in turning faucets for beer kegs, baseball bats and tops. His tops were so superior to the store variety that he himself came to be known to the boys on the common as "Tops." Meanwhile, his baseball bats were likewise found to possess a quality unknown to others of that day. They were used exclusively by the slugging member of the Louisville professional team with such success that Mr. Hillerich, with the rise in popularity of the national game, began making bats exclusively in 1883, adopting the trademark "Louisville Slugger." He retired from the business in 1911, shortly after his son, John A. Hillerich, had sold his interest in the business to his father. The latter then sold the entire business to Frank W. Bradsby, who subsequently reorganized and incorporated the firm under the name of the Hillerich & Bradsby Co., taking John A. Hillerich into the company with him. The corporation afterward began manufacturing also the "Par-X-L" golf clubs, now widely known to golfers. Under the personal direction of the elder Hillerich the plant became the largest in the world for the manufacture of baseball bats, and professional baseball players never omitted an opportunity to visit the factory personally and replenish their stock of bats. Mr. Hillerich was a man of charitable impulses, of intellectual attainments and of qualities of leadership. He devoted these gifts to the service of the people unsparingly and won the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was married in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1861, to Ellanora, daughter of J. H. Ward, a merchant of Nauvoo, Ill. He had eight children: Lilla, wife of Jacob Johns; John A., president of the Hillerich & Bradsby Co.; Lida, wife of Charles L. Scholl; Fred (deceased); Carrie, wife of Lee M. Barnes; May (deceased); Laura, wife of Louis H. Francke, and Florence, wife of Horace E. Cochran. He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 17, 1924.

BOWSER, Edward Albert, mathematician, was born at Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, June 18, 1837. At an early age he went to California where he attended the San Francisco high school and Santa Clara College. He then taught school in the West for two years, and after graduating at the normal school in Albany, N. Y., in 1865, taught for one year at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1868, being a member of the first scientific class of that institution, and from that year until his death he was a member of the faculty of Rutgers. He was tutor in engineering and mathematics, 1868–70; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1870–71; professor of mathematics and engineering, 1871–1904, and during the remainder of his life was emeritus professor of mathematics and engineering. As a teacher, Prof. Bowser was remarkably successful. He possessed the rare faculty of grasping the difficulties of his pupils and making intricate problems clear and interesting to them. During 1875–95 he was acting assistant of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, and fixed with great care and marked the geographic points that form the basis of all subsequent maps of New Jersey. In 1882 he surveyed the boundary line between New York and New Jersey for a joint commission appointed by the legislatures of the two states, which ratified the line he established. Dr. Bowser was the author of a number of textbooks on mathematics and engineering which are considered supreme in their sphere, owing largely to his power of simple expression and his ability to treat a subject thoroughly without diffuseness. Among them are: "Academic Algebra"; "Analytic Geometry" (1880); "Differential and Integral Calculus" (1880); "Analytic Mechanics" (1884); "Hydromechanics" (1885); "College Algebra" (1888); "Plane and Solid Geometry" (1890); "Treatise on Trigonometry"

(1892); "Logarithmic Tables" (1895); "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" and a "Treatise on Roofs and Bridges" (1898). His textbooks have been adopted by many educational institutions in America and other English-speaking countries, and some of them have gone through many editions. He received the degrees of M.S. and C.E. from Rutgers College in 1871 and that of LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1881 and from Rutgers College in 1905. Dr. Bowser was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Mathematical Society. In his early professional life many of his vacations were spent in visiting Panama, Mexico, Peru and Alaska, and three years of leave from Rutgers College during 1901–04 were devoted to traveling in Europe, Asia, Palestine and Syria. He never married. He died at Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 19, 1910.

VAN DE GRAAFF, Adrian Sebastian, jurist, was born at Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1859, son of Abram Sebastian and Mary Coleman (Travis) Van de Graaff, and grandson of William Jacob and Juliet (Ewing) Van de Graaff. His great-grandfather came from Holland in 1795 and settled at or near Versailles, Woodford co., Ky., in 1800. His father, a native of Erie, Ala., and a lawyer, removed to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1867. He was prepared for college at the California Military Academy, Oakland, and the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1881, having been a baseball and a football player, an editor of "Lit," and the salutatorian of his class, also having won the Winthrop prize and the Bristed scholarship. After studying law in Los Angeles and in the Yale Law School he was graduated LL.B. with honors in 1884 at the college of law of the University of Alabama, where he was ranked also as one of the university's best athletes. After a year in Mobile and several months on a plantation in Alabama, he became a clerk in the law office of Andrew C. Hargrove of Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1885. From 1886 until the death of Mr. Hargrove in 1895 he was a member of the law firm of Hargrove & Van de Graaff. He was associated in practice for a time with Charles B. Verner, and later with Samuel H. Sprott, and became known as one of the prominent lawyers of the state. In 1900 his interest was divided between his profession and the operation of a large plantation, and in 1905, having secured large land holdings in Tuscaloosa and Wilcox counties, he became a dominant factor in coal mining in the state and relinquished the active practice of law. He was judge of the 6th judicial circuit court of Alabama during 1915–17 and from 1918 until the time of his death he was the representative of Tuscaloosa county in the state legislature. Judge Van de Graaff was also a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Alabama during 1891–97 and 1910–11, and at one time he was a member of the state lunacy commission. For two years he served as a private and a sergeant in the state militia. He was the author of a number of articles on political problems and on the race problem of the South, which received favorable comment in the critical magazines. The last of these, "The Redistribution of the American Negro," was published just prior to his death. As lawyer, jurist, legislator, educator, author, scholar and athlete, his career was distinguished by thoroughness as well as by versatility. He read widely and thought deeply. With the classics he had a living familiarity, and he was an attentive student of current literature which dealt with the problems of the day. For a number of years he was president of the Tuscaloosa chamber of commerce, at that time called the board of trade. He was vice-president of the Alabama State Bar Association during 1874–95 and a member of the American Bar Association, the Tuscaloosa County Bar Association and the Kappa Sigma Epsilon, the Alpha Kappa, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Skull and Bones fraternities. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Tuscaloosa. His favorite recreations were reading and writing. He was married July 17, 1890, to Minnie Cherokee, daughter of Andrew Coleman Hargrove, a lawyer of Tuscaloosa, and had five children: Adrian Van Vinceler; Coleman Hargrove; William Travis, U. S. A.; Cherokee Jemison, wife of John A. Rountree, Jr., Birmingham, Ala., and Robert Jemison Van de Graaff. He died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 18, 1922.

EAKIN, Robert, chief justice, was born at Elgin, Ill., Mar. 15, 1848, son of Stewart B. and Catherine (McEldowney) Eakin. With his parents he went to Oregon in 1866 and was graduated B.S. at Willamette University in 1873. He studied law with George B. Dorris at Eugene, Ore., during 1873–74, and after being admitted to the bar he settled at Union, Ore. During the next twenty years he built up an extensive practice and became one of the most successful lawyers in the state. As a lawyer he served the interests of his clients with the strictest fidelity. His arguments in court were logical and his conclusions reached only after studious research among principles and precedents. He was judge of the circuit court for the eighth judicial district during 1895–1906, and a justice of the state supreme court from the latter year until 1917, when failing health caused him to resign. From January, 1911, until January, 1913, according to the custom of the court, he served as chief justice. His career as a judge was characterized by unfailing loyalty to the highest traditions of the bench. The sanctity of judicial opinion, the integrity of the court, and above all, a correct, courageous administration of justice were ever the motives which guided his official conduct. On the bench he was patient, courteous, dignified and firm and his opinions enriched the jurisprudence of his state. His style was simple, direct, forceful, and he never overlooked the great objective of a court, that a decision must harmonize with the will of the law and not with the will of the judge. Personally he was charitable, kind and sympathetic. He received the degree of LL.D. from Willamette University in 1911. He was a stanch member of the Presbyterian church and he organized and for twenty-nine years was superintendent of a Sunday-school at Union, Ore. He was married June 21, 1876, at Eugene, Ore., to Mary, daughter of M. E. Walker, one of the pioneers of Oregon, and they had five children: Ethel, Georgia B., Robert S., Harold E. and Gertrude M. Eakin. He died at Salem, Ore., Oct. 1, 1917.

LIBBEY, George Albert, physician and surgeon, was born at Jackson, Me., Oct. 28, 1851, son of Chase E. and Mary (Emerson) Libbey. His father was a farmer. He attended Bowdoin College for two years and was graduated M.D. at Dartmouth Medical College in 1874. While in college he paid his way by buying and selling

live stock. In 1874 he began the practice of medicine at Brooks, Me., where he remained for fifteen years. In 1889 he settled at Tacoma, Wash., and for years he had the largest medical and surgical practice in the city, becoming well known as a specialist in bone diseases. During the later years of his life he made a study of treatment by light and used the new lamps, particularly the Alpine lamp and the Kromayer lamp. In the use of the ultra-violet ray method of treatment he had marked success. As a diagnostician Dr. Libbey stood in the front rank. With the highest professional ideals, zealous, resourceful, indefatigable in his work and keen in his judgment, he was respected by a large clientele and by his colleagues. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Washington State Medical Society, the Pierce County Medical Society, the Tacoma Academy of Medicine, the Ancient Order of United American Workmen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was twice married: (1) in 1875, and had one son, Earle Libbey of Tacoma, Wash., and (2) July 10, 1901, to Snowden, daughter of Dr. William A. Monroe, by whom he had one child, Catherine, wife of Eugene McLaurin Neilson, Los Angeles, Calif. He died at Tacoma, Wash., June 18, 1922.

DARLING, Samuel Taylor, pathologist, was born at Harrison, N. J., Apr. 6, 1872, son of Edmund Adams and Sarah Ann (Patterson) Darling, and a descendant of Dennis Darling, who emigrated from Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at Braintree, Mass. From Dennis Darling and his wife Hannah Francis, the line is through their son John and his wife Elizabeth Morse; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Thompson; their son Samuel and his wife Esther Slack; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Burr; their son Samuel and his wife Margaret Smith; their son Samuel Darling and his wife Emily Adams, who were the grandparents of the scientist. He attended Cooper Institute, New York city, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1903. During 1903–05 he was resident pathologist at the City Hospital, Baltimore, and instructor in histology and pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the latter year he became interne in Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, and was made, successively, physician and pathologist there, becoming chief of the research laboratory for the sanitary department in 1906. He accompanied Gen. Gorgas on his sanitary mission to the Rand Mines, South Africa, in 1913–14, and investigated the causes of the high mortality among native miners. He was chairman of the commission under the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the effect of hookworm disease on the working efficiency of the people of the Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra and Fiji, a study which required two years. In 1917 he established the department of hygiene at the Faculdade de Medicina e Cirurgia, Sao Paulo, Brazil, under the government of Sao Paulo and the Rockefeller Foundation, and served as professor of hygiene and director of the laboratory until 1921, when he went to the Johns Hopkins University school of hygiene as fellow. In the following year he was placed in charge of the field station for studies in malarial control at Leesburg, Ga., under the international health board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Darling's researches in Panama, South Africa, the Orient, and Brazil related to many fields of tropical medicine and sanitation. He investigated the species of mosquitoes in the Orient and Central and South America which are carriers of malaria; the anatomical characters of mosquito larvae; the various larvacides; the character of water in which anophelines breed, and the methods of control of malaria. On the subject of hook-worm infection he made extensive studies of the geographic and ethnic distribution of the species of hook-worms; their relation to anemia, the modes of infection and soil pollution, and the methods of treatment and prophylaxis. His researches extended also to entamoebic disease, and the Entomoeba histolytica; the typhoid bacillus and para-typhoid bacilli; the pathology of pneumococcus infections, plague, leprosy; pathology of yellow fever; tuberculosis among semi-civilized and barbarous peoples, and the relapsing fever of Panama and Colombia (Spirocheta novyi), and its probable transmission by a tick Ornithodoros talaje. He was the discoverer in Panama of the disease known as oriental sore, caused by Leishmania tropica, probably caused by contaminative infection from various insects; histoplasmosis, a fatal disease, caused by the cryptococcus Histo-plasma capsulatum; the disease of man and animals, known as sarcosporidiosis, and two new diseases of horses in Panama, trypanosomiasis, caused by trypanosoma hippicum, and pyroplasmosis, caused by Piroplasma caballi. Dr. Darling also studied the bacteriology of tropical potable waters and the methods of mechanical purification. He was a member of special boards for the diagnosis of yellow fever and plague, the codification of sanitary laws, and the nomenclature of disease, and special sanitary commissioner in Panama and Colombia to investigate outbreaks of disease among men and animals, by epidemiologic and bacteriologic investigation in the field. One of his most important services was the organization of a public health laboratory in Panama fully equipped for diagnosis and research of tropical diseases in which he, as director, coöperated with the surgeon, clinician, vital statistician, epidemiologist, sanitarian, veterinarian, quarantine officer and sanitary inspector. Early in 1925, as a member of the malaria commission of the League of Nation's health organization, he investigated conditions in Palestine and Syria, planning thereafter to proceed to Sicily and Spain to complete arrangements for an international anti-malaria conference under the League's auspices. His invaluable work as a world sanitarian and hygienist tragically ended by his death in a motor accident while returning to Beirut from a surveying tour in Lebanon. He was the author of more than fifty papers describing his researches and investigations. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Maryland in 1923. He was honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; corresponding member of the Canal Zone Medical Association (president, 1908), Societe de Pathologie Exotique de France, Sociedade de Medicina e Cirurgia de Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the Helminthological Society, Washington, D. C.; member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine (president), and the American Medical Association. He was married in New York city, Feb. 18, 1905, to Nannyrle Quincy Adams, daughter of Charles M. Llewellyn of Esmont, Va., and had three chil-

dren: Virginia Llewellyn, Samuel Taylor, Jr., and Dashwood Peyton Darling. He died in Lebanon, Syria, May 22, 1925.

WATSON, Walter, physician, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ill., May 14, 1851, son of Joel Franklin and Sarah Marena (Taylor) Watson; grandson of John Wright and Frances (Pace) Watson, and great-grandson of Joel Pace, a soldier under Washington. John Wright Watson, his grandfather, a native of Maryland, migrated to Kentucky and thence to Mt. Vernon, Ill., and was the first physician to locate in Jefferson county, Ill. Dr. Watson was graduated B.S. and B.L. at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., in 1872, after which he taught school for a year at Grayville, Ill. He received his medical degree at Ohio Medical College in 1876, won the college prize in ophthalmology, and was one of the three successful candidates of the twenty examined for the position of resident physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati. After a year of hospital practice and a year as demonstrator of anatomy at the medical college, he returned to Mt. Vernon, where he engaged in private practice until 1894. During 1894–96 he was superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville. When, in 1888, Mt. Vernon was swept by a cyclone, he was placed in charge of relief work and managed it so successfully that Clara Barton, head of the American Red Cross, declared upon her arrival from Washington that there was nothing left for her to do. He was for a time president of the Mt. Vernon "News" publishing company and was financially interested in the Ham National Bank. Dr. Watson was a fine type of the leaders produced by a pioneer civilization. A force in his community, his advice was sought by physicians, by pastors of churches, and by the young men of the town. He was for some time president of the Jefferson County Medical Society and was a fellow of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Elks and the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the Illinois Democratic central committee for seventeen years and chairman during the campaigns of 1892, 1896 and 1900, and delegate-at-large to six Democratic national conventions. His chief recreation was billiards. He was married Sept. 16, 1880, to Nettie Margaret, daughter of George W. Johnson of Champaign, Ill., and had one child, Margaret, wife of Thomas Perry of Westerly, R. I. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1922.

HASBROUCK, David Schoonmaker, editor, was born in Kingston, N. Y., June 16, 1850, son of Johannis Decker and Harriet (Schoonmaker) Hasbrouck, and a descendant of Abraham Hasbrouck, a French Huguenot, who came to America in 1675 and settled near Esopus, N. Y. From him and his wife Maria Deyo the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Elsie Schoonmaker; their son Isaac and his wife Antje Low; their son Joseph T. and his wife Cornelia Schoonmaker, and their son Levi and his wife Maria Decker, who were the grandparents of David S. Hasbrouck. Abraham Hasbrouck and his brother Jean were among the twelve who obtained a grant of about 36,000 acres of land in what is now southern Ulster county. David S. Hasbrouck was brought up on the farm of his uncle, David Schoonmaker at Gardiner, N. Y., and received but the rudiments of a public school education. He was however a life-long student and by years of study and reading he acquired a liberal education. He began his newspaper career as correspondent for the Rondout "Courier," the Kingston "Argus," the Poughkeepsie "Eagle" and the Kingston "Freeman." In 1870 he became night editor of the Kingston "Freeman," and subsequently he was city editor and managing editor. In 1878 he joined the staff of the Troy "Times" and remained until his death. During these forty-four years of uninterrupted service, he held the positions of telegraph news editor, editorial writer and managing editor. Mr. Hasbrouck's knowledge of national and international affairs was comprehensive and his interest in them intense. During his residence in Kingston he was an officer of the New York national guard. In politics he was a Republican, and he attended the Presbyterian church. He was married Mar. 5, 1879, to Anna A., daughter of Walter B. Crane of Kingston, and had two children: Henry C. and Elsie McK. Hasbrouck. He died in Troy, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1922.

BIRGE, Julius Charles, manufacturer, was born at Whitewater, Wis., Nov. 18, 1839, son of William and Mary (Noble) Birge, and a descendant of Richard Birge, who came from England on the "Mary and John" in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, Mass., later being one of the founders and leading citizens of Windsor, Conn. His father, William Birge, a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and a brother were the first white settlers at Whitewater and gave the town its name. He became a prosperous business man, the owner of a flour mill and an extensive landowner. The son, who was the first white child born at Whitewater, was educated at an academy there and at Beloit College. For several years preceding his father's death he was the manager of his business and subsequently of his estate, occupying a prominent position in the commercial and civic affairs of the town. He disposed of his interests at Whitewater, however, in 1867, and settled at St. Louis, Mo., where he became a dealer in agricultural implements and machinery. Subsequently he assisted in organizing the Semple & Birge Manufacturing Co., later the St. Louis Shovel Co., of which he was president, and for several years was a director and vice-president of the Winchester & Partridge Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of wagons and machinery at Whitewater, Wis. He was also president of the Seymour Manufacturing Co., with extensive works at Seymour, Ind., the largest makers of post-hole diggers and snaths in the United States. In 1902 the St. Louis Shovel Co. was merged into the Ames Shovel & Tool Co., of which he was vice-president until his death. He was a stockholder and director in various other corporations in St. Louis and he was prominent in the business and civic affairs of that city. He was a former president of the American Hardware Manufacturers Association and was a charter member of the St. Louis Club, giving the club its name. Mr. Birge was one of the leading members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of St. Louis and the Congregational Club (president, 1897) and was a trustee of the Marion-Sims Medical College. He was active in religious and charitable work of various kinds. He was the author of "Awakening of the Desert" (1912), a narrative of a thrilling journey which he made overland in early life from Wisconsin to Salt Lake City, Utah. He is said to have been the owner of the first private telephone line in the United States, built in 1877, between his home and office. It later became the first "party line" and included the home of Gen. Sherman. Mr. Birge was a man of sterling integrity,

high business principles, and was simple, sincere and straightforward in all the relations of life. He was universally recognized as one of the most useful and honored citizens of St. Louis. He was married Dec. 4, 1873, to Mary, daughter of James Patrick, a pioneer lumber merchant of St. Louis. She also was prominent in philanthropic and religious work in that city. They had eight children: James P.; Ernest N.; Arthur B.; Walter W.; Frank W.; Ada, wife of Courtland F. Carrier; Hattie, and Julius Stanley Birge. Mr. Birge died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8, 1923.

COE, Howard Sheldon, agriculturist, was born in Orrville, O., Sept. 24, 1888, son of Samuel W. and Wella A. (Cooper) Coe. After a public school education he took a commercial course at the Wooster (O.) Business College. During 1908–09 he was seed inspector at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, and in 1910 he was appointed assistant in botany at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. This position he held for three years, spending his summers as collaborator and special agent in the investigation of clover for the office of forage-crop investigations of the U. S. department of agriculture. In 1913 he received the degree of B.S. from the Iowa State College, and during 1913–14 he was consulting botanist and plant pathologist at the South Dakota State College agricultural experiment station. He was appointed scientific assistant in the office of forage-crop investigations of the U. S. department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., in 1914, and from 1917 until the time of his death he was assistant agronomist for the department. The degree of M.S. was conferred upon him by the Iowa State College in 1915. During his brief career as a scientist Mr. Coe was the author of "Fungi of Ledges, Boone County, Ia." (1912); "Weeds" (1914); "Hygienic Treatment of Orchards" (1914); "Sweet Clover; Growing the Crop" (1917); "Sweet Clover Utilization" (1917); "Sweet Clover; Harvesting and Thrashing the Seed Crop" (1917); "An Annual Variety of Melilotus Alba" (1917); and "Origin of the Georgia and Alabama Varieties of Velvet Bean" (1918). He was the joint author of "Red Clover Seed Production; Pollination Studies" (1915); "Velvet Beans" (1918), and of "Sweet Clover Seed" (1920), which last was published after his death. Mr. Coe distinguished himself by his work, both in the scientific field, which demanded very great precision in experiments, and in field work in agronomy, which required the study of farmers' experiences and the drawing from such a study of conclusions that would be helpful to other farmers. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Society of Agronomy; the Phytopathological Society of America and the Iowa Academy of Sciences. He was a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married Sept 14, 1914, at Brookings, S. D., to Lela Marie, daughter of C. A. Skinner of Brookings, and had one child, Sheldon Skinner Coe. He died at Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 25, 1918.

ROGERS, Albert Clark, physician and surgeon, was born at Preston, Chenango co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1850, son of Clark Truman Rogers. He received his pre-medical education at Oxford (N. Y.) Academy and at Alfred University and in 1869 began studying medicine with Dr. S. F. McFarland of Oxford, N Y. He was graduated M.D. at the University of the City of New York in 1873 and for eleven years was engaged in the general practice of his profess on at Brookfield, N. Y. Having developed during this time a preference for the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and determined to thoroughly qualify for this specialty, he disposed of his practice in 1884 and took post-graduate courses at the college of medicine of the University of the City of New York, the New York Polyclinic and the Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital. In 1885 he received the appointment of assistant house surgeon in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and in the following year was house surgeon. In 1887 he settled in Los Angeles, Calif., being the first eye, ear, nose and throat specialist to locate there. As the city developed Dr. Rogers grew with it in his profession and influence in city affairs, and he was long recognized as one of the foremost professional men of Los Angeles. In his specialty he held a prominent place, standing in the front rank of his fellow practitioners in the state. For many years he was physician for the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. Dr. Rogers' activities were not confined to his profession. He took a great pride in the development and rapid expansion of the city and state of his adoption. He was a stockholder in the Security Trust Co., one of the largest banks in the city, and a director and dominant factor in the National Bank of Santa Monica. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Society, the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Masonic fraternity, being a Shriner and 33rd degree Mason, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Jonathan, the California and the Athletic clubs, Los Angeles. He was a member of the Baptist church and politically was a Republican. Dr. Rogers was a man of generous heart and deep and tender sympathy. Not a few of those who had no means of remunerating him were saved from blindness by his skill. A liberal, open hand for worthy persons and objects of need was among his characteristics. Many enjoyed his bounties who never knew whence they came. A worthy exponent of all that is best in medical tradition, he was thoroughly equipped for his work, a constant student of medical science, possessing an intellect of high order, great refinement of feeling, and extreme modesty of demeanor. He was thrice married: (1) Aug. 2, 1872, to Elsie A. Langworthy of Brookfield, N. Y., by whom he had two children: Muriel, wife of Ralph Babcock of Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., and Albert L. Rogers of Brookfield, N. Y.; (2) in 1899, to Anna Bradfield of Los Angeles, Calif., and (3) Aug. 11, 1913, to Alice Eudora, daughter of Edward C. Miller. Dr. Rogers died in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 23, 1923.

KAVANAUGH, Williams Marmaduke, banker and senator, was born in Greene co., Ala., Mar. 3, 1866, son of Hubbard Hinde and Anna Maria (Kimbrough) Kavanaugh. His first American ancestor, Philemon Kavanaugh, a native of Ireland, came to America from France in 1705 and settled in Essex county, Va. From him the line of descent extends through his son Philemon and his wife, Ann Williams; their son Williams and his wife Mary Harrison; their son Williams and his wife Hannah Hubbard Hinde; and their son Williams Barbour and his wife Susan Evans, who were the grandparents of Williams Marmaduke Kavanaugh. His father was a southern Methodist minister and for many years chaplain of the Kentucky penitentiary. The son was graduated A.B. at the Kentucky Military Institute in 1885 and the next year became a reporter on the "Ar-

kansas Gazette" of Little Rock, of which he was successively city editor, managing editor, and editor and publisher until 1896, when he resigned to serve as sheriff and collector of Pulaski county. Toward the end of his second term in 1900 he was elected county and probate judge, holding that position until 1904. He became interested in banking and organized the first trust company in Little Rock, the Mercantile Trust Co., of which he was secretary, as well as the Southern Trust Co. and the Southern Construction Co., both of which he headed until his death. He was also president of the Little Rock Railway & Electric Co., Little Rock Telephone Co., Little Rock Packet Co., Garnet Mining Co., Kerner Zinc Mining Co., Natural Gas Supply Co., Little Rock Compress Co., Consumers Coal Co., vice-president of the Excell Coal Co., president of the Business Men's League of Little Rock, and a member of the Little Rock public school board, and of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association. As a baseball enthusiast he was for many years president of the Southern League, whose management and conduct he placed on a high level. In politics he served at various times as president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and of the Old Hickory Democratic Club, was a member of the Democratic national committee and for a brief period in 1913 (January to March) held a seat in the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Jeff. Davis (q.v.), deceased. He was a member of the Southern Methodist church, a 32nd degree Mason, an Elk, a Shriner, a Pythian, and belonged to the Quampam, Country and Big Lake clubs of Little Rock. He was married Oct. 9, 1889, to Ida, daughter of Judge W. W. Floyd of Clarksville, Ark., and had five children: Williams Marmaduke, Louise Floyd, Frank Herbert, Floyd Coburn, and Kathleen Kavanaugh. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 21, 1915.

COOPER, David Young, manufacturer, was born in Granville county, N. C., Apr. 21, 1847, son of Alexander Cooper and Harriet (Young) Cooper, his father being a large planter in the county. He was attending Horner's School at Oxford, N. C., when the civil war broke out and he enlisted in the Confederate cause. When the war was over he assisted his parents on the farm for five years and in 1872 joined his uncle, James C. Cooper, of Henderson, N. C., in establishing a tobacco warehouse business. The firm of J. C. & D. Y. Cooper became widely known in the tobacco industry and Henderson grew to be famous as a tobacco center. In 1889 Mr. Cooper helped to organize the Citizens' Bank of Henderson, which became one of the largest banks in the state. He established the Henderson Cotton Mills in 1895 and the Harriet Cotton Mills in 1898, both of Henderson, and as president of both companies from their organization till his death in 1920, he greatly enlarged the properties and made them two of the largest textile manufactories in the South. He was recognized as an expert on the production and manufacture of cotton, and having a large acquaintance among textile manufacturers, both at home and abroad, his advice was often sought by various associations of cotton men. He was chairman of the price fixing committee on textile products during the World war and was a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, afterwards known as the War Trade Board. He was president of the American Cotton Association in 1910–11. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the Henderson graded schools and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Feb. 24, 1876, to Leah Hilliard Perry of Franklin co., N. C., who died on Jan. 1, 1897, leaving five children: Sydney Perry; Alexander; David Young, Jr.; Genevieve, wife of Claude D. Smith, and James Allison Cooper; and he was married (2) August, 1898, to Mrs. Florence Mary Davis. He died at Henderson, Vance co., N. C., Dec. 20, 1920.

GRONNA, Asle Jorgen, U. S. senator, was born in Elkader, Clayton co., Ia., Dec. 10, 1858, son of Jorgen and Guri (Peters) Gronna, both natives of Norway. He was educated in the public schools of Houston county, Minn., where his parents removed in his infancy, and finished his schooling at the Caledonia Academy. For two years he taught in Wilmington, Minn. He moved to the Dakota territory in 1879, where he continued to teach, and also engaged in farming. The schools in which he taught were so primitively constructed, being largely of sod, that he decided to seek other employment under more favorable conditions. He therefore moved to Buxton in the Dakota territory in 1880 and took a position as bookkeeper in the office of a merchant whose insolvency led his creditors to place Mr. Gronna in charge. His adjustment of the merchant's affairs so gratified the creditors that they set up the young accountant in business for himself. He was then only twenty-three years of age. Having lent money to his former employer, who again had failed, he took over the business himself in 1886. In the winter of 1887 he moved to Lakota, Nelson co., where he purchased a general merchandise store. Hardware and lumber were later added to the enterprise. In the meanwhile, having acquired numerous farms, he was also extensively engaged in agriculture. He then entered the financial field and established banks at Brocket and Lakota. Known as a successful merchant, farmer and banker, with a reputation for thrift, integrity and enterprise, he rose in public esteem, and in 1889 was elected on the Republican ticket to the house of representatives of North Dakota. For several years he had been president of the board of trustees and the board of education of Lakota, his home town. In 1902 he was chosen a member of the board of regents of the University of North Dakota, and from that year till 1906 headed the central commission of Nelson county. Elected congressman-at-large to the 59th congress, in 1905, he continued to serve as such through the 60th and 61st congresses. In January, 1911, he was elected U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Martin H. Johnson, and in 1914 was reëlected for the full term expiring in 1921. Sen. Gronna became a conspicuous figure early in his senatorial career as an insurgent and was a forceful opponent of the Wilson policies in the critical situation which culminated in American entrance into the World war. Believing that the arming of merchant vessels against attack by German submarines was inconsistent with the peaceful declarations of a neutral nation, he and eleven other senators, known as the "Wilful Twelve," prevented the measure's passage through the senate, though it had been approved by the house of representatives. The failure of the bill caused Pres. Wilson to issue a statement in which he said, "A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible." He was a consistent opponent of American membership in the League of Nations. During his service in congress he devoted

much attention to agricultural problems and at the time of his retirement in 1921 was chairman of the senate agricultural committee. He originated several important financial bills relating to agriculture and effected the enactment of a useful law to prevent hoarding, deterioration of and deceptive trading in cold-storage food and regulating its shipment in interstate commerce. His last public service was as chairman of a commission appointed by Gov. Nestos of North Dakota to make a survey of the state's mill and elevator enterprises. The recommendations of Sen. Gronna and his associates were adopted and the projects conducted along the lines they suggested. He was married Aug. 31, 1884, to Bertha M., daughter of David Ostby of Spring Grove, Minn., and had five children: Amy Beatrice, wife of K. F. Cowing, Washington, D. C.; Grace Josephine, wife of Carl W. Lewis, Lakota, N. D.; Lillian May, wife of Joseph A. Herbert, Washington, D. C.; Arthur J. of Cambridge, Mass., and James D. Gronna of Lakota. Sen. Gronna died at Lakota, N. D., May 4, 1922.

SNIFF, Littleton Moore, educator, was born at New Plymouth, Hocking co., O., Nov. 30, 1849, son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Moore) Sniff, of early colonial stock that settled near Burlington, N. J. His father was a farmer. He received his preliminary education in country schools. Having taken private lessons in penmanship from a teacher who came into the neighborhood, he later became proficient as a penman and paid part of his college expenses by writing calling cards. After teaching school for two terms, he was a student in the Ohio normal school at Lebanon, and also taught for a time in a private normal school. Owing to impaired health he then took courses in physical training and public speaking in New Jersey, after which he was instructor for a brief period in Bethany College, West Virginia, where he also did post-graduate work. For several years Mr. Sniff taught in the Kentucky Classical and Business College and subsequently in the Ohio Northern University, Ada, O. During 1879–83 he was head of the department of mathematics and received the degree of A.B. from this institution in 1880 and that of A.M. in 1881. For a number of years Mr. Sniff gave a part of his time to preaching and for a year and a half he devoted his entire time to the ministry of the Church of Christ. He became president of Tri-State College, Angola, Ind., in 1885, which post he held with an intermission of one year until his death. Under his direction the institution, which had previously been conducted for eight months as a normal school and was in debt, was placed upon a substantial foundation as an independent college without endowment or financial help from church or state. Intellectually gifted with a rare balance of constructive imagination and of practical judgment, he piloted the college through many struggles and won for it a wide reputation as an engineering school of high standing. He was a broad-minded scholar, well informed upon a wide range of scientific, philosophical and religious subjects, but throughout his life he was preëminently a mathematician. In addition to his teaching and his executive work, he preached every Sunday for a number of years, and as a pulpit orator was compared to Henry Ward Beecher. He was the author of a text-book in arithmetic. Politically he was a Prohibitionist. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He found his chief recreation in fishing, hunting, gardening and botany. He was married Aug. 25, 1872, to Elvira M., daughter of James Vandervort of Waldron, Mich., and had three children: Anna Mary, wife of Charles R. Mitchell; Irene Mildred, wife of Austin R. Porterfield, and Dana G. Sniff of the Coachella Valley, Calif. He died at Angola, Ind., Sept. 14, 1922.

HEITMAN, Harvie Earnhardt, financier, was born at Lexington, N. C., Dec. 17, 1872, son of Alfred McCrary and Louise Josephine (Earnhardt) Heitman. His father, a native of Lexington, was a captain in the Confederate army during the civil war and when but seventeen years old was in command of Co. C, 70th regiment, North Carolina reserves, which he led in battle at Bennettsville, N. C. The son was educated in private schools at Lexington. At sixteen he entered the employ of his great-uncle, M. A. Parker, who conducted a general store and a bank at Fort Myers, Fla., and was soon made manager of the business. In time he became one of the most successful business men in south Florida, his interests at the time of his death extending to practically all the commercial, industrial and financial undertakings in his section. For years he was the proprietor of the largest grocery house at Fort Myers, and was directly interested in several other mercantile houses, as well as in banking and in the hotel business. At the time of his death he was president of the Bank of Fort Myers, which is allied with the Citizens-American Bank & Trust Co., Tampa, Fla., the H. E. Heitman Co., the Lee County Packing Co., the Mutual Realty Co., the Bonita Land Co., the Fort Myers Southern Railroad Co., the Heitman-Evans Co., and the Lee County Fair Association, and he was regional vice-president and director of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Heitman was the founder of the Fort Myers board of trade and he was rated as an authority on citrus culture. He was identified with practically every movement for the upbuilding of Fort Myers and Lee county. He induced many wealthy northern people to locate at Fort Myers; was a factor in having the sea wall and boulevards constructed and interested capitalists in building a new hotel at Punta Rassa. He owned Dode's Island (now Fisherman's Key), which he cleared and planted in mango and avocado pear trees. He built the Riverview Hotel and the chief business blocks of Fort Myers. He owned large orange grove properties in Lee county and much real estate at Tampa and elsewhere. He was a master of detail, a clear thinker and an energetic worker. His liberality was without ostentation and his influence in Lee county was quiet but wide. He was president of the Fort Myers Golf and Yacht Club and a charter member of his lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He found his chief recreation in horses and was the owner of a fine stable. He was married in Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 6, 1897, to Florida, daughter of George R. Shultz of Punta Rassa, Fla., and had one child, Lorraine Earnhardt Heitman. He died at Fort Myers, Fla., Apr. 17, 1922.

WRIGHT, Carroll Davidson, economist and statistician, was born at Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840, son of Nathan Reed and Eliza (Clark) Wright, of English and Scotch descent. Two of his great-grandfathers, Col. Jacob Wright and Deacon Jonathan Clark, served in the revolutionary army. He was educated at the academies of Alstead, N. H., and Chester, Vt., and then

studied law. When the civil war came he enlisted in the 14th N. H. volunteers, of which he became colonel, served as assistant adjutant general of the district of Carrolton, La., and of the first brigade, second division, nineteenth corps, in the same state, was on the staff of Gen. Sheridan during the Shenandoah campaign and fought in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. A severe attack of typhoid compelled him to resign from the army in the spring of 1865. He returned to the study of law in Boston, where he established a practice in 1867 in the federal and state courts, to which he was admitted that year, after qualifying for the New Hampshire bar in 1865. His practice was exceptionally large and successful for so young a man. In 1871–72 he was a member of the Massachusetts senate, and served as chairman of the committees on insurance and military affairs. Among the measures identified with his name were those that provided for establishing the Massachusetts standard insurance policy, the reorganization of the state militia, and the operation of workingmen's trains to and from Boston. In 1873 Gov. Washburn appointed him chief of the state bureau of labor. One of his first undertakings was the compilation of the decennial census of the state, which he completed with a thoroughness, lucidity of arrangement and a careful analytical treatment unusual in such work. It was so well done that the national census office appointed Col. Wright supervisor of the U. S. census in the state of Massachusetts. The range of his sociological investigations covered the education and employment of the young, the condition of workingmen's families, the social life of workingmen, illiteracy, the growth of manufactures in the commonwealth, profits and wages, the relation of intemperance to pauperism and crime, the question of divorce, coöperation and profit sharing, prices and cost of living, employers' liability, early factory labor in New England, the condition of working girls in Boston, Sunday labor, factory legislation and strikes and lockouts. No such statistical work had ever been assembled before and his reports were used as text-books in the colleges and attracted attention in Europe. Indirectly they led to changes in the convict labor system, the establishment of a board of arbitration, improvement of sanitary conditions in factories and workshops, and other industrial reforms. The signal success attending his conduct of the Massachusetts bureau of labor led to the establishment of similar bureaus in other states, and, in 1884, to congress creating the U. S. bureau of labor, the forerunner of the later separate department of that name. Col. Wright was viewed as the most fit man to head it. Pres. Arthur appointed him first U. S. commissioner of labor in January, 1885, and Pres. Cleveland and succeeding executives retained him in office. The bureau first functioned as a branch of the department of the interior and then of the department of commerce and labor. As its chief Col. Wright initiated special investigations of labor problems, particularly strikes and lockouts, his reports of which influenced the government's attitude in important industrial disputes. He was an adviser of successive presidents on questions affecting the relations of labor and capital, and it was his direction of the bureau's work into these channels that brought about the government's active intervention in the settlement of such issues, a departure which thereafter became a settled federal policy. In addition to this work Colonel Wright in 1893 succeeded Robert P. Porter (q.v.) as director of the eleventh census, completing the many tabulations for permanent record. He was chairman of the commission appointed by Pres. Cleveland in 1894 to investigate the "Pullman strike" in Chicago, and a member of a similar commission appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to investigate and arbitrate the anthracite strike of 1902. His hand was apparent in the framing of the reports of both commissions, which were valuable contributions to the economic literature of the period. In 1905 he resigned as commissioner of labor to accept the presidency of Clark College, founded at Worcester, Mass., in 1902, a position he retained until his death. He organized its administration, selected its faculty and inaugurated advances on methods of college administration which were adopted in other institutions. Col. Wright was the author of "The Factory System of the United States" (1880); "Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question" (1882); "The Social, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics of the City of Boston" (1882); "History of Wages and Prices in Massachusetts" (1885); "The Industrial Evolution of the United States" (1887); "The Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties in Massachusetts" (1889); "Outline of Practical Sociology" (1899); and "Battles of Labor" (1906). He also wrote the "History and Growth of the United States Census"; the statistical reports of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, contained in twenty-three volumes dating from 1873; and twenty-eight annual and special reports of the federal bureau of labor, in addition to numerous pamphlets and monographs on sociological and economic subjects. He lectured on labor and economic questions at the Lowell Institute, at Harvard, Johns Hopkins and Northwestern universities and at the University of Michigan, and was also honorary professor of social economics at the Catholic University of America, professor of statistics and social economics at Columbian (now George Washington) University, and professor of statistics and economic science at Clark University. Among his other affiliations he was a trustee of the Carnegie Institution, corresponding member of the Institute of France, honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Russia, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (president 1904–05), American Antiquarian Society, American Statistical Association (president 1897–1909), American Social Science Association (president 1885–89), Washington Academy of Sciences, British Economic Association, Royal Statistical Society, International Association for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy of Berlin, American Unitarian Association (president, 1897–1900), and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was also a member of the Italian Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro and of the French Legion of Honor. He received the degree of A.M. from Tufts College, that of LL.D. from Wesleyan, Clark, and Amherst, and of Ph.D. from Dartmouth College. Col. Wright was married at Reading, Mass., Jan. 1, 1867, to Caroline E., daughter of Sylvester Harnden of Reading, Mass., and had two children: Cornelia S., wife of John B. McPherson, and Grace D., wife of Samuel P. Capen, chancellor of the University of Buffalo. He died in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 20, 1909.

PHYFE, Duncan, cabinet-maker, was born at Loch Fannich, near Inverness, Scotland, in 1768,

son of Duncan and Isabella (McGregor) Fife. The family came to America in 1783–84 and settled at Albany, N. Y., where Duncan Phyfe (the spelling which he later adopted) was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for four years. After he had learned the trade he opened a cabinet and furniture making shop at Albany but the orders for work were too slow to make the business a success and in 1792 he went to New York, where he laid the foundation for his fame as one of America's greatest cabinet-makers. Phyfe had by nature the creative imagination, the eye for artistic beauty in form and line, and the high ideals of workmanship, of the master craftsman, qualities which were stimulated and cultivated by painstaking study of books of design on Chippendale, Heppelwhite and Sheraton furniture, British masters of the cabinet-making art. He specialized in chairs, sofas, tables and sideboards, in mahogany, both plain and veneered, for which he imported the finest grades of Cuban and Santo Domingan wood, paying as high as $1,000 each for some of the logs. He insisted on perfect seasoning of the timber and his veneering was cut with the utmost care. His business at first had a hard struggle for existence but as the excellent quality of his work became known he was crowded with orders, and at one time he employed one hundred journeymen cabinet-makers. He conducted the business under the simple title of "Duncan Phyfe, Cabinet Maker," until 1837, when it became Duncan Phyfe & Sons. In 1840 the firm style was again changed to Phyfe & Son. The excellence of his workmanship caught the fancy of wealthy patrons and his trade was confined largely to the well-to-do families of New York and Philadelphia and adjacent towns and districts. He received as high as $22 each for chairs, $122 for sofas, $265 for pier tables, and $130 for a pair of card tables. As the business progressed he was forced to leave most of the actual work to employees but his was the directing mind, his were the designs and his close supervision stamped every piece with the refining mark of his criticism. Phyfe's best work was done during the first twenty-five years of his career as a cabinet-maker. After 1820 there was a marked deterioration in his style, owing to the changing tastes of the time and the demands of his clients for heavier and more ornate types of furniture. His ideals of craftsmanship, however, never permitted him to turn out poor or slipshod construction so that he never made cheap furniture. In his work he profited by the study and experience of the great European cabinet-makers who had preceded him, as they in turn had learned from their predecessors and contemporaries. He appropriated such of their methods and motives of construction and decoration as appealed to him and with the aid of his own artistic instinct and ability created a style peculiarly his own, one which Sir Purdon Clark, a former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, said was unsurpassed by any British cabinet-maker of the eighteenth century. Phyfe's best work was marked by exquisite proportion, delicacy of design, a mastery of sweeping curves, and refinement in decoration. Among his favorite details of decoration were the lyre, palm and oak leaves, leaf panels, drapery swags, rosettes, trumpets, the lion's foot, wheat ears, rope, and the leaf and dart, which were executed with the utmost care and precision. A few special pieces of workmanship which he was called upon to make were marvels of decorative art. Among these were the cases for gold and silver medals presented to distinguished visitors to America, and a wood casket in which a bottle of water taken from the Erie canal, at the time of the celebration of its completion in 1825, was sent to Gen. Lafayette in France. Duncan Phyfe was the last of America's early cabinet-makers who followed the old traditions of his art. More than one hundred examples of his work were placed on special exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, in 1922. He was a man of strict habits, great industry, sobriety, and the highest integrity. He was a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church. He was married in New York city, Feb. 17, 1793, to Rachel Louzada, and had seven children: William, Michael, James D., Edward, Mary (Phyfe) Whitlock, Eliza (Phyfe) Vail, and Isabella Phyfe. He died in New York city, Aug. 16, 1854.

FREER, Paul Caspar, chemist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 27, 1862, son of Joseph Warren and Catherine (Gatter) Freer. His first paternal ancestor in America came from Holland about the year 1700 and settled in New York, where he founded a family that became prominent in varied public and private activities, and its members served in the revolutionary, Mexican and civil wars. His father was president of the Rush Medical College, of which he was one of the founders. The son was taken to Germany for his rudimentary training, and on his return attended the Chicago high school, where he was graduated at the head of his class. He then entered the Rush Medical College to study medicine and surgery, but was attracted by chemistry, in which he specialized under Prof. Haines. He was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1883. He again went to Germany, joining the classes at the University of Munich under Adolph von Baeyer, then the leading chemist of Europe. He was graduated at the university in 1887 with the degree of Ph.D., summa cum laude, whereupon he went to England for a brief stay, and studied the chemical processes relating to the production of aniline dyes in the laboratory of Sir William Perkin, founder of the coal-tar dye industry. At this stage he had to determine whether to adopt a commercial or an academic career, the opportunity presenting itself to enter the dye industry as a chemical specialist. He decided against commercial chemistry, and began to teach the science at Owens College, Manchester, where, in the laboratory of Prof. Dixon, he also pursued his researches, previously begun under von Baeyer with the dye inventor's son, W. H. Perkin, Jr., on the synthetical formation of closed carbon-chains. The same year (1887) he returned to America to join the faculty of Tufts College as an assistant and instructor in chemistry, teaching there until 1889, when the University of Michigan sought his services as lecturer. A year later he became professor of inorganic chemistry there, with a chair in the medical school as well as in the school of arts, and held the combined chairs for fourteen years. While at Ann Arbor his researches were largely directed to the sodium derivatives of various ketones and aldehydes and their formation and behavior. He did much to settle the mooted question of the constitution of aceto-acetic ether on finding that acetone, a substance containing no methylene group, could form a sodium derivative, the reactions of which were almost wholly similar to those of sodium aceto-acetic ether. He made researches in 1898 into the constitution of

phenylhydrazones, which yielded interesting results, but some of his compounds were difficult to handle, being prepared in a Michigan winter when the thermometer was about 20 degrees below zero. In this period he was a frequent contributor to the literature of chemistry in a variety of papers recording his researches. These included his studies of ketones and aldehydes, the saponification of substituted aceter ester, tetrinic acid, the constitution of formic acid derivatives, distillation in vacuum, formamide, Jamaica dogwood, organic peroxides and the action of acids on metals. With the formation in 1901 of a government laboratory in the Philippine Islands Dr. Freer directed its organization in Manila, taking three years' leave of absence from his academical duties to do so. In 1904 he became its permanent head. His new environment drew his scientific mind to a study of tropical diseases, such as amoebic dysentery, Asiatic cholera, and the bubonic plague, the outcome of which was a valuable monograph on the preparation of benzoyl-acetyl peroxide as an intestinal antiseptic. With meagre funds he developed what duly became the leading scientific organization in the Orient. His laboratory absorbed the bureau of mines, and grew into the bureau of science, extending its work to ornithology, medicine, ethnology, fisheries, mining, cement testing, and other fields. He brought to his work a large view of scientific problems and their practical bearing, specially in relation to the laboratory work in chemistry, biology, botany, entomology, bacteriology and pathology needed by the islands' bureaus of health, customs, forestry and agriculture. Dr. Freer was the founder and editor of the "Philippine Journal of Science," and took an active part in the establishment of the Philippine Medical School, merged in 1909 with the University of the Philippines as the College of Medicine and Surgery, of which he was dean and professor of chemistry. In his later years he took keen interest in studying sunlight and its reactions and effects on man, and recorded his experiments in the scientific press. He was the author of "Descriptive Inorganic General Chemistry" (1895) and "The Elements of Chemistry" (1896), both highly regarded from a chemical and literary standpoint. He also wrote many pamphlets on chemical subjects in American and German scientific publications. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Education Association and most of the social and scientific clubs and associations in Manila. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., June 30, 1892, to Agnes, daughter of Augustus Leas, of Waterloo, Ind. Dr. Freer died at Baguio, Philippine Islands, Apr. 17, 1912.

GAY, Wilson Riley, lawyer and jurist, was born in Erie county, Pa., June 10, 1859, son of William Sanford and Amanda H. (Burdick) Gay. He was educated in public schools and the normal college of Edinboro, Pa., and taught school for a while in Erie county. In 1877 he removed to Maryville, Mo., where he studied law in the office of the Hon. Scribner R. Beech. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and began the practice of law at Maryville. In 1888 he went to Puget Sound, Wash., and from the following year until 1893 he lived at Port Angeles, Wash., part of the time serving as U. S. commissioner. In 1893 he located at Seattle, Wash., where he resided for the remainder of his life. From 1897 until 1902 he was U. S. attorney for the district of Washington, which then comprised the entire state, and during 1909–12 he was judge of the superior court of King county, Wash. He then resigned from the bench to resume the practice of law and, until the time of his death, he continued in active practice in association with Tracy E. Griffin. He was recognized as one of the most able criminal and corporation lawyers of the state. Judge Gay was the organizer of the New Thought congregation of Seattle and its active leader. He was the author of a number of books relating to the subject, including: "Totality"; "Christ within the Ship"; "Accurate Statements"; "The Divine Psychology of Wealth" and "Divine Healing and Forgiveness." He also wrote on legal topics. He was a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and other fraternal organizations, and of the Arctic Club. Politically he was a Republican. He was married May 20, 1890, to Lillian B., daughter of Jarvis P. Rudd of Bloomfield, Ia., and had one child, Hazel Burdick, wife of Roland Raymond Humber, Los Angeles, Calif. He died in Seattle, Wash., Nov. 19, 1920.

HEAPHY, William Augustus, contractor and merchant, was born in Lee, Mass., Apr. 24, 1862, son of Thomas and Mary (Danahey) Heaphy. His parents, who were of Irish descent, came to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century and located at Lee, where his father engaged in a general contracting business. At an early age he found himself forced to rely upon his own resources. He attended the district school, where he was also caretaker at fifty cents a week. At sixteen he managed a small store, and a little later he became associated with his father in the manufacture of cement pipe in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1880 he bought out his father's interest in the business and subsequently he moved it to Lee, where he conducted it in connection with a rapidly expanding contracting business. He was active in development work on large estates at Lenox, Mass., upon which, in the early years of his career as a contractor, extensive improvements were being made. This work included landscape gardening and construction in rustic masonry and old English architecture, also the erection of dams and reservoirs and the installation of water systems. Much of it called for constructive imagination in the planning and great ingenuity in the carrying out of the improvements, and Mr. Heaphy won distinction by the originality of his ideas and the fidelity and accuracy which he devoted to the smallest details of his work. In 1897 he undertook the manufacture of crushed marble from the Lee quarries, for roofing and for terazza floors, plastering and similar uses. He carried on a lumber business on an extensive scale and kept a complete line of masons' supplies. He was especially interested in the use of cement in many ways which were then almost unknown but have since become general, such as for the manufacture of piping, concrete blocks, brick, chimney blocks, fence posts, lintels and sills. He took an active interest in civic affairs, and was one of a small group of sturdy characters around whom local progress seemed to center. At the age of twenty-one he purchased a large tract of undeveloped land in the center of Lee and opened a new street, Ferncliff, which became one of the finest

residential sections of the town. Mr. Heaphy was recognized as one of the foremost business men of his community and his advice was sought on matters of public and of personal interest. His death evoked a tribute from a local paper which said of him: "Lives like his touch the common welfare at many points, they bestow their benefits with unrestrained yet modest generosity, they enrich the living of us all. He exemplified the old virtues now so much in danger of going out of fashion—virtues of thrift, personal examples of industry, willingness to play a physical part in the work he undertook to do." His chief recreation was reading. He was married Apr. 29, 1885, to Mary E., daughter of Edmund Bossidy, and they had five children: Harry W., William A., Edward T., Mary C. and Marguerite E. Heaphy. He died at Lee, Mass., Apr. 11, 1923.

CHAMBERLAIN, John, clergyman, was born at New Market, N. H., Dec. 7, 1838, son of Schuyler and Elizabeth (Scott) Chamberlain, and a descendant of Edmund Chamberlain, who came to America from England in the first half of the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts. From Edmund and his wife Hannah Burditt the line of descent is traced through their son Edmund and his wife Elizabeth Bartholomew; their son John and his wife Hannah Child; their son John and his wife Mary Frissell and their son Roswell and his wife Martha Mason, who were the grandparents of John Chamberlain. His father was a Methodist clergyman. He was educated in private and public schools of Vermont and, after teaching for several terms in the public schools of that state, went to western Iowa in 1859 and for two years was employed in various occupations. He was graduated with honors at Griswold College, Davenport, Ia., in 1864, and soon after began the theological course required for deacon's orders in the Episcopal church. He was also, for some time, instructor in the preparatory department of Griswold College. In 1865 he became the rector of St. Paul's Church, Council Bluffs, Ia. While visiting in the East during the same year, he met the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's Church, New York city, and manager of its special missions to deaf mutes. He was advanced to the priesthood in 1866 and continued his work in Iowa until 1872 when he accepted Dr. Gallaudet's fourth call to become his assistant at St. Ann's Church. Later he was assistant general manager in the deaf-mute mission work. Upon the death of Dr. Gallaudet, in 1902, Dr. Chamberlain succeeded him as rector of St. Ann's and general manager of the Church Mission to the Deaf. The deaf people of the parish included residents of all sections of New York city, Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut. He was absent from his post in New York city for only two summers during the forty-nine years of his ministry at St. Ann's Church. He was a profound scholar and theologian. In 1896 Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Geographic Society and the New York Churchmen's Association. He was chaplain to the Fort Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He was married Aug. 11, 1866, to Elizabeth, daughter of Maynard Mills of New York city, and had seven children: Mary, Schuyler, Robert, Elizabeth, Margaret, Adelaide and Helen Chamberlain. He died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1921. (Portrait facing p. 424.)

LA FOLLETTE, Robert Marion, U. S. senator, was born at Primrose, Dane co., Wis., June 14, 1855, the son of Josiah and Mary (Ferguson) La Follette, of Huguenot descent. By earnest study in the intervals of farm work he prepared himself for college and entered the Wisconsin State University in 1875. Following his graduation in 1879 he attended the university's law school, was admitted to the bar in 1880, and opened an office in Madison. His success and reputation were such that within a year he was elected district-attorney of Dane county, and was re-elected in 1882 despite strong opposition. In 1884 he was elected to the national congress, and, although the youngest member of that body, at once gained a national reputation for his brilliant speeches. He was reëlected in 1886 and 1888, but met defeat in 1890 through the compulsory education clause in the Republican platform. In the campaign of 1894 he began his fight against the so-called "Wisconsin machine," which continued for ten years and resulted in the complete reorganization of the Republican party in the state. From this began the work of the Progressive movement of Wisconsin, which later extended throughout the entire nation. In December, 1889, he was appointed to the committee on ways and means, and took a conspicuous part in preparing the McKinley tariff bill, drafting schedules on farm products, tobacco, linen and silks. After he retired from congress, he resumed the practice of his profession at Madison, and also figured prominently in state politics. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1896 and member of the committee on platform. In 1900 he was elected governor of Wisconsin in the face of the strongest hostility from the conservative element of his party, receiving the largest majority ever given to a gubernatorial candidate to that time. In his first term the legislature refused to accept his reform measures, the most notable of which were his railroad taxation bill, taxing the roads upon the value of their property and placing them on the same footing as other taxpayers, and direct primaries. In his second term popular endorsement of his progressivism reacted upon the legislature and both measures became laws. Wisconsin thus became the first state to adopt the nomination of candidates for state offices by a primary vote of the people. The effect of the new railroad tax was soon reflected in the state's finances, the amount the roads paid being increased by more than $600,000 annually. So great were the receipts from the new corporation taxes and from other sources that in four years from Jan. 1, 1905, the state had paid off its indebtedness of $300,000 and had in the treasury's general fund $407,506. Wisconsin led all the states in the proportion of taxes received from corporations, amounting to some 70 per cent. Other legislation that developed from his forward policies embraced an inheritance tax law and a graduated income tax system. The latter measure was viewed at the time as the most comprehensive method of taxing incomes ever adopted in the United States. The state also increased the appropriations for its university, normal and graded schools and charitable institutions. His policies made Wisconsin a pioneer in social legislation. Her laws became models for other states and were studied by observers from foreign countries. Most of the legislation he instituted stood the test of time. He was again reëlected governor in 1904, but resigned after serving a

brief period, following his election as U. S. senator by the legislature for the 1905-11 term. He went to the senate in 1906 with the record of an extreme radical whose views on needed legislation were far in advance of those of his Republican colleagues. For a long time he stood alone, ignored and derided, and many of his speeches were addressed to empty benches. From the outset he opposed and rarely voted with his own party. He denounced its leaders as having permitted the growth of national, state, and party abuses that infringed upon the rights of the people and endowed special interests with unjust and criminal powers. He was appointed to the claims, pensions and Indian affairs committees. His opposition to a bill giving the railroads crossing the Indian territory control of the coal lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, resulted in a measure of his own authorizing the president to withdraw all coal and oil public lands from entry or sale until congress determined otherwise. He assailed the composition of congressional committees, charging that they were so dominated by corporation interests that it was impossible to get any real reform measure reported out. His assault upon the committees, both as to their composition and their method of framing appropriation bills, brought about the gathering of the first Progressive group in the senate—himself, and Sens. Cummins, Borah and Dixon. He denounced the Hepburn railroad rate bill (1906) as ineffective on the ground that it had been devitalized of its most serviceable provisions in committee, and sought to have it strengthened by empowering the interstate commerce commission to make and enforce reasonable rates based on the physical valuation of the roads. Notwithstanding a number of rebuffs he kept the subject constantly before the senate until finally legislation was passed that realized his object. He forced two railroad measures of his own through the senate for the welfare of railroad employees. By a filibustering speech lasting eighteen hours, he attempted to defeat the Aldrich emergency currency bill of 1908, which allowed banks to issue currency on security of other than government bonds. With the incoming of the Taft administration in 1909, he directed a resolute hostility to its measures, especially the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He delivered notable speeches against the cotton and wool schedules as a frank protectionist who believed that the rate of duty should measure the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. By this time his little Progressive group in the senate had been augmented by Sens. Dolliver, Beveridge, Clapp, Bourne and Bristow. Wisconsin reëlected him to the senate in 1910. In December of that year he drafted a declaration of principles and a form of constitution of the National Progressive Republican League, which was formed to promote progressive legislation in the different states. The extra session of congress of 1911 found Sen. La Follette and his Progressive group, now twelve, sufficiently cohesive and formidable to demand and receive one-fourth of the places on the senate committees allotted to Republicans. In the presidential campaign of 1912 he was projected to the front as a likely candidate for the White House. He declared that Pres. Taft was a reactionary who ought not to be renominated, and himself sought the Republican nomination with the support of the Progressive organization. His candidacy from the start conflicted with the plans of Col. Roosevelt, who discouraged the presence of any Progressive in the field other than himself. The party split at the June convention, resulting in the tumultuous nomination of Col. Roosevelt as the Progressive candidate, deprived the La Follette movement of much of its momentum, although the senator was endorsed at a gathering of Progressives in Chicago, representing thirty states, shortly before the November elections. In the bitter Taft-Roosevelt conflict he retained his affiliation with the Republicans. To the domestic measures of the Democratic administration which took office in 1913 his attitude in general was much less hostile than that which he showed to those of the Taft regime, due to the liberalism that marked Pres. Wilson's main policies. An important shipping measure was the La Follette seaman's bill, passed in 1915. The European war had meantime been in progress. As representing a section in which the German element predominated, he objected to the shipment of American munitions to the allies, and sought an embargo upon them by an amendment to the neutrality laws. His state endorsed his attitude in the elections of 1916, when he was again returned to the senate by a plurality of 116,000 over his Democratic opponent, while Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for president, received a plurality of only 28,000 in the state. He opposed all the Wilson measures relating to the war. As leader of the pacifist element in the senate he introduced a resolution prohibiting the armament of American merchant vessels, and opposed the bill appropriating $100,000,000 for arming such ships. Largely owing to his filibustering tactics, the measure was not passed before the session of congress ended, Mar. 4, 1917. Its failure evoked a statement from Pres. Wilson denouncing its opponents, led by Sen. La Follette, as "a little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own," who had made the government of the United States "helpless and contemptible." In the following September he decried American participation in the war in a speech at St. Paul, Minn., which led to a demand for his expulsion from the senate on the ground that he was a teacher of disloyalty and sedition, and gave aid and comfort to the country's enemies. The committee on privileges and elections, to which the matter was referred, did not report until December, 1918, when it recommended that the petition be dismissed, and the senate adopted the committee's report by a record vote. After the war he was a conspicuous figure in the senate debates on American ratification of the peace treaty of Versailles with the league of nations covenant, and throughout remained among the most determined of the group, known as "bitter-enders," who opposed American membership in the league. He was steadily hostile to the policies of the Harding administration, especially to America's part in the armament conference and the four-power treaty, the McCumber tariff, ship subsidy measure, and the funding of the British debt. The popular recoil from the tense war sentiment reacted slowly in his favor, especially in his own state, where his campaign for reëlection in 1922 produced a primary vote of about 500,000, of which 70 per cent. went to him. In this primary he so reduced the anti-La Follette Republican faction that it did not hold a single congressional district in Wisconsin nor one state executive office. The effect of his sweeping triumph at the regular election was the virtual disappearance of the Democratic

party in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature, where it had only one representative. No other Republican national leader was so completely master of the politics of his own state. The La Follette tradition established in Wisconsin through the great political struggles in which he figured shattered Republican and Democratic party lines and aligned the voters as being either for or against him. To his influence among the farmers of the West was largely due the election of new senators of advanced views who were affiliated to neither of the old parties. The presidential campaign of 1924 found him a formidable figure whom the various elements hostile to those parties hailed as the outstanding leader of the progressive forces of the country. As an independent Republican he was loath to enter the presidential contest under another party label and rather sought to run on an independent ticket without, if possible, heading a new political organization. The country's unorganized progressive forces acquired a rallying center with the formation by William H. Johnston, president of the International Union of Machinists, of the "Conference for Political Action," which nominated Sen. La Follette for the presidency at a convention held in Cleveland, O., in July, with Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (q.v.), an independent Democrat, for second place. The platform reflected the Wisconsin senator's views on public questions and thus represented an advanced "program of public service." In the November elections he received a surprising vote of 4,667,312, as against 8,760,557 for John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate, and 15,749,030 for Coolidge, Republican. He succeeded in polling one-sixth of the popular vote without a national organization or local candidates everywhere to enlist support, and, though in third place, ran ahead of Davis in twelve states in the West and Northwest. The strength he drew in the campaign marked the peak of his political progress as a national figure. Due to Republican gains, which deprived the radicals in the senate of their former balance of power, the cause he espoused thereafter declined as a political force. In March, 1925, the regular Republicans further curbed his influence upon legislation by expelling him from the party, with Sens. Ladd, Frazier and Brookhart, who supported his campaign for president. This action deprived him of his ranking position on several committees and gave newer members precedence, so that he could not attain any committee chairmanship through the senate's time-honored seniority rule. First as a solitary insurgent and then as leader of the radical group, he was almost always in the minority, but as a personal force he developed what his foes called a "disturbance power" which could not be minimized. His influence in the senate, due to the close margin between the two major parties that long prevailed was out of proportion to the actual voting strength of the group he led, and made itself felt in the shaping of legislation invariably agreed upon by compromise to abate his hostility. He fought the Republican party within and without, dominated by an unrelenting individualism, and never yielded his independence of thought and action. Denounced as a demagogue and agitator, he made virulent enemies through resolutely running counter to the prevalent public opinion of his time. For twenty years he loomed as a picturesque, powerful and feared figure in the senate, undaunted by repulses, grimly persistent, impeccably honest, a tireless worker and speaker, talking for days in one of his famous filibusters to defeat some measure he opposed, and a master of all the inner workings of the science of politics and government. The New Orleans "Times-Picayune" likened him to an invaluable element in the political crucible, describing him as a force such as that exerted in the boiling caldron by the stirring rod, bringing to the surface the dross that, skimmed off, might leave pure metal behind. Sen. La Follette recorded many of his political experiences in "La Follette's Autobiography" (1913). In 1909 he founded "La Follette's Magazine," a weekly journal which became widely read through the middle West. He was married Dec. 31, 1881, to Belle, daughter of Anson J. Case of Baraboo, Wis., and had four children: Robert M., Jr.; Fola, wife of George Middleton; Philip Fox; and Mary, wife of Ralph G. Sucher. He died in Washington, D. C., June 18, 1925.

PHILIPP, Emanuel Lorenz, twenty-third governor of Wisconsin (1915–21), was born on a farm near Honey Creek, Sauk co., Wis., Mar. 25, 1861, son of Luzi and Sabina (Ludwig) Philipp. His father was a native of Zitzers, Grisons canton, Switzerland, who came to America in 1849, settling in Sauk county, Wis., and was a Union soldier in the civil war. The son was educated in the public and high schools, and at the age of eighteen became a school teacher. He was a telegraph operator and later train dispatcher for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and from 1893 to 1901 was in the lumber business in Mississippi, where the town of Philipp was named in his honor. In 1897 he was made president of the Union Refrigerator Car Line, which was reorganized in 1903 as the Union Refrigerator Transit Co. This business, the leasing of refrigerator cars to railroads for the transportation of fruit, vegetables, dairy products and other perishable commodities, was subsequently purchased by Mr. Philipp, and he and his partner, Eugene Wuesthoff, became the sole owners. At the time of Mr. Philipp's death the company was operating 3,200 refrigerator cars and earning $800,000 net per annum. He was police and fire commissioner of Milwaukee during 1909–15 and was elected governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket in 1914, serving three terms. His service as governor was characterized by notable reforms in the administration of state affairs, among which were the institution of a budget system and numerous economies in government. Upon his recommendation a drastic "blue sky law," providing for the licensing and regulation of dealers in stocks and bonds, was passed, a central board of education was created, a division of rural planning and a division of markets were established in the state board of agriculture, a state prohibition law was enacted, public health nurses placed in every county, and a "eugenic" marriage law was placed on the statute books. During the war with Germany Gov. Philipp responded instantly and willingly to every call of the federal government and he was prompt to recommend emergency legislation. Under his leadership Wisconsin furnished 120,000 men to the military and naval service, it was the first to organize a state council of defense, it led all others in recruiting and equipping its national guard, in providing aid for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, and in the observance of "wheatless" and "meatless" days. It was the first to organize state and county war history commissions and the first to pass an absentee voting law for soldiers and sailors. Fre-

quent proclamations were issued by the governor calling upon the people of Wisconsin to respond liberally and fully to the needs of the hour, and it was due in no small measure to his appeals that Wisconsin expended $364,265,000 in liberty loans, war savings stamps and relief funds. Mr. Philipp was a member of the Republican national committee in 1908, a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, a regent of Marquette University, a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Milwaukee Commerce Association (president in 1923), the Milwaukee Athletic, the Milwaukee, Milwaukee Country and Wisconsin clubs. He was author of "The Truth About Wisconsin Freight Rates" (1904) and "Political Reform in Wisconsin" (1908). His chief recreation was in scientific agriculture, which he pursued on his large stock and dairy farm at Hartford, Wis. In politics he adhered to an unwavering conservatism, especially in his attitude towards business, holding that government should further its development rather than curb it by oppressive regulations. Consequently he was a consistent opponent of Sen. La Follette, whose presidential candidacy of 1924 he attacked in a series of speeches throughout Wisconsin during the campaign. The latter's ascendancy, however, did not affect Mr. Philipp's popularity. Like La Follette, his strength lay in his personality, which was that of a plain and simple man of social instincts who liked people and who was honest and direct in his political, business and social contacts. While supporting La Follette, the voters of Wisconsin also supported him on his personal values, disregarding the political inconsistency of voting both for a conservative governor and a radical senator. He was married Oct. 27, 1887, to Bertha, daughter of Diedrich Schweke of Reedsburg, Wis., and had three children: Florence I., Cyrus L. and Josephine Philipp. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 15, 1925.

GEORGE, Herbert, economist, was born at Jackson, Michigan, April 4, 1853, the son of John and Mary George. After receiving a public school education he went to Colorado in the early '70's because of impaired health, regained his strength there, and for a time engaged in prospecting and in quarrying rock for the smelters. He then began the publication of a weekly magazine, "George's Weekly," which he conducted for several years. In the course of the Cripple Creek (Colo.) labor troubles, he organized the Citizens' Alliance, a body which did such important work in adjusting the differences between the miners and their employers that it later was broadened into a state organization. News of his success in this work resulted in various cities through the country seeking his advice in labor troubles, and in forming organizations similar to the Colorado Citizens' Alliance. While he was in San Francisco, Calif., organizing the California Citizens' Alliance, a street car strike tied up the transit lines of that city and he brought the new alliance into action, with the result that a settlement of the strike was quickly effected. In 1918 he organized the Employers' Association, a union of employers of Denver and Colorado, devoted to the task of preserving industrial peace and preventing strikes, serving as its president until his death. He was an outstanding figure in the west in the adjustment of labor disputes, and was an exponent of the open shop. He was a man of courage and keen intellect, fully alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, zealous in serving the public welfare, and faithful to every trust. He possessed unusual ability as a public speaker, and his services as such were greatly in demand. He was married May 16, 1914, to Annie Jeannette, daughter of William Legge, a manufacturer of Boston, Mass. He died in Denver, Colo., Feb. 15, 1924.

FISCHER, Edgar, musician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1873, son of William Gustavus and Blanche (Willing) Fischer. His father was a pioneer merchant of Philadelphia and was a member of the faculty of Girard College. The son showed unusual musical talent as a child, and after taking piano lessons for several years, he began, at eleven years of age, the study of the violin under Martinus van Gelder at the Philadelphia Musical Academy, where he also studied musical theory and composition. He was for a time a student at the University of Pennsylvania, but later went to Berlin, Germany, where he studied in the Koenigliche Hochschüle, under the direction of the great violinist, Joachim, for three and a half years. During that time he was also musical critic on a Berlin newspaper. He traveled extensively in Europe, studying the character and genius of the people of various countries, and spent some time as a violinist and a teacher in Norway. In 1899 he returned to America and for seven years conducted with distinction the violin department of the Whitman College Conservatory, Walla Walla, Wash. He then founded the Fischer School of Music, of which he was the executive head, orchestral director and teacher of violin, cello, theory, ensemble and languages. In 1907 he organized the Walla Walla Symphony Orchestra, a body of players composed of professional and amateur musicians of the city, and directed it until the time of his death, his wife having succeeded him in the conductorship and continued the work he so ably inaugurated. At the request of Curtis, the famous Indian historian, he devoted some time to gathering the music of the northwestern Indians, living among different tribes and acquiring several of their dialects. He was a linguist of exceptional range, speaking six languages and reading many more. He emphasized the inspirational value of literature and held that an artist must be a man who understands poetry. As a musician he built up an enviable reputation throughout the northwest. He labored untiringly to instill into his pupils appreciation of the greatest composers. He was married at Portland, Ore., Oct. 5, 1905, to Alice, daughter of Frederick Anson Reynolds. He died at Walla Walla, Wash., Mar. 18, 1922.

WEBSTER, Joseph Philbrick, composer, was born near Manchester, N. H., Mar. 22, 1819, son of Amos and Bethiah (De Costa) Webster. His first American ancestor was John Webster, who came presumably from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling in Massachusetts. John Webster's wife was Mary Shatswell, and from them the line is through their son Stephen and his wife, Hannah Ayer; their son John and his wife Triphena Locke; their son Israel and his wife Mary Bond; and their son John, and his wife Phoebe Hazeltine, who were the grandparents of the composer. As a child he possessed marked talent in music and largely through his own effort prepared for the teaching of music in his home community. After attending Pembroke (N. H.) Academy, he continued his musical studies in Boston with Lowell Mason and others, and became a member of the Handel-Haydn Society. In 1843 he joined Bernard Covert

in a concert tour through the state of New York, and subsequently devoted six years to musical work in Connecticut and Rhode Island. A severe attack of bronchitis so injured his voice that he was forced to abandon public concert work, and his effort thereafter was centered on composition where his peculiar ability lay. In 1850 he accepted a position with Dunham & Co. of New York, piano manufacturers, and traveled throughout the southern states. He resided successively at Madison, Ind., Racine, Wis., and Elkhorn, Wis., until 1861. Being rejected for the civil war because of defective sight he offered his services as drill-master, a work for which he was well prepared by his early military training at Pembroke Academy. After the war he was engaged in teaching and composition. His compositions number nearly 1,000 songs and include many hymns and exalting lyrics. They are characterized by a peculiarly sympathetic melody, spontaneous harmony and warmth of expression. The first songs to receive general appreciation were: "Tread Lightly" (1848); "There's a Change in the Things I Love" (1848); "Green Old Hills of Alleghany" (1848); "Ivy and Elm" (1848); "Oh how I Love My Mountain Home" (1849); "Softly, Lightly, Sweetly Sing" (1853); "Rest Thee Now Weary One" (1857), and "Lorena," which became a favorite ballad around the Confederate camp-fires. The following compositions show the versatility of his genius: "Old Man Dreams" (1860); "Zula Song" (1860); "Brave Men Behold Your Fallen Chief" (1862); "Don't be Sorrowful, Darling" (1862); "Irish Volunteer" (1862); "The Old Door-Step" (1862); "I Stand On Memories' Golden Shore" (1864); "It Will Be Summer Time By and By" (1865); "Oh How Fast the Days Are Passing" (1867); "She Shines in Honor Like a Star" (1867); "Sweet By-and-By" (1868); "Summer Sweets Shall Bloom Again" (1868); "When I Lie Dreaming" (1868); "Under the Beautiful Stars" (1869); "Golden Stair" (1871); "The Unfinished Prayer" (1872), and "I Am Weary, Let Me Rest" (1873). Mr. Webster wrote many patriotic songs which appear in his "Patriotic Glee Book" (1863), and became popular with the soldiers in the civil war. This was followed by a cantata, "The Great Rebellion," in 1866, a collection of songs appearing in the "Signet Ring" in 1868, and a second cantata, "The Beatitudes," in 1872. The song which brought him greatest fame was his "Sweet By-and-By," which has an interesting origin. His earlier song, "It Will Be Summer Time By and By" (1865), the words of which were written by L. J. Bates, editor of the Detroit "Post," had a peculiar fascination for Mr. Webster, particularly the chorus following one of the verses which ended with the line, "Pray for the dawn of the Sweet By and By." The sentiment appealed to him and the words "Sweet By and By" remained with him. One day he remarked to Dr. Sanford Fillmore Bennett, who had written the stanzas for some of Mr. Webster's songs, that these words would make a good subject for a song. At this suggestion Dr. Bennett wrote the verses, Mr. Webster's music followed, and "Sweet By-and-By" was first printed in the "Signet Ring." In stature Mr. Webster was tall, erect and slender, with a head of auburn hair in heavy masses upon his broad, square shoulders. He was dignified in manner and kind and generous in disposition, always ready to aid deserving musicians, either by rearranging their compositions or by giving them the authorship of songs which were entirely the product of his own mind. He was a keen lover of nature. He was married June 18, 1848, to Joanna, adopted daughter of his brother, John Goffe Webster, and had four children: Joseph H., Louie B., Frederick H. and Mary H. Webster. He died in Elkhorn, Wis., Jan. 18, 1875.

DAVENPORT, Joseph Jackson, jurist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 2, 1852, son of Isaiah and Martha Elizabeth (Fairfax) Davenport. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Davenport who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Mass., about 1665. The line is traced through his son Jonathan; his son Thomas; his son Eliphalet; his son Jonathan; his son Isaiah and his wife Sarah R. Clark, who were the grandparents of Joseph Jackson Davenport. He attended Talbot's Quaker school in Cincinnati, to which city his family had moved, and though not yet ten years of age when Pres. Lincoln's call for ninety-day men came, he ran away from school and enlisted as a drummer boy, his unusual height making it possible to deceive the army officers as to his age. His father soon found him, however, and he was put back in school. He attended a college at Gambier, O., for a while, and upon the death of his father in 1868, he engaged in the wholesale produce business with Samuel Davis & Co. of Cincinnati. The following year he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he entered the employ of Thomas J. Bigger, proprietor of the pioneer packing house in that city, with whom he remained in various capacities for eight years, gradually rising from a clerkship in the retail department to the responsible post of general manager. Five years of the time with this house were spent in traveling through the states and territories of the West and South, selling the products packed by his firm, and many thrilling adventures were encountered by him during this pioneer period of the development of the West; but a more practical result of his work for Mr. Bigger was the stimulus it gave him to take up the study of law. He found that in order to do business in the different states it was necessary to acquire familiarity with their laws, and while gaining this knowledge he became so much interested in the subject that he finished a regular course, studying at night, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1880. From that year until 1887 he devoted himself exclusively to legal practice. He was elected to the position of city recorder on the Republican ticket in 1887, which office had jurisdiction over the police court. He at once abolished the fee system then in use, and made the police court a court of justice instead of a court of conviction for fees. He was not renominated by the Republicans but became an independent candidate and was triumphantly elected, receiving more votes than all the other candidates combined. It was Judge Davenport who, in 1888, rendered the decision that it is legal for women in Missouri to appear in male attire in public, so long as they do not behave in a disorderly manner. In 1889 Judge Davenport was elected mayor of Kansas City. Objecting to the illegal appropriation of public money for purposes not connected with public improvements, and beyond the authority of the common council, he soon came into conflict with that council, but in every instance his view was upheld by the courts. At the end of his term as mayor he continued his law practice. After his retirement from the practice of law in 1900 he took up with renewed zeal a study in which he had long been interested, the chemistry of food and its relation to the human body. He experimented upon himself, undergoing three different fasts, the first

lasting seven days, the second thirty, and the third forty-five. His notes taken at these times, and afterwards regularly during the last ten years of his life were to have been the basis of a book on dietetics which he intended to publish. He felt that through his years of study and self-experiment he had solved the question of reëstablishing in whole or in part lost function, even in the aged, and preventing its failure in the young, where structure is normal. At the time of his death which was caused by an accident, he was particularly strong and active. He was a man of striking appearance, a ready speaker and fine parliamentarian, and possessed to a remarkable degree that personal magnetism which attracts and holds friends. He was married May 15, 1873, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of Edmund K. Rugg of Worcester, Mass., and they had four children: Stuart Lee, Helen, Archie Royal, and Edith Fairfax Davenport. Mr. Davenport died at his winter home, Zellwood, Florida, Feb. 1, 1921.

TAYLOR, Knox, engineer, was born at High Bridge, N. J., Oct. 19, 1873, son of William Johnston and Mary (Alward) Taylor. His father was the fourth of his generation to manage the Taylor Iron Works, which was founded in 1742, and he also operated an iron blast furnace at Chester, N. J. After a preliminary education at Pennsylvania schools and the Model School, Trenton, N. J., Knox Taylor was graduated B.S. at Princeton University in 1895. In college he was a member of the track athletic and football teams, and in 1895 was chosen for Walter Camp's All-American football team. His love of out-door life led him to engage in mining engineering in the Rocky mountains for seven years after leaving college. In 1902 he entered the service of the Taylor Iron & Steel Co., formerly the Taylor Iron Works, where he started at the bottom and worked up through various departments in the foundry and the old wheel shop until, in 1905, he was made general manager. The High Bridge plant had been engaged under license of the Hadfield patents in the production of manganese steel since 1892, the year in which the Taylor Iron Works was reorganized. When first undertaken, the work was slow and difficult, and it was necessary to educate the trade and the profession as to its peculiar qualities. The whole history of the company has been a series of careful studies, special applications and the solving of difficult problems. In 1910 Mr. Taylor became president, and his broad vision and practical common sense enabled him to formulate policies for the enlargement of the company which took form in 1912 through the purchase of all the interests of the William Wharton, Jr., & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, and its subsidiary, the Philadelphia Roll & Machine Co. The Wharton Co. had originated the application of manganese in track work in cooperation with the old Taylor Iron & Steel Co., and the new combination became known as the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co. In 1913 it was decided to combine the two plants of the Wharton Co. in Philadelphia and at Jenkintown, Pa., into one new modern plant at Easton, Pa., in close proximity to the main plant at High Bridge. At the time of his death the manufacturing facilities of the Easton plant covered 430,000 square feet under roof on fifty acres. In 1913 the corporation also bought the interests of the Tioga Iron & Steel Co. of Philadelphia, an acquisition which proved of much importance during the World war. When, at that time, Mr. Taylor unreservedly offered the resources of the company to the government, the latter requested that the company accept a contract for naval gun forgings. This was a stupendous undertaking, as the manufacture of guns is a highly specialized business, and theretofore had been confined to but a few manufacturers in the country. This formal contract was for 8,000,000 pounds, or 1,044 complete sets of rough machined four-inch naval gun forgings and provided for the erection of new shops and the installation of new equipment. Within two months the first complete set was shipped. Each subsidiary of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co. retained its identity and Mr. Taylor was president of each. He was president also of the High Bridge Printing Co., and a director in the First National Bank of High Bridge and the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad Co. During the World war, in addition to the work of his company's own contracts, he helped to supply railway track material for the A.E.F., representing in the dealings with the government all of the principal manufacturers of these products. He was a life trustee of Princeton University, was for years a member of the board of athletic control, and chairman of the football advisory committee. He was vice-president of the Railway Business Association, and a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Princeton Engineering Association, the Iron and Steel Institute (Great Britain), the American Chemical Society, and the American Museum of Natural History. His clubs included the Down Town Association, the Century Association, and the Engineers', Railroad, and Yale-Princeton clubs, New York. His chief recreation was building homes for his employees, and at the time of his death he was engaged in a great home-construction plan near his plants. He was also interested in boy and girl welfare work and organized a Boy Scout troop and camps for boys and girls. During the World war he formed a Farmers' Club and allotted company ground for gardening purposes. He was married Oct. 14, 1903, to Lucy Janney, daughter of Llewellyn Miller of Baltimore, Md. He had two children: Robert Knox and Mary Summers Taylor. He died at "Greystone," High Bridge, N. J., Apr. 4, 1922.

ABBOTT, Frank Frost, philologist and historian, was born in Redding, Conn., Mar. 27, 1860, son of Thaddeus Marvin and Mary Jane (Frost) Abbott and grandson of Thaddeus and Rebecca (Marvin) Abbott. His father sat in the Connecticut state legislature for several years and held many positions of trust in his native town. The son was graduated at Yale University in 1882 as salutatorian for his class, having been awarded the Clark and Larned scholarship, and spent two years in post-graduate work at Yale. He was a tutor of Latin at Yale for seven years (1884–91) with the exception of a two year period (1888–89) which he spent in study at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, Germany, and at the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. In 1891 he received the degree of Ph.D. at Yale and in that year was appointed associate professor of Latin in the then newly-established University of Chicago. Although academic work was to begin in 1892 he left for Chicago immediately to assist President Harper in the organization of the university work, drawing up the curriculum and assuming the added duties of examiner; in 1894 he was made professor of Latin. Fourteen years

later he went to Princeton University as Kennedy professor of Latin, holding that chair for the rest of his life. In the years 1901–02 he was professor of epigraphy and paleography at the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. He edited the "Selected Letters of Cicero" (1897), and translated the "Spanish Pleas of Alberico Gentile," 2 vols. (1921); and was the author of "Repetition in Latin" (1900); "History and Description of Roman Political Institutions" (1901); "The Toledo Manuscript of the Germania of Tacitus" (1904); "A Short History of Rome" (1906); "Handbook for the Study of Roman History" (1906); "Society and Politics in Ancient Rome" (1909) and "The Common People of Ancient Rome" (1911). He was associate editor of "Classical Philology" during 1906–1922, as well as associate editor of "Studi Storici" from 1908 and a contributor to American and foreign classical and historical journals, including the "American Journal of Philology" the "American Journal of Theology," the "Classical Review" and the "Yale Review." The special phases of his subject in which he chiefly interested himself were colloquial Latin, epigraphy and Roman political institutions. In 1912, Yale University conferred upon him the honorary A.M. degree. He was for twelve years a trustee and member of the executive committee of the American Academy in Rome and a member of the American Philological Association (vice-president, 1913, president, 1918) and of the Nassau Club (Princeton) and the Princeton Club of New York. He was married June 21, 1888, to Jane, daughter of Francis Edwin Harrison, of New Haven, Conn. He died in Montreux, Switzerland, July 23, 1924.

FLAGG, [Thomas] Wilson, naturalist and author, was born at Beverly, Essex co., Mass., Nov. 5, 1805, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wilson) Flagg and descendant of Thomas Flagg and his wife Mary, who came to America from Norfolk, England, in 1637 and settled in Watertown, Mass. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, and spent three months at Harvard College in 1823, leaving that institution to study medicine. Instead of practicing he devoted himself to lecturing on natural science and to contributing political articles to newspapers. From 1840 on, he wrote for the "Magazine of Horticulture" and similar journals, and became one of the early contributors to the "Atlantic Monthly." From 1844 to 1848 he was employed in the Boston custom house. He published three delightful volumes, "Studies in the Field and Forest" (1857); "Woods and By-ways of New England" (1872); and "Birds and Seasons of New England" (1875), which were republished with additions in 1881, with the titles "Halcyon Days"; "A Year with the Trees"; and "A Year with the Birds." He also edited "Mount Auburn: its Scenes, its Beauties, and its Lessons." Mr. Flagg was married to Caroline Eveleth and had two sons: Isaac, who was author of several textbooks of Greek classics, and Bernard Whitman Flagg. He died in Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1884.

HILL, Samuel, colonial judge, was born in Guilford, Conn., Feb. 21, 1678, son of John Hill, and grandson of John Hill, who came from Northampton, England, settling first in Branford, Conn., in 1646, and in Guilford in 1654. He was a hatter by trade. Chosen town clerk in 1717, he was afterwards clerk to the proprietors of the town's common and undivided lands, a post he occupied till his death. In 1720, on the formation of the probate court for Guilford district, he was appointed clerk and in 1740 became judge of the court, another office he retained throughout his life. He was elected to the general assembly of Connecticut term after term and for a considerable period was also judge of the county court of New Haven. According to Steiner's "History of Guilford" he was so frequently elected to office that the moderator at town meetings would habitually remark, "We are again assembled to nominate Col. Sam Hill and someone to go with him in the next general court." Hence rose the saying since used in Guilford, "He runs like Sam Hill" to express superiority in various directions. The saying is supposed to have originated the phrases, "like Sam Hill" and "What in Sam Hill," widely used as colloquialisms throughout the United States to express emphasis regarding some unusual course of action. Throughout his official life he sustained a high character for integrity, uprightness, firmness and perhaps sternness of principle. His son Nathaniel and grandson Henry succeeded him as clerk and afterwards judge of the probate court. He died in Guilford, Conn., in May, 1752.

BURR, Willie Olcott, editor, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1843, son of Alfred E. and Sarah A. (Booth) Burr. His first paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Burr, who came from England, located first in the vicinity of Boston, and subsequently became one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. From him and his wife Anna, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Speck; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Wadsworth; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah King; and their son James Burr and his wife Lucretia Olcott, who were the grandparents of Willie O. Burr. His father (q.v.) was editor and proprietor of the Hartford "Times" from the date of its establishment as a daily in 1841 until his death. The paper had been founded as a weekly in 1817, the elder Burr becoming half owner in 1839. The son was educated at a private school in Hartford preparatory to entering Yale but on the outbreak of the civil war he entered his father's newspaper office instead. At first he worked as a printer and had charge of the mailing, delivering and sales of the newspaper and subsequently became manager. In 1890 his father made over the "Times" property to him and in 1909 he incorporated the Burr Printing Co., publishers of the "Times," and was its president until his death. He was a director in the Travelers Insurance Co., the Hartford Electric Light Co., the Riverside Trust Co., the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., the Connecticut Fair Association, and the Spring Grove Cemetery Association, and a trustee of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co. He was long a trustee of the Good Will Club, a philanthropic institution for boys, of which his father was a founder, and he was a director of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, an associate member of the Putnam Phalanx, and a member of the White Hollow Fish and Game Club of Litchfield county, Conn. He found his chief recreation in trout fishing and motoring, and he was fond of horses and baseball. Politically he was a Democrat. He consistently declined public office, believing that he could better serve the public through his newspaper and the only public positions he held were director of the state prison board and commissioner of the park department of Hartford. He was a member of the commissions which had charge of the erection of the state library and

supreme court building and which supervised alterations in the state capitol. In all these positions his counsels were of the most helpful character. Mr. Burr displayed at all times the courage of his convictions, independence of judgment and great tenacity of purpose. As a newspaper publisher he was always insistent that the "Times" have the best news gathering and mechanical facilities available and under his wise and energetic management it became one of the most influential newspapers in New England. At the time of his death it had a circulation of more than 40,000. In his relations with his employees he was generous and considerate and in turn received their unfailing loyalty and coöperation. In all the relations and circumstances of life he adhered to the steadfast virtues of integrity, clean living, charity and unselfish concern for the welfare of others. He was married May 21, 1874, to Angie S., daughter of Gilbert Lincoln, a merchant of Hartford, Conn. He had one child, Florence Lincoln Burr. He died at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 27, 1921.

STEBBINS, Henry Constant, manufacturer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Mar. 19, 1865, son of Constant Merrick and Laura Caroline (Langdon) Stebbins, and a descendant of Rowland Stebbins, who came from the parish of Stebbing, Essex county, England, in 1634–35, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. From Rowland Stebbins the line is traced through his son Thomas and the latter's wife Hannah Wright; their son Benjamin and his wife Abigail Denton; their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Ashley; their son Benjamin and his wife Rebecca Day; their son Gideon and his wife Mary Hinsdale; their son Benjamin and his wife Lucy Colton, and their son Samuel Stebbins and his wife Laura Merrick, who were the grandparents of Henry C. Stebbins. After a course at the Minneapolis (Minn.) Evening Business College, he began his career in the employ of Bardwell Robinson, manufacturer, of Minneapolis. In 1892 he became associated with the contracting firm of Barnett & Record, in 1897 purchased and became president of the Montevideo Flour Mills and in 1908 president and owner of the Red Wing (Minn.) Milling Co., in which capacity he remained until his death. He was president of the Red Wing Manufacturers' Association and the Red Wing chamber of commerce, and a member of the Minneapolis, Minnekada and Town and Country clubs of Minneapolis. He found his chief recreation in golf and travel. Politically he was a Republican and he attended the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Stebbins was progressive, capable, kind, upright and generous, and many public movements and enterprises claimed him as a friend and benefactor. He was married Aug. 26, 1890, to Eda, daughter of Carl C. Schultz of Minneapolis, and had three children: Helen Constance, wife of Dr. Kenneth V. Smith; Dorothy Langdon and Margaret Elizabeth Stebbins. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 28, 1921.

LADD, Edwin Fremont, U. S. senator, college president and chemist, was born at Starks, Me., Dec. 13, 1859, son of John and Rosilla (Locke) Ladd, and a descendant of Daniel and Ann Ladd, who came to America from England in 1634 and settled in Massachusetts. From Daniel and Ann Ladd the line of descent is through their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Gilman; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Sanborn; their son Nathaniel and his wife Sarah Clifford; their son John and his wife ————————; their son William and his wife Sarah Stevens to their son John E. and his wife Mehitable Quienby, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Edwin Fremont Ladd was graduated B.S. at the University of Maine in 1884 and became assistant chemist at the New York state experiment station at Geneva in the same year. Later he was promoted to chief chemist. In 1890 he went to the North Dakota Agricultural College as professor of chemistry and chief chemist of the North Dakota agricultural experiment station. In 1912 he became dean of the school of chemistry and pharmacy of the college and in 1916–21 he was president of the institution, holding that position until he went to Washington as U. S. senator. His work at the college in behalf of the people of the state soon brought him into public notice and in 1902 he became state food commissioner and during 1918–21 he was state inspector of grades, weights and measures. Food hygiene was his hobby to show that cleanliness and sanitation were roads to good health. Pure food organizations sought his analyses and conclusions and he was called to London, England, to give expert evidence in cases before the courts. As state inspector he had charge of oil inspection, and he conducted a series of experiments which had a far-reaching effect upon agricultural conditions in North Dakota and adjoining states. For the purpose of testing various kinds of wheat and determining their actual food value he constructed an experimental flour mill and bakery, where for twelve years he subjected cereal products to the most searching test known to science. As a result of these experiments he introduced a new system of grading, based on laboratory tests and milling value instead of weight or appearance. Having the authority to revoke the license of any miller who failed to observe the new regulations he practically revolutionized the existing milling methods in North Dakota. Incidentally he aroused the antagonism of the leading grain interests of the Northwest, and it was said that for twenty years there was not a day went by without a suit in court hanging over his head, but he always went to court and fought out the issues on their merits and won. He organized the hotel inspection idea in North Dakota and secured the legislation requiring the state to grade and publish in the newspapers and post out in front the rating of hotels and restaurants according to their cleanliness and service. He conducted the most elaborate and extensive practical and technical paint experiments ever undertaken and was the author of the North Dakota paint law and of her varnish law. These were tests of the chemical analysis and wearing qualities of paints. He was one of the first to advocate state owned grain elevators, packing houses and cold storage plants, and it was due partly to his exposure of the iniquity of existing methods that the Farmers' Non-Partisan League was organized (see Townley, A. C.), which brought about a political revolution. As the result of this work of such benefit to the farmer Dr. Ladd became one of the most popular men in the state, and in 1920 with the support of the non-partisan league he was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Sen. Gronna. In the senate he opposed the League of Nations, contending that it is not a league of the peoples of the world but a league of the governments. The world court idea, he said, was a world committee of exploitation, and the four power pact he also opposed on the ground that it was founded on oppression. He also declared

his opposition to the federal reserve system, claiming that it gave individuals control over the money and credit of the country which he believed should remain in the hands of the government through the treasury. He was in favor of prohibition and in a speech at Los Angeles, Calif., he presented the theory that the constitution did not give the supreme court the power to declare an act of congress unconstitutional—that the only power in this direction which the court could exercise was that granted in the judicial act of 1789. He was federal food administrator for his state during the European war and was a member of the price-fixing commission appointed by Pres. Wilson to fix the war-time price of wheat. It was largely through his efforts that the price was made $2.20 a bushel instead of $2 or less. In 1924 he succeeded Sen. Lenroot as president of the senate investigating committee which bared the so-called oil scandals leading to government suits against the Doheny and Sinclair interests. In the presidential campaign of the same year he supported the candidacy of Sen. La Follette (q.v.), of whom he was a close ally in the senate as a member of the radical wing of the farm bloc with Sens. Frazier and Brookhart. Elected as a Republican, his adherence to that party, like that of La Follette and his group, was only nominal and he constantly attacked it. After the elections the senate Republicans repudiated him and the other senators named, denying them further membership in the party because of the aid they lent the La Follette movement instead of supporting Calvin Coolidge, the Republican candidate. He was editor of the "North Dakota Farmer" during 1899–1906, and was a member of the following scientific societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow); American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry (London); Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science; Association of Official Agricultural Chemists (president); the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments (president), and of the Standards Committee on Food Products for the United States. He was the author of "Manual of Analysis" (1898) and "Mixed Paints" (1908). He was married Aug. 16, 1893, to Rizpah, daughter of Daniel Sprogle, a citizen of Annapolis, Md., and had eight children: Rizpah and Katherine (twins), Culver S., Rosilla, E. Vernon, D. Milton, Elizabeth and Virginia Ladd. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 22, 1925.

CREGIER, De Witt Clinton, engineer, was born in New York city, June 1, 1829, son of John L. and Ann E. (La Fort) Cregier. Left an orphan at thirteen he lived for three years with relatives, and attended the public schools of New York city. Shortly after leaving school he found employment in the engine room of the steamer "Oregon," plying on Long Island sound, and remained in that service until 1847. He next entered the employ of the company that subsequently became the famous Morgan Iron Works, and before leaving it, in 1851, he had thoroughly familiarized himself with the principles and much of the practice of mechanical engineering. Thereafter he was connected with the engineer corps of the U. S. mail steamer, plying between New York, Havana and New Orleans. In August, 1853, he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he superintended the erection of the first pumping machinery for that city, having charge of it from 1853 to 1879. He served as city engineer during 1879–82, was commissioner of public works during 1882–86, superintendent of the West Chicago Street Railroad Co. during 1886–89, and mayor of Chicago from 1889 to 1891. After the latter year he practiced his profession of civil engineer, and was active and influential in securing the location of the World's Fair at Chicago and making it the notable success that it was. In 1894 Pres. Cleveland appointed him superintendent of the U. S. Indian warehouse in Chicago and special disbursing agent of public funds and he continued in that position until his death. Mr. Cregier was eminently a self-made man, rising by his talent, untiring industry and devotion to duty to the foremost rank of his profession. By his public spirit and usefulness he won the confidence and esteem of the people of Chicago and the first place in its municipal government. With his family and friends he maintained those tender and intimate relations that gained and kept for him their affection and esteem. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was also an influential member of the Western Society of Engineers, of which he was president in 1883–85. He was married Aug. 2, 1853, to Mary S., daughter of John Foggin of New York city, and they had seven children: Mary F., N. Banks, De Witt C., Jr., W. Roger, Edward, Charles K., and Frederick Cregier. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1897.

LINTON, Arthur Wilson, pharmacist, was born at Bunker Hill, Ill., May 19, 1878, son of Daniel and Thirza (Rowney) Linton. His father, who was a manufacturer, came from Northamptonshire, England, in 1856, and after living for a time at Elyria, O., in 1858 settled at Bunker Hill, Ill. He was graduated at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia., in 1902, with the degree of graduate in pharmacy, engaged in the retail drug business at Albion, Nebr., during 1902–06, and was graduated B.S. at the University of Michigan in 1909. During 1909–13 he taught in the pharmacy department of Valparaiso University, Indiana, and from the latter year until the time of his death he was associate professor of pharmacy at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. He was especially interested in the teaching of prescription writing and in the growing of medicinal plants. In coöperation with the U. S. bureau of plant industry, he did much to develop the department devoted to the latter subject at the university. He was a member of the editorial staff of the "Pacific Drug Review" and for several years he conducted a page in the journal entitled "Prescription Difficulties," for the benefit of druggists of the north Pacific coast. He was the author of a number of important papers read before pharmaceutical societies, including one presented before the section on education of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting in 1920, and afterwards published in the "Journal" of the association, showing that large quantities of narcotics were being exported from this country to Japan, which either were being smuggled back into the United States or sent into China. As a result of his efforts, members of the state department became interested in the subject and Congressman John F. Miller and Senator Wesley Jones of Washington made a study of the question, which led to the framing of the Jones-Miller bill, restricting this exportation. In 1917 he read a paper entitled, "Are Colleges of Pharmacy Devoting Sufficient Time to Dispensing?" before the joint session of the section of education of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Conference of Pharmaceu-

tical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. A series of three papers read by him at successive meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association were on "The Pharmacy and Medicine of Sir Walter Scott," "Pharmacy and Medicine of George Eliot" and "Pharmacy and Medicine of Charles Kingsley." At his death he left the unfinished text of a work on the teaching of prescription writing. He was tireless in his study to improve his profession and to uphold the best ideals and traditions of pharmacy. The University of Washington conferred upon him the degree of M.S. in 1915. He was secretary of the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association during 1915–17 and 1920–22; a member of the historical section and of the committee on planning for a permanent home, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and of the narcotic committee of the China Club of Seattle, Wash. He was also a member of the Kappa Psi and Sigma Xi fraternities. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was married at Albion, Nebr., Dec. 16, 1904, to Edna Mae, daughter of William Crouch of Denair, Calif., and had one child, Donald Crouch Linton. He died at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26, 1922.

BANDHOLTZ, Harry Hill, soldier, was born at Constantine, Mich., Dec. 18, 1864. son of Christopher John and Elizabeth Ann (Hill) Bandholtz. He was graduated at the West Point military academy in 1890. During the Spanish-American war he served as major of the 35th regiment Michigan volunteer infantry and participated in the battle of El Caney as acting regimental adjutant, 7th infantry, and in the subsequent fighting around San Juan Hill. For five months in 1900 he commanded the district of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and superintended the first Cuban election in that district. He was then for thirteen years in the Philippines, participating in the campaigns of the 2nd infantry in central Luzon and on the Island of Marinduque. When the situation on the island was at its worst he went alone with Lieut. Campbell King, of the 1st infantry, into the camp of the insurgent leader, Col. Maximo Abad, arranged for the latter's surrender and returned with him and his entire command. In Tayabas province in 1901 he received the surrender of Col. Mariano Castillo, and the next year he was elected by the people of that province as their governor—the only regular army officer ever to be thus elected. He served as governor for a year and during that period he completely organized and pacified the province, the largest Christian province in the islands. He was relieved as governor in order to be appointed colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine constabulary by Gov. Taft, and was placed in command of the district of Southern Luzon. Within 100 days he ended the widespread insurrection under Gen. Simeon Ola that had been in progress more than a year, finishing this campaign by going alone with a single native guide into the camp of Col. Antonio Loamo and bringing in the latter with all his men and rifles. In 1905 he was transferred to the command of the Central Luzon district, with headquarters in Manila. Within six months he had destroyed or forced the surrender of the most notorious outlaws that had ever existed in the islands. During 1907–13 he was brigadier general and chief of the Philippine constabulary, and when he left in July, 1913, the entire archipelago was without a ladrone leader of any consequence. In 1910 the Philippine commission, by unanimous resolution, requested his promotion to brigadier general in the regular army. In 1913 he recovered the stolen plans of all the defenses of Manila Bay, and the governor general again by cable recommended the same promotion. In 1916 he was appointed chief of staff of the New York national guard division on the Mexican border and upon its return home was made senior inspector-instructor. He was again appointed chief of staff of the New York division in 1917 and as such had charge of its reorganization into the 27th U. S. division. Later in that year he was on the war front in Europe, serving with the British in their drive on Langemarck and with the French in their great Chemin des Dames drive. He was promoted brigadier general, national army, in December, 1917, and two months later was assigned to command the 58th ("Gray"—Maryland and Virginia) brigade of the 29th (Blue and Gray) division. He took his brigade to France in June, 1918, and commanded it while holding the Gildwiller-Balschwiller sector and during the movements on the Meuse-Argonne front until the end of September. Gen. Pershing then appointed him provost marshal general of the American expeditionary forces, in which capacity he reorganized and promptly brought to a state of efficiency the provost general's department and the army police corps, and also had charge of the 50,000 German prisoners of war captured by the American forces. His organization covered all of the British Isles, France, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg and the occupied portions of Germany and Austria. During 1919–20 he was American military representative on the interallied military mission and commissioner of the United States in Hungary and was highly commended for his services by the state department. In 1921 he was appointed commanding general and organizer of the district of Washington and was sent by Pres. Harding to quell the miners' insurrection in West Virginia. This was accomplished in ten days without firing a shot and without bloodshed. In the same year he was promoted to brigadier general in the regular army, and in 1923 to major general, whereupon he retired from active service. In addition to campaign and service medals he received the following decorations: Distinguished service medal, United States; commander of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palm, France; commander, Order of the Crown, Belgium; Order of Prince Danilao, 2nd class, and medal for bravery, Montenegro; commander, Order of the Crown and Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy; Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania; and Conspicuous Service Medal, State of New York. He held the 32nd degree in Masonry and was a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Washington Golf and Country and Army and Navy clubs (Washington), Army and Navy Club (New York), and Army and Navy Club (Manila). He was vice-president of the First State Bank, Constantine, Mich. He was married (1) July 15, 1890, to May, daughter of S. E. Cleveland of Chicago, Ill. They were divorced in Feb., 1922, and he was married (2) in New York city, Apr. 9, 1922, to Inez Clair, daughter of Mrs. Mary Yarborough. He had one child, Cleveland H. Bandholtz, major, United States army. He died at Constantine, Mich., May 7, 1925. (Portrait facing p. 433.)

CHENEY, John Moses, jurist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6, 1859, son of Joseph Young and Juliette (McNab) Cheney. He was gradu-

ated at the Boston University Law School in 1885 with the degree of LL.B., and in that year was admitted to the bar of the Massachusetts supreme court. The following year he was admitted to the bar in Florida and began the practice of his profession at Orlando, as a partner of Arthur F. Odlin, in the firm of Cheney & Odlin. He served as city attorney of Orlando in 1889; supervisor of the United States census for the second district of Florida in 1900; U. S. attorney for the southern district of Florida during 1905–12, and U. S. judge for the southern district of Florida during 1912–13, after which he resumed general practice at Orlando, Fla. His cases included many important ones in the federal and state courts of Florida. He was a member of the American Bar Association and the Florida State Bar Association. Aside from his professional activities he promoted and organized, in 1901, the Orlando Water & Light Co., of which he became secretary-treasurer and principal owner. For a number of years and until his death he served as trustee of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. He was an ardent exponent of modern good roads and highways and one of the leaders in this movement for civic improvement. In commemoration of his service, the portion of the Dixie Highway from Orlando to Indian River City in Florida was officially named the Cheney highway. His chief forms of recreation were hunting, fishing and other out-of-door sports. He was a lover and a patron of music and the drama. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Masonic lodges, and served as worshipful master of Orlando lodge No. 69, F. & A. M., and also as high priest of Eureka chapter, R. A. M. He was married Nov. 23, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of Horace T. Alexander of Bristol, N. H., and had three children: Glenn A., wife of Douglas R. Ellerbe; Donald A., and Joseph Young Cheney. He died at Orlando, Fla., June 2, 1922.

HOOPER, Robert, merchant, was born in Marblehead, Mass., June 26, 1709, son of Greenfield and Alice Hooper. He was the wealthiest and most eminent merchant of that place and one of the wealthiest in New England before the revolutionary war. He was the owner of ships that sailed to every port of Europe and the West Indies and his name was known in all mercantile centers of the world. He was greatly beloved by the people of Marblehead on account of his kindness and his benevolence to the poor. The sobriquet, "King Hooper," by which he was generally known, was given to him by the fishermen, not because of his wealth, but because of the fact that, in his dealings with them, he was never known to take advantage of their ignorance. During the revolutionary war he was a loyalist and his name was reported to the town as one of the number who were "inimical to the cause of their country." Mr. Hooper resided in Marblehead until his death. During the revolutionary war he became a bankrupt, but he was entrusted by his creditors with the improvement of his real estate during his life. He was married Sept. 10, 1735, to Ruth, daughter of Joseph Barnard Swett of Marblehead. They had eleven children: Greenfield; Ruth, wife of Tristram Dalton of Newburyport, Mass.; Stephen; Joseph; Alice, wife of (1) Jacob Fowle, and (2) Joseph Cutler; Robert, who was one of the signers of the address to Thomas Hutchinson, governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in 1774; Samuel; Swett, a loyalist and a signer of the address to Gov. Hutchinson; Hannah (wife of either Samuel White or John Miller); Rebeckah, wife of Lewis Jenkins of Newburyport, and Greenfield Hooper. He died in Marblehead, May 20, 1790.

QUINCY, Josiah, mayor of Boston, was born at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 15, 1859, son of Josiah Phillips (q.v.) and Helen F. (Huntington) Quincy. He was descended from Edmund Quincy, who came from England to New England in 1628, the line from Edmund and his wife Judith being traced through their son Edmund and his wife Elizabeth (Gookin) Eliot, their son Edmund and his wife Dorothy Flint, their son Josiah and his wife Hannah Sturgis, their son Josiah and his wife Abigail Phillips, their son Josiah and his wife Eliza Susan Morton and their son Josiah and his wife Mary Jane Miller, who were the grandparents of the present Josiah Quincy. His family is a distinguished one, the first Josiah (q.v.) being a noted patriot of revolutionary days; his son was president of Harvard College and the latter's son was a distinguished mayor of Boston. Mr. Quincy's father (q.v.) was a noted lawyer and author. He was prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1880, having won the Bowdoin prize for oratory and the Boylston prize for elocution. After teaching for a year at Adams Academy he entered the Harvard Law School where he was graduated LL.B. in 1884. In the same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and established an extensive practice with offices in Boston. His interest in local politics resulted in his election to the state house of representatives in 1886 to which he was reëlected in 1889. He was chairman of the Democratic state committee during 1891–92 and in 1906. Following the presidential campaign of 1892 when he was the manager of the literary bureau of the Democratic national committee, Pres. Cleveland appointed him assistant secretary of state, but he held office less than a year. In 1894 he was counsel for the Argentine government in the presentation of its case on the boundary dispute with Brazil. During 1895–99 he was mayor of Boston. In that office he inaugurated several reforms including a system of public baths and playgrounds; encouraged social settlement work, and instituted boys' summer camps, public concerts and free lectures. In his later years he devoted his attention to street railway problems. He was a member of the Boston transit commission and a director of the Quincy & Boston Street Railway Co. He was fond of literary pursuits and devoted considerable time to researches in the fields of literature, art, science and history. He was a member of the New York State and City bar associations, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Union Club of Boston, and the City Club of New York and the Lanelagh Club of London. Mr. Quincy was twice married: (1) in London, England, Feb. 17, 1900, to Mrs. Ellen F. Tyler, daughter of a Dr. Krebs of Boston; she died in 1904 leaving one son, Edmund Quincy; and (2) Nov. 1, 1905, in New York city, to Mary, daughter of Samuel R. Honey of Newport, R. I. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 8, 1919.

GROZIER, Edwin Atkins, editor and publisher, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 12, 1859, son of Joshua Freeman and Mary Louise (Given) Grozier. He was descended from Caleb Upham Grozier who came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in Boston, Mass. His father was master of one of the famous clipper ships that sailed between Boston and New

York and San Francisco. The son was reared at Provincetown, Mass., and after reaching the age of fifteen took a two years' voyage around the world. In 1877 he entered the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, and from there went to Brown University for a year, completing his education at Boston University, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1881. Having determined to enter the newspaper profession he had mastered shorthand so as to better report public speeches and after his graduation he became a reporter on the "Boston Globe." Two years later he was made private secretary to Gov. George D. Robinson of Massachusetts. In 1885 he entered the employ of Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York "World," in a similar capacity and so impressed Mr. Pulitzer with his individuality and ability that he made him city editor of the "World." Later he was promoted to editor of the "Evening World." While occupying the latter position in 1891 he purchased the "Boston Post," which at the time was in a sinking condition, and returned to Boston as publisher of that newspaper. With the assistance of its creditors he succeeded in placing the "Post" on a secure footing and during the remainder of his life he gave it his constant and undivided attention, transforming it from a small struggling newspaper into the largest and one of the most prosperous and influential journals in New England. He supervised personally every department of the business and no detail was too small to receive his careful scrutiny. His supreme purpose was to make the "Post" an instrument for the public good and every movement which had that object in view received his enthusiastic encouragement. He displayed his love of children by promoting many movements for their benefit, conducting successful campaigns for the purchase of three elephants for the Boston Zoo and the erection of a modern bath house at Magazine Beach in Cambridge, and he originated the "Santa Claus Fund" for the poor children of the city at Christmas time. He was a strong supporter of the fight for Irish freedom and personally contributed thousands of dollars to that cause. He was deeply interested in politics and was a keen analyst of political conditions. Both in his public and his personal relations he exhibited in overflowing measure the qualities of courage, strong purpose, constructive ability, dignity, integrity and patriotism. His private benefactions and acts of charity were innumerable. He was the editor of "One Hundred Best Novels Condensed" (1920). He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Boston Athletic, Press, Economic, City and Algonquin clubs. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was married Nov. 26, 1885, to Alice G., daughter of Oliver D. Goodell of Salem, Mass., and had two children: Richard, who succeeded him as publisher of the "Post," and Helen, wife of Eliot Farley of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Grozier died at Cambridge, Mass., May 9, 1924.

BATES, William A., architect, was born at Brooklyn, Mich., Apr. 25, 1853, son of Alexander Philemon and Eliza Jane (Austin) Bates. His earliest paternal American ancestor is believed to have been Thomas Bates, who is said to have come from Wales about 1716; he settled at or near Hanover, N. J. From him and his wife Parney Gordon, the line of descent is traced through their son David and his wife Phoebe Reynolds; their son Philemon Bates and his wife Susan Beach, who were the grandparents of William A. Bates. David Bates served as a major in the revolutionary war, participating in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. Alexander Philemon Bates, father of the architect and a native of Caldwell, Essex co., N. J., was a lumber merchant. The son received his education in public schools, including Cleveland (O.) high school. He began architectural work in New York city about 1872 with Herter Bros., and for some years prior to his death he was senior member of the architectural firm of Bates & How, New York city. His specialty was suburban residences, and he had a large clientele in and around the metropolitan district, especially at Bronxville, where he was the architect of the celebrated Hotel Gramatan and of many apartment houses, including the large Alger Court apartments, as well as of many private residences. His work at Bronxville included also the Studio Arcade, the Brick Row, the Gramatan Court, the Hillcrest apartments, and Bolton Gardens, while he was associate architect of Christ Church and the village hall. Many of the most palatial homes around the Greater City bear tribute to his good taste and remarkable sense of proportion. His work carried him to several states. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Century Club (New York), and the Lawrence Park Golf Club (Bronxville). He found his chief recreation in golf. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His sterling integrity, great personal charm of manner, artistic temperament, kindly disposition and unfailing gentleness made him the warm friend of all who came within his sphere of usefulness. He was unmarried, and died at Bronxville, N. Y., July 27, 1922.

REYNOLDS, Henry Vose, physician, was born at Stoughton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1861, son of Joshua W. and Sarah Ann (Vose) Reynolds, and a descendant of Robart Reynolds, who came to America from England about 1632 and settled in Boston, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Nathaniel, who had won the title of captain by service in King Philip's war; his son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel; his son Jonas, and his son John, who was the grandfather of Henry Vose Reynolds. He was graduated M.D. at Boston University in 1882, after which he practiced medicine for three years at Canton, Mass. After devoting two years to further medical study in Vienna and Berlin, he settled in Dorchester, Mass., and resumed the practice of his profession. He also did graduate work at the Harvard Medical School. As a result of his study and experience, he became dissatisfied with homeopathy, the principles of which he had followed up to this time, and he notified his patients that he had become a "regular" practitioner. About seven years before his death he removed to Brookline, where most of his patients were then living. He was chief medical examiner for the State Mutual Life Insurance Co. for twenty years, appointing all examining physicians for New England. Dr. Reynolds possessed to a peculiar degree the faculty of inspiring and holding the confidence of his patients. Their problems he made his own, and his sane psychology and bracing sense of humor added materially to his power in the sick room. He was a member of the American Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Dorchester and Brookline medical societies. He was a Mason and a member of the Boston City Club.

His favorite recreations were reading, traveling and working at his summer home. He was married July 12, 1888, to Florence Denslow, daughter of Charles L. Smith of South Dedham and had one child, Florence Vose, wife of Benjamin T. Stephenson. He was killed by a gun-shot on Sept. 21, 1922, while giving first aid to a man who had been shot down on the streets in Brookline.

CARMACK, George Washington, gold miner, was born in Contra Costa county, Calif., Sept. 24, 1860, son of Perry A. and Hannah L. (Stiles) Carmack. His father, a native of Harvard, Ill., was a farmer. Left an orphan at an early age, George W. Carmack obtained a limited education in country schools and spent much of his time herding a flock of sheep for a relative on a California mountain side, where he developed skill in woodcraft and became an expert with firearms. After prospecting for gold in California for some years he went to Alaska in 1885 and spent eleven years in the Yukon valley in prospecting and fishing, trapping and trading with the Indians and Eskimos. He discovered a coal seam near Five Finger Rapids, on the Lewis river, and another at Tantalus Buttes, twenty miles away but they were too far from market to be of value. In the summer of 1896, after fishing for a time at the mouth of the Klondike river, he started up stream on another hunt for gold, accompanied by an Indian. Near Bonanza creek his practiced eye discovered what he confidently believed to be "pay dirt." After securing equipment he returned to this site, and the first pan of dirt revealed the hidden wealth to the search for which he had devoted so many years. It was the 17th of August, 1896. After he had panned out enough gold dust for a "grub stake" he made his way to Forty-Mile, a mining camp and trading post, where he announced his discovery. The news sped rapidly to the coast and to the states, causing a stampede to the Klondike that had been paralleled only by the gold rush to California in 1849. There had been previous gold discoveries in Alaska but they attracted only passing notice. The story of Carmack's find, however, started gold hunters by the thousands for the Klondike valley. Every vessel sailing from Seattle, Wash., for Alaska was loaded to capacity with prospectors and their freight and scores of additional steamers were put on the northern routes. For months the water front at Seattle was piled high with equipment and supplies while their impatient owners awaited transportation to the gold fields. Each returning ship, with its yellow treasure ranging from $100,000 to $2,500,000 per shipment, and its stories of fabulous wealth only served to intensify the stampede. Within two years from thirty to forty thousand persons were added to Alaska's population, with a corresponding increase in its commerce and material prosperity. In 1897 alone $22,000,000 was taken from the Klondike field. In 1899 the gold rush to the Yukon had subsided only to be succeeded by a similar movement to Nome in 1900. Carmack staked out many claims in the Klondike and wherever he staked he found gold. When he returned from Alaska to the states in 1898 he was reputed to have taken $1,000,000 from the rich gravel of the north. Later he obtained a claim of 350 acres in Placer county, Calif., on the old diggings of 1849, and continued his mining operations. He saved twenty-two of the nuggets which he had washed out of his first two pans of dirt on Bonanza creek and these were later made into a telegraph key with which Pres. Taft opened the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, June 1, 1909. He was president of the Seattle lodge of the Yukon Order of Pioneers, the grand lodge of which for many years has observed Aug. 17 as "Discovery Day" in his honor. He was also a member of the Masonic order. Carmack's discovery of gold on Bonanza creek led many men to wealth and many more to death, awakened the western world to a realization of the vast resources of the northern territory, which had cost the United States but $7,000,000, and started a series of discoveries which have added more than $550,000,000 to the world's supply of gold. He was married in Olympia, Wash., Oct. 30, 1900, to Marguerite (Saftig) Laimee, daughter of Jacob George Saftig, a realtor and mining operator and a veteran of the civil war. He died at Vancouver, B. C., June 5, 1922.

BROWN, Benjamin Franklin, educator and manufacturer, was born in Lowell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1849, son of Joseph and Katharine (Scott) Brown, grandson of Robert and Sarah (Buswell) Brown, and a descendant of Joseph Brown of Scotch-Irish origin, who was one of the early settlers of Chester, N. H. He attended Amherst College, where he stood high in scholarship and athletics and was graduated in 1874. He taught school for fifteen years, being principal of the high school at Athol, Mass., 1881–83, and the high school at Montpelier, Vt., 1883–85, and he was instructor in one of the public schools in Boston for five years. In 1889 he became interested in the perfection of a machine for filling paper bags, which had been invented by his brother, Joseph C. Brown of Burlington, Vt. After experimenting for two years the brothers produced the first practical machine in 1890 and two years later the Brown Bag-Filling Machine Co. was organized, with Benjamin F. Brown as president and manager. The original device consisted of a circular hopper containing the material for the bags, a guide box which automatically delivered the bags to the hopper, a gum pot for sealing them after being filled, and an automatic arm which delivered them to a folding bed where the flap is turned and sealed. It is used principally for dry granulated materials, such as flower and vegetable seeds, cereals, tea, etc. In its perfected form it has a capacity of 60,000 bags per day. Under his direction the business increased steadily and the machines were both sold and leased. For ten years the company held a contract for packeting the seeds distributed by the U. S. department of agriculture. Mr. Brown was a member of the Fitchburg Historical Society, the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married July 12, 1880, to Zepherine, daughter of Joseph Normandin. She died without issue in 1907, and Mr. Brown died in Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 21, 1922.

HILL, Daniel Harvey, educator and author, was born at Davidson, N. C., Jan. 15, 1859, son of Daniel Harvey and Isabella (Morrison) Hill; grandson of Solomon and Nancy (Cabeen) Hill, and great-grandson of William and Jane (McCall) Hill. Col. William Hill was the founder of Hill's Iron Works in York District, South Carolina, and made cannon for the American army during the war of the revolution. He was second in command of Sumter's Legion, and took part in many battles; it is said that he planned the battle of King's Mountain. Prof. Hill's father was the distinguished Gen. D. H. Hill (q.v.), of

the Confederate army, who was subsequently college president, editor and author. The son was graduated A.B. at Davidson (N. C.) College in 1880, receiving from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1885 and the degree of Litt.D. in 1905. The University of North Carolina conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1910. He was professor of English in the Georgia Military and Agricultural College, Milledgeville, during 1880–89, and then went to the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering as professor of English, holding that chair until 1907. He was made vice-president of the institution in 1905 and president in 1908. After filling this post for eight years, he resigned to accede to the request of the North Carolina Confederate Veterans' Association to write for the Ricks Foundation the history of North Carolina's part in the civil war. He was long a member of the North Carolina Historical Commission, of which he became executive officer, and was also president of the North Carolina State Teachers' Assembly; president of the State Literary and Historical Association; of the State Forestry Association; president of the North Carolina Folk-Lore Association and registrar of the North Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution. During the World war he was chairman of the North Carolina State Council of Defense. Politically he was a Democrat, and in creed a member of the Presbyterian church. He was author of "North Carolina in the Civil War" (1899); "General Greene's Retreat" (booklet, 1901); "Agriculture for Beginners," jointly (1903); "Hill Readers," jointly (1907); "Young People's History of North Carolina" (1907); "Corn Book," jointly (1920) He was married July 22, 1885, to Pauline, daughter of Samuel G. White, a physician of Milledgeville, Ga., and had five children: Pauline; Daniel Harvey, Jr., assistant editor of the "Southern Textile Bulletin," Charlotte, N. C.; Elizabeth B., wife of Max D. Abernethy; Samuel White; and Randolph Isabel Hill. He died at Blowing Rock, N. C., July 31, 1924.

LITTLETON, Jesse Matlock, lawyer, was born in Roane county, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1867, son of Thomas J. and Hannah (Ingram) Littleton. He was a brother of Martin W. Littleton, a prominent lawyer of New York city. His father, a native of Indiana, who had served in the Federal army during the civil war, later settled in Tennessee and then in Texas. Jesse M. Littleton received his education in the public schools of Tennessee and Texas. He taught school for a time in Roane county, Tenn., and then joined the staff of the Nashville "Republican," owned and edited by his brother, John J. Littleton. Subsequently he was employed as Federal storekeeper and gauger, with headquarters at Winchester, Tenn. During this period he became active in Republican politics and in 1890 Pres. Harrison appointed him postmaster at Winchester. He continued in office during the entire term of Pres. Cleveland. While postmaster he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1891, and began the practice of his profession at Winchester where he also became the owner of the leading hotel. In 1902 he was the Republican nominee for judge of the circuit court in his district, and in 1904 was the nominee of his party for governor of Tennessee. As mayor of Winchester in 1903, 1905, 1907 and 1909 he rendered conspicuous service. During his administration and under his leadership the city purchased and installed electric light and water works systems, and he was instrumental in the construction of the Winchester-Decherd highway, built by private subscription, and at the time regarded as the finest piece of road work in the state. He also was active in the establishment of the Winchester County Fair Association. From 1902 to 1911 he was the partner of Judge Floyd Estill in the law firm of Estill & Littleton. He then settled at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he formed a partnership with his nephews, Carlile S. and Augustine B. Littleton, as Littleton, Littleton & Littleton, and built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1914 he was nominated in the non-partisan primary and was elected mayor of Chattanooga, serving one term of four years. He was Republican nominee for congress in 1916 and in the same year was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention. From 1916 he was a member of the Republican national committee from Tennessee. He was defeated for the Republican nomination for governor in 1920. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Tennessee State Bar Association, Hamilton County Bar Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and Fraternal Order of Eagles, also of the Mountain City, Chattanooga Golf and Country, and Lookout Mountain clubs (Chattanooga). Mr. Littleton had a wide reputation as a lawyer, statesman and orator, and for many years was the dominant figure in Republican politics in Tennessee. As an advocate he had no superior at the state bar, and few elsewhere. He was a man of engaging personality, an entertaining conversationalist, and as a public speaker he had few equals or rivals. As a pleader before a jury he was almost invincible. He was universally respected and admired in Tennessee quite as much for his charm of manner and graces of personality as for his professional attainments and political prestige. He was married Mar. 10, 1906, to Kathryn, daughter of Judge Floyd Estill, of Winchester, and they had one child: Jessica, wife of John Lyle Spurlock. He died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Apr. 22, 1923.

MILLS, Susan Lincoln (Tolman), missionary and educator, was born at Enosburg, Vt., Nov. 18, 1825, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Nichols) Tolman. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Tolman, a native of England, who migrated in 1630 and settled at what is now Dorchester, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Johnson; their son Samuel, who married Experience Clap; their son Aquila who married Waitstill Leadbetter; their son Desire, who married Sarah Howe, and was the grandfather of Mrs. Mills. She received her early education at the public schools of Ware, Mass., where her parents located in 1835. Later she became a notable student at Mount Holyoke Seminary (now Mount Holyoke College), at South Hadley, Mass., at which she was graduated in 1845. For three years thereafter she was a teacher at the seminary under its principal, Mary Lyon (q.v.), a pioneer in the field of women's education. After her marriage in 1848 she accompanied her husband to Ceylon where for six years they were connected with Battacotta College, an institution for the education of native teachers, preachers and missionaries, Dr. Mills being its president. His impaired health necessitated their return to America in 1856 and for two years they lived at Berkshire, N. Y., where he held a pastorate. In 1860 she again accompanied her husband abroad

for educational work in Hawaii, serving as professor of natural sciences and English at Oahu College, Honolulu, while he was the institution's president. Upon their return to America four years later, they settled in California, and purchased the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia, the oldest Protestant school for girls in the state. They entered with enthusiasm upon the Christian education of young women, but in a few years outgrew their surroundings. The school was therefore removed in 1871 to the present site of Mills College, in Seminary Park, Oakland. They purchased the property and erected the buildings of the new institution, then known as Mills Seminary, and to its growth they devoted all their means and energies. In 1877 they deeded the property to a board of trustees, to be held by them in trust for the non-sectarian, higher education of young women. Upon her husband's death in 1884, Mrs. Mills became president of the seminary. The next year a college curriculum was added and a college charter granted by the state of California. In 1901 she transferred to the trustees real property to the value of $200,000, to be administered by the board for all time in the interests of the college. After 1906 the seminary was gradually eliminated, one class at a time, and thereafter Mills College stood alone as the only college for women on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Mills retired from the presidency in 1909 and was president emeritus until her death. She was a member of the National Association of Collegiate Women, Women's Occidental Board of Foreign Missions and other missionary societies, Sequoia Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution (regent 1900–03), and of various prominent California clubs. Mrs. Mills ranked among the three women pioneers of collegiate education in California, the other two being Phoebe Apperson Hearst (University of California) and Jane Stanford (Leland Stanford Jr. University). For more than forty years she conducted classes in Christian ethics and in the natural sciences. Devoting her career to the education of the young, she was especially sympathetic with needy young women in their pursuit of scholarship and many such were enabled to secure an education in both the seminary and college courses, through the generosity of Mrs. Mills and her husband. Mount Holyoke College conferred upon Mrs. Mills the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1901. Mrs. Mills was a woman of wonderful ability and tireless energy. She also possessed remarkable power in drawing loyal and devoted services from all who were associated with her from the least to the greatest; was a devoted Christian — broad-minded, and of keen insight. She was married Sept. 29, 1848, to the Rev. Cyrus Taggart Mills. She died at Mills College, Dec. 12, 1912.

FISHER, Oliver William, merchant, was born in Scioto county, O., Sept. 2, 1842, son of Peter and Lucretia (Dodge) Fisher. His father, a native of Ohio, was a carpenter. In 1854 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of miller. During 1857–60 he was employed as journeyman at Springville, Ky., and subsequently he worked in a sawmill in the Scioto valley. During the civil war he was a private in the 39th O. volunteers, participating in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, at the latter being captured by Forrest's men and held prisoner at Trenton, Tenn. For a decade following the war his was a life chiefly of travel and adventure, herding horses in California, driving mules over the mountains to the Nevada mines, working in sawmills and flour mills in Ontario and Ohio, operating a flour mill in Canada, conducting a hotel at Hyde Park Corners, Ont., and then a grist mill at Springville, Ky., and later a sawmill near Louisville, Ky. Subsequently he was engaged in merchandising in Polk county, Mo.; took a contract for constructing a section of the Louisville & Nashville railroad; was engaged in milling at Longwood, Ont., during 1873–76, and established a timber and lumber business in Kentucky. He then repurchased his old store at Orleans, Mo., where he laid the foundation of the substantial fortune that was his at his death. In 1877 he bought a combination flour and sawmill at Humansville, Polk co., Mo., and the venture was a unique success. He later bought a half interest in the mercantile business of Barnett & Paxton, and he was one of the founders of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Humansville, of which he was president until 1900. In 1903, in association with his sons, he bought the plant of the Gallatin Milling Co. of Belgrade, Mont. Incorporated as the Gallatin Valley Milling Co., the mill was remodeled to give it a daily capacity of 300 barrels, and a steel elevator with a capacity of 300,000 bushels was built. Mr. Fisher was president of this corporation, president and general manager of the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co., with plants at Fisher and Victoria, La., head of the Shannon County Mining & Developing Co.; general manager of the Fisher Mercantile Co. of Missoula, Bozeman, Red Lodge, Butte and other Montana points; vice-president of the Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Co., Kansas City, Mo.; secretary and treasurer of the Cordz-Fisher Lumber Co. of Birch Tree, Mo., by which connection he was best known to the trade; director in the Ozark Lumber Co., Winona, Mo., and a factor in railroad construction in Missouri, notably the Current River railroad. He removed from Springfield, Mo., to Bozeman, Mont., in 1905, intending to make that place his permanent home, perhaps, but the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 made the opportunity for new lumber transactions. Foreseeing the enormous demand for building material, he immediately arranged for options on extensive timber tracts in the Pacific northwest and with his associates, organized the Grandin-Coast Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $1,000,000. He was elected president of the corporation. In 1910 he organized the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, of which he was also president. The original plant was one of 2,000 barrels daily capacity, but in 1917 the capacity became 6,000 barrels. In 1910 he also organized The White-Dulany Co., a grain concern. He settled at Seattle in 1914. Meanwhile the timber interests of the Grandin-Coast Lumber Co. and those of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. in the Snoqualmie territory were consolidated as the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co., which gave him an additional large interest. The plant of this latter company is one of the industrial wonders of the Pacific coast and is rated the finest sawmill in existence. Aside from the corporations mentioned he was at the time of his death president of The Fisher-White-Henry Co. and The O. W. Fisher Co., Seattle, and the National Live Stock & Mining Co., Birch Tree, Mo., and interested as a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank of Seattle, the Metropolitan Building Co., Seattle, the Louisiana Central Lumber Co., Clarks, La., and Standard, La., and the Chambers-Fisher Mercantile Co., Bozeman, Mont. He held an exalted position in

Masonry, was a member of the Arctic Club of Seattle, and was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. Fisher possessed exceptional qualities as an executive officer. In every institution with which he was connected as the executive head, he was at all times able to select individuals for subordinate positions, in whom he could place implicit confidence. He had a peculiar way of throwing responsibility upon the shoulders of others and ever maintained in his organizations a morale that was regarded as exceptional. As a successful business man in many fields he had few equals, as the director of successful lumber manufacturing enterprises he had no equal. A man of extraordinary acumen, keen and quick perception, indomitable and dominating will, tireless and resistless energy, and irreproachable honesty, his counsel was courted and his advice sought by many business men and institutions. He was married July 11, 1867, to Euphemia, daughter of William Robinson of Kamoka, Ont., and had six children: Will P., Burr, Dan R., Oliver D., Oliver W., Jr., and Lula, wife of W. W. Warren. He died in Seattle, Wash., June 22, 1922.

WEINSTOCK, Harris, merchant and philanthropist, was born in London, England, Sept. 18, 1854, son of Solomon and Rachel (Holz) Weinstock. His parents came to the United States the same year and settled in New York city, where his father was a merchant, and where the son attended the public schools until fourteen. He removed to California in 1869 and three years later engaged with his half-brother, David Lubin (q.v.), in the dry goods business in San Francisco. In 1874 he opened a branch at Sacramento, Calif., and with Mr. Lubin founded the firm of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., relinquishing the San Francisco business in 1876. In 1888 the Sacramento business was incorporated and he was its president and vice-president during the remainder of his life. Throughout a notable career distinguished by a disinterested zeal for the public welfare he actively participated in military, educational, economic and legislative affairs. In 1885 he introduced the auction plan of selling California fruit. After the great fire of 1906 in San Francisco he became an energetic supporter of the graft prosecutions in that city, and in the gubernatorial campaign of 1909 actively worked for the candidacy of Hiram Johnson. He took a keen interest in the problems of sociology and labor and drafted a bill introduced in the state legislature providing for an equitable method of settling labor disputes in California. As a special labor commissioner, appointed by Gov. Gillett in 1908, he investigated labor laws and labor conditions of foreign countries, including Russia, Japan, China, Korea, India and Australia. Gov. Johnson commissioned him in 1912 to investigate the Industrial Workers of the World in connection with free-speech disturbances of that body at San Diego, and the next year Pres. Wilson recognized his wide knowledge of labor questions by appointing him to the industrial relations commission, which studied economic conditions in the United States. He was a member of the American commission formed that year to investigate European systems of rural credits, serving also as vice-president, and in 1915 Gov. Johnson made him a member of the California state rural credit commission. Appointed state market director by the governor in the latter year, he devoted six years of strenuous service to improving marketing conditions in the state, especially the relations between producers and consumers of foodstuffs. He was reappointed by Gov. Stephens in 1917, and through his efforts legislation was enacted permitting the organization of growers' coöperative marketing associations, the operation of which largely eliminated the profits of middlemen. He succeeded in organizing several of the largest agricultural associations in the state despite considerable opposition, instituted the state fish exchange for the regulation of fish prices, and engaged in several sensational court contests with the large fish interests in California. Unsuccessful efforts were made during the legislative sessions of 1917 and 1919 to abolish the market commission and thus remove him. Impaired health caused him to resign in 1920. He was the author of "Jesus the Jew" (1902) and "Strikes and Lockouts" (1909). In addition to heading Weinstock, Lubin & Co., he was vice-president of the Weinstock-Lubin Real Estate Co., president of the Weinstock, Nichols Co. of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland, and a director of the National Bank of D. O. Mills, Sacramento. The public offices he filled included membership of the board of trustees of the state library of California from 1887, board of freeholders of Sacramento from 1891, California state board of horticulture from 1895, and he was also on the executive board of the National Civic Federation, vice-president of the Jewish Publishing Society of America, and a member of the Jewish Historical Society of America. He served in the California national guard from 1881 to 1895, rising from private to lieutenant colonel. His clubs were the Sutter (Sacramento), and the Commonwealth of California, Commercial, Unitarian, and Economic clubs (San Francisco). Politically he was a Republican. His chief recreations were reading and travel. By his will the following were beneficiaries to the extent of one-third of his wealth: Hebrew Union College (Cincinnati), Congregation B'nai Israel, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Young Men's Christian Association, and Catholic Hospital (Sacramento); Young Men's Hebrew Association, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Home Society, Associated Charities, and the Federation of Jewish Charities (San Francisco). Mr. Weinstock was a man of unusually varied interests and is remembered especially for his humanitarian services. He also sought to raise the standard of commercial ethics and founded the Barbara Weinstock lectureship of morals of trade at the University of California. He was married Feb. 24, 1878, to Barbara, daughter of Philip and Caroline Felsenthal of Nevada and California, and they had four children: Robert; Walter; Helen, wife of Samuel Frankenheimer, and Alice, wife of Burton A. Towne. Mr. Weinstock was thrown from his horse while riding and died at Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 22, 1922, from the injuries he received.

LUBIN, David, merchant, was born at Klodawa, Russian Poland, June 10, 1849, son of Simon and Rachel (Holtz) Lubin. The family migrated to England in 1851 and following his father's death there they came to the United States. His education was meagre and he began his career at an early age gilding chains in a jewelry factory at Attleboro, Mass. The work with its lack of opportunity, so little appealed to him that he went to Arizona, and later to California, where he did odd jobs and saved a little money. In 1874 he opened a dry-goods store at Sacramento,

Calif., dealing largely in overalls and work-clothing, and founded his fortune by retailing goods at one price. He came in contact with the farmers of the section and from them learned something of their problems and their troubles with commission merchants to whom they shipped their produce. He made their interests his own and himself became a farmer and orchardist. His Sacramento business was conducted in partnership with Harris Weinstock (q.v.), the firm becoming incorporated as Weinstock, Lubin & Co., in 1888. After studying the English coöperative system he organized the California Fruit Growers' Association, through which an effective state system of coöperative marketing of agricultural products was established. As a wheat grower he came in contact with the conditions that influenced the selling of agricultural staples on the grain exchanges. World crop conditions governed prices, but the unorganized farmer in every country without knowledge of them was handicapped in the selling market, where prices were affected by fabricated crop rumors. Accordingly he conceived the formation of an international organization through which farmers and food-producers throughout the world could learn from each other as to actual harvest conditions and prospects everywhere and thus be less at the mercy of market manipulators. He outlined a plan for a non-political international body that would serve as a clearing house for the dissemination of information on agricultural conditions, especially by the periodical publication of reports on the quality and quantity of world crops on hand and on exports and imports. His scheme also embraced the study of effective international protection against the invasion and spread of diseases of plants and insect pests. He found difficulty in inducing the governments of various leading countries to sponsor the plan, but finally won the interest of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy in 1904. Through the initiative of that country an international congress afterwards met in Rome, when his plan was adopted, and subsequently fifty-three nations ratified a treaty creating an International Institute of Agriculture. The King of Italy provided an income of $60,000 for its organization and support as well as a building in Rome for its headquarters. From its inception in 1905 until his death Mr. Lubin represented the United States on the permanent board of the institute, living in Rome much of the time. The institute transmits monthly bulletins reporting crop and live-stock statistics and conditions throughout the world, to the coöperating governments, which in turn circulate the reports among the producers and market centers in their respective countries. At the congress held in 1913 he was presented with a silver cup in recognition of his efforts in organizing the institute. For many years he labored zealously for the promotion of rural credits to provide financial aid to farmers. In 1913 as an outcome of his suggestion, which was sponsored by the Southern commercial congress, an American commission went to Europe to study the operation of co-operative rural credit unions and land mortgage banks. This investigation culminated in the introduction of the rural credits system into the United States by the passage of the federal farm loan act three years later. In 1914 he prevailed on congress to widen the parcel post service for the benefit of the farmers by the passage of a measure enabling them to sell and buy agricultural products through the mails. He also energetically urged the formation of an American national marketing scheme on the lines of the German Landwirtschaftsrat. Prior to the close of the World war he urged upon the allies the need of organizing to meet German industrial competition. He was the author of "Let There Be Light." A marble bust of him in the International Institute of Agriculture's building in Rome, unveiled in 1921, commemorates the part he took in founding the organization. Mr. Lubin was married (1) in 1875 to Louisa, daughter of Julius Lyons, and (2) in 1898, to Florence, daughter of R. Platnauer, and had eight children: Ruth, wife of Jacob Rubel of Philadelphia; Laura, wife of Maurice Saqui of New York city; Eva, wife of William Silenzi, in the Italian consular service; Jesse, merchant of Sacramento, Calif.; Simon J., merchant of Sacramento; Theodore; Dorothy and Grace Lubin. He died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 1, 1919.

HINMAN, Edward Chauncey, manufacturer and banker, was born at Battle Creek, Mich., Mar. 1, 1852, son of John Flavel and Harriet Elizabeth (Hayt) Hinman. His first American ancestor was Edward Hinman, who was one of the bodyguard of King Charles I as sergeant at arms and who, escaping to America in 1650, after the rise of Cromwell, settled at Stratford, Conn. From Edward Hinman and his wife Hannah Stiles, the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin Hinman and his wife Elizabeth Lunn; their son Noah and his wife Sarah Scoville; their son Abijah and his wife Rebecca Minor; their son Adoniram and his wife Martha Barber; their son Truman H. and his wife Betsey Moulton, who were the grandparents of Edward Chauncey Hinman. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Michigan in 1874. His first professional work was government improvements on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers as civil engineer, after which he became identified with various business enterprises in Battle Creek. He was a member of the firm of Hinman & Ward, millers, during 1882–88, and then purchased an interest in the Battle Creek Machinery Co., which had been started as a repair shop about 1870 but after its incorporation in 1873 had engaged in the manufacture of sawmill machinery. This was discontinued in 1888 and the manufacture of steam pumps begun, Mr. Hinman as treasurer and manager building up an extensive and successful business. The name of the company was changed to the Battle Creek Steam Pump Co. in 1894 and to the American Steam Pump Co. in 1899. It was reincorporated in 1903. The original capital stock of $25,000 has been increased until it is now $1,000,000; the plant has 159,000 square feet of floor space and 300 employees. The company manufactures a complete line of simplex, duplex, centrifugal pumps and air compressors known as "American Marsh" and suitable for any service. The annual business amounts to more than $1,000,000. In 1903 Mr. Hinman was one of the organizers of the Central National Bank of Battle Creek, which became one of the largest banking institutions in southern Michigan and of which he was president until his death; and he was a director of the Commonwealth Federal Bank of Detroit, and the Battle Creek Theater Co. He was a leader in the civic, municipal and social activities of Battle Creek, was a Republican in politics and attended the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of

Colonial Wars, the Society of Colonial Governors, the Masonic fraternity, the Chi Psi fraternity of Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Athelstan Club of Battle Creek. In 1898 he was a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. Deep patriotism and loyalty to his country, to Michigan and to Battle Creek, were the dominant traits of his character. His industrial success was based on his excellent training, business sagacity and his capacity for meeting his employees and associates on an essentially human basis. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 25, 1876, to Carrie Louise, daughter of Lewis Cass Risdon of Ann Arbor, Mich.; she died in 1887, leaving two children: Gertrude Risdon, wife of John Jay Garrison, and Belle Risdon Hinman, wife of Arthur William Lammers; and he was married (2) June 12, 1890, to Isadore Mae, sister of his first wife. He died at Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 11, 1921.

SEXTON, Martin Luther, surgeon, was born in Copiah county, Miss., Oct. 7, 1857, son of John Curtis and Mary Elizabeth (Perry) Sexton, of Scotch and Irish descent. He attended the University of Mississippi for two sessions, and having decided to follow the profession of medicine he entered Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, La., where he was graduated with first honor and as valedictorian of his class. After serving for two years as interne in Charity Hospital, New Orleans, he began the practice of his profession at Hazlehurst, Miss., in partnership with Dr. George Purnell. He acquired a varied experience as surgeon of the Mississippi Mills at Wesson, Miss., and he gained such an enviable reputation that he was selected by the government during a yellow fever scourge in Mississippi and Louisiana to take charge of a quarantine station near Vicksburg. While practicing at Wesson, during one of the most virulent epidemics of smallpox ever experienced in the state, he attended hundreds of patients, some of whom he had to bury with his own hands. In 1891 he went to New Orleans as professor of surgery in Tulane University, and at the same time conducted a general practice in the city. He was a general favorite with the student body, and it was not uncommon for his whole class to greet him with cheers and an outburst of applause. He was visiting surgeon to Charity Hospital, a member of the local board of health and a medical examiner for license to practice. He was president of the State Medical Association of Mississippi, and a member of the American Medical Association, Louisiana State Medical Society, and New Orleans Medical Society, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His gifts to various causes within the final decade of his life aggregated more than a quarter of a million dollars. Believing so strongly in the advantages of a liberal education he was instrumental in establishing the Sexton Educational and Benefit Fund, which he endowed for $200,000, to enable the descendants of his father and mother to "become useful and intelligent citizens in their day and generation." He gave $10,000 to the Methodist Orphanage at Jackson, Miss., a similar amount to the Seventh Street Orphans Home of New Orleans, La., and also to the Methodist Orphanage of Ruston, La. He was married June 10, 1886, to Kate, daughter of Benjamin Hartwell of Wesson, Miss. He died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 30, 1922.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, was born at Austerlitz, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833. He was descended from a family which settled in Connecticut in 1639. When he was three years old his father moved to Union county, O., where the family joined friends and relatives in the formation of a typical frontier community. He received a common school education, supplemented by wide and thorough reading, and was a student of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. At twenty-one he joined the staff of the Cincinnati "Times" and later became its managing editor. Throughout the civil war period he was active in raising and equipping troops for the northern armies and as an editorial writer on the Cincinnati "Gazette." Gov. John Brough (q.v.), whose candidacy he promoted with the support of the united Republicans and war Democrats, appointed him his private secretary in 1863. He served as Ohio secretary of state during 1864–66 and to that office was reëlected but resigned at the beginning of his second term to establish the Cincinnati "Evening Chronicle." His political sagacity was recognized by all. He was the first to urge the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for congress and for governor of Ohio. In 1870 he became general agent of the Western Associated Press and on its consolidation in 1882 with the New York Associated Press he became general manager of the combined body, in which position he served for many years. Pres. Hayes appointed him collector of customs in Chicago in 1877, a post he occupied until 1883, during which period he introduced several reforms to harmonize with the government's civil service policy. In 1892 he acquired an interest in the Indianapolis "News." He was the most intimate personal and political friend of Pres. Hayes, whose life and times, in the form of a historical biography, he planned to write, and for this work collected and prepared considerable material. He died before his plan could be carried out, and the biography was written by his son-in-law, Charles R. Williams, and published in 1914. While in London engaged in historical research work at the British Museum he found a number of unpublished letters written by George Washington to Col. Henry Bouquet that shed new light on early American history. His other works included "St. Clair Papers" (2 vols., 1882); a biography of Charles Hammond and "The Political History of Slavery." Mr. Smith was married about 1854 to Emeline Reynolds of Wayne county, Ind. A daughter, Almira, married Charles R. Williams, editor-in-chief of the Indianapolis "News," and his son, Delavan Smith (below), inherited his interest in that paper. He died at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, Delavan, publisher, was born in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28, 1861, son of William Henry and Emeline (Reynolds) Smith. He was of early colonial stock dating from 1639, and a cousin of Charles Warren Fairbanks (q.v.), vice-president in the Roosevelt administration of 1905–09. His father (above) was a journalist and publicist of note. Due to the senior Smith's political and intellectual associations, which embraced close relations with Pres. Hayes, Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid and Henry Watterson, the son's formative years were subject to directing influences on a high plane, which found a reflex in his own career, particularly in his attitude toward literature and public problems. He attended public schools and after completing his regular education at Lake Forest Academy and College (Illinois), pursuing classical studies at the latter institution, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a course in technical instruc-

tion, including engineering. His father trained him to follow a publisher's career and the education he mapped was in keeping with what he conceived should be a publisher's cultural and scientific equipment. He joined his father in the management of the newly formed Associated Press and was employed for a time on the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." He then sought to enter the news field as a publisher, experimentally conducted the Washington "Post" on an option basis for a few months, and later examined the plant and field of the Seattle "Times," becoming familiar with the problems of the Northwest. In 1896 he inherited his father's interest in the Indianapolis "News" and in 1899 became its publisher and principal proprietor. For more than twenty years he was intimately associated with its management, until 1911 with Charles R. Williams, his brother-in-law, and, though he had other business interests, the Indianapolis "News" was his particular pride. His business capacity equipped him for handling the financial factors in publishing, his bent toward mechanics made him readily at home with the technical operation of the printing plant, but his dominating interest lay in his intellectual and ethical responsibilities as a publisher and the influence wrought by the "News" on public affairs. That journal was an expression of his personality and in its conduct he displayed a profound knowledge of politics, historical and current, and a high sense of public duty. He had a memorable clash in 1909 with Pres. Roosevelt following the reprinting by the "News" of criticisms directed to the circumstances under which the Panama canal territory was acquired and the paper's editorial comments thereon. The government obtained an indictment against the "News" from the grand jury of the District of Columbia supreme court, charging criminal libel, and preferred similar charges against the New York "World." Mr. Smith and Mr. Williams resisted the government's course in seeking their trial in the national capital. Judge Albert B. Anderson of the U. S. district court in Indianapolis upheld their contention that they had a right of trial in the state in which the paper was published, and in dismissing the case, which the government did not continue, declared that "if the history of liberty means anything—if constitutional guarantees are worth anything—this proceeding must fail." Mr. Smith was one of the original stockholders of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., which revolutionized typesetting, was for years a vice-president of the Oliver Typewriter Co., and also president of the Cox Multi-Mailing Co., which produces a machine for the rapid mailing of newspapers and periodicals. He accumulated a valuable library, containing one of the best private historical collections of books and manuscripts in the United States, and conducted a model farm at Lost Rock, Lake Forest, Ill. He was a member of the American Historical Association, and of the Indiana and Chicago Historical societies. His clubs were the Indianapolis Literary, Country and University, Indianapolis; University, City, and Saddle and Cycle, Chicago; Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, and City Club, New York city. For many years he was a trustee of Lake Forest University, and took a deep interest in the Alice Home Hospital. He was an independent Republican and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. In his will Mr. Smith left half of his estate, or approximately $1,000,000 to his employees and to charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, and half to the Indianapolis Foundation to provide a perpetual fund for welfare work in that city. His valuable library, the collection of which was begun by his father, was bequeathed to the Indiana Historical Society. He was unmarried. He died at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 25, 1922.

PRENDERGAST, Albert Collins, jurist, was born at Springfield, Limestone co., Tex., Feb. 19, 1853, son of Davis McGee and Mary E. (Collins) Prendergast. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a district judge in Texas. He was prepared for college in private schools and was graduated (LL.B.) at the college of law of Trinity University, then at Tehuacana, Tex., in 1874. In the same year he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for seven years in Limestone county, most of the time at Groesbeck, and in 1885 he located at Waco, Tex., where he built up an important practice and was regarded as one of the foremost citizens of the place as well as one of the prominent lawyers of the state. During 1911–18 he was a judge of the court of criminal appeals of Texas and during 1913–17 he was the presiding judge of this court. In 1918 he declined a renomination as judge because of impaired health and returned to his home in Waco, having established for himself as judge a record of unswerving fidelity to the standards of a thoroughly trained and judicial mind. During 1887–88 he was flotorial representative in the Texas legislature, from the district comprising McLennan, Limestone and Freestone counties. He served many times as special district judge by election of the bar and appointment of the governor of Texas. He was president of the Waco school board during 1893–1911 and formulated many of the plans which resulted in the city's excellent system of public schools. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity University in 1911. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Texas Bar Association and various county bar associations. Politically he was a Democrat and he was clerk of the sessions of the Central Presbyterian Church, Waco. His chief recreation was reading. He was married Nov. 2, 1876, to Lillian L., daughter of Larkin Conoly of Kosse, Tex., and had four children: Lillian M., wife of Ashby L. Skinner, and Stella, wife of Joseph G. Wren, both of Waco; Emma, wife of Roger Hilsman, San Antonio, Tex., and Albert Conoly Prendergast, of Dallas, Tex. He died at Waco, Tex., Jan. 6, 1922.

BUCKLEY, Ernest Robertson, geologist, was born in Millbury, Mass., Sept. 3, 1872, son of Thomas M. and Grace Buckley. In 1875 the family removed to Tomah, Wis. He was graduated at the Tomah high school in 1890 and, after teaching for one year, he entered the University of Wisconsin, was graduated B.S. in 1895 and for two years held fellowships in geology, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1898. In 1897 he was appointed assistant geologist to the Wisconsin geological and natural history survey, and he became assistant superintendent in charge of geology in 1899. He was also for three years extension lecturer in geology at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1901 became instructor in commercial geography. During this time he took an active interest in local civic and political problems, and for one year represented the university quarter in the city council. While with the Wisconsin geological survey he devoted his attention mainly to economic problems pertaining to the geology of the non-metallic resources of the state. His first report, published in 1898, was on "Building

and Ornamental Stones of Wisconsin." It was one of the first publications of its kind and is recognized as one of the most complete. Other reports made by him for the Wisconsin geological survey were on "Clays and Clay Construction in Wisconsin" (1901) and "Highway Construction in Wisconsin" (1903). These reports testify to the energy with which he worked and his capacity for rapidly crystallizing field observations for publication. A report on "Ice Ramparts," based upon a study of the effects of the expansion and contraction of the ice along the shore of the lakes near Madison, which bears a direct relation to economic problems in Wisconsin, was published by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters in 1900. During 1901 to 1908 Dr. Buckley was state geologist of Missouri and director of the Missouri bureau of geology and mines, and in these seven years his chief scientific work was completed. Finding the department in a disorganized condition, he placed it upon a systematic basis and adopted methods for keeping complete records which his successors might utilize. He made detailed investigations of the lead and zinc ores of the southeast and southwest mining districts of the state, as a result of which he became a strong advocate of the theory that the lead and zinc deposits of Missouri were solely due to concentration caused by descending solutions. His report on the deposits of St. Francois and Washington counties is considered remarkable for the thoroughness and clearness of his exposition of the genesis and occurrence of the disseminated lead ores. Other reports made by him for the Missouri bureau of geology and mines include: "Quarrying Industry of Missouri" (1904) and "Public Roads, Their Improvement and Maintenance" (1907). In 1908 he resigned to become head of the geological staff of the Federal Lead Co. of Flat River, Mo., in charge of development and prospecting, and while serving that company in a consulting capacity, he opened an office in Chicago, in 1911. Dr. Buckley was a broad-minded scientist and active in movements for the interest of the mining profession. That his interest in people was no less than his interest in science was proved by the final bequest of the major part of his estate to the city of Tomah for the erection of a public library or the purchase of a public playground or park. He was the author of a number of monographs and reports on geological subjects, issued by technical publications. He organized the Wisconsin Clay Workers' Association, which has done much to further the interests of clayworking industries of the state. With H. F. Bain, state geologist of Illinois, he was instrumental in forming the Association of State Geologists of the Mississippi Valley, which later resulted in the Association of American Geologists. He was the first life member of the American Mining Congress, and president in 1910, and was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Geological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the International Association for Testing Materials, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the St. Louis Academy of Science and an honorary member of the Tau Beta Pi fraternity. He was married Aug. 25, 1903, in Milwaukee, to Grace E. Magdeburg, and died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19, 1912.

HARPER, Joseph Hotchkiss, engineer, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., July 5, 1845, son of Oscar T. and Lydia (Davenport) Harper, of New England colonial stock. He attended the Franklin (N. Y.) Engineering School for two years, leaving in 1864 to enlist in the Federal army for the civil war as a member of the 46th N. Y. volunteer infantry. He participated in the leading battles of the army of the Potomac from that time to the close of hostilities. Returning to the engineering school after the war, he was graduated in 1866 with the degree C.E. and began his professional career in the service of the Union Pacific railroad, then building from Laramie, Wyo., to the westward. Upon the completion of the road he spent one year in Nevada, later settling on a farm in the Jefferson valley of Montana. In 1874 he took charge of the mechanical work at the Madisonian mine and the following year erected the smelter at Glendale, Mont., for the Hecla Consolidated Mining Co. In 1879 he settled at Butte, Mont., and formed an engineering partnership with Thomas T. Baker a short time later, the firm of Baker & Harper continuing until 1895, when M. L. McDonald purchased Mr. Baker's interest and the firm became Harper & McDonald. He was city engineer of Butte from 1882 until 1890. In the 80's he gave a large part of his time to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and in 1884, under the direction of Marcus Daly, he laid out the site of the town of Anaconda and the first smelting and concentrating plant there. Later he was identified with Butte's new sewer system, the line of the Parrot canal in Jefferson county, and the rebuilding of the Big Hole dam. He had much to do with the early mining surveys in the Butte district, and was widely known throughout the state as one of Montana's pioneer mining engineers. Following his retirement he compiled a hand book of hydraulic tables which was published as "Harper's Hydraulic Tables for the Flow of Water" in 1916. He resided in Lincoln, Nebr., during 1907–14, and after selling his interest in the engineering firm, removed to Florida in 1915, which was his home till his death. Politically he was a Democrat and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Harper had peculiar gifts for civic work, and it was customary to invite him to the councils of various municipal enterprises. He was a skillful and sagacious organizer of working methods that simplified vast engineering problems in a day when mining was the work of pioneers in Montana and there were few precedents for the conditions encountered. He was married Feb. 10, 1885, to Helen Carson, daughter of William Martin Pierce, a civil engineer and university professor, in St. Louis, Mo. He died while visiting at Denver, Colo., Aug. 30, 1921. (Portrait facing p. 443.)

WATSON, William Perry, physician and philanthropist, was born at Bolton-on-Lake George Warren co., N. Y, May 17, 1854, son of Godfrey Place and Harriet Roberts (Middleton) Watson, and a descendant of John Watson, who came from England in the 17th century, and in 1688 was an official of the colony of Rhode Island. He received his preliminary education at the Warrensburg (N. Y.) Academy and the Blair Presbyterial Academy, Blairstown, N. J. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1875 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution three years later, and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York city, in 1878. He had previously studied medicine for two years under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Beriah A. Watson, Jersey City, N. J., and in

1878 he began the practice of his profession in association with this uncle. He served as a city physician during 1879–80, and while in active practice he was visiting physician to Christ Hospital, City Hospital and St. Francis Hospital, and consulting physician to St. Michael's Orphan Asylum and to the City Hospital, Bayonne, N. J. He resigned these positions in 1895 to become medical supervisor of the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., having been appointed their local examiner in 1879, while in 1885 there was added to that work the task of passing upon applications at the home office one day each week. He was elected assistant medical director of the company in 1899; became associate medical director in 1910, and consulting medical director in 1913. During his service with the Prudential Co., and following the plan suggested by himself, he visited at their homes, investigated their work, administered necessary discipline, appointed and instructed over 5,000 of their examiners, an unequaled record in his branch of insurance. Dr. Watson was a continuous member of the New Jersey Board of Medical Examiners (examiner in practice of medicine and physical diagnosis) since Gov. Abbett appointed him in 1890. He was instrumental in coöperation with Dr. James T. Wrightson, of Newark, in securing the enactment of the state statute creating the board; was secretary thereof until 1895, and served as president several times thereafter. In 1892 he secured the first state law in this country regulating the practice of midwifery. On Feb. 28, 1922, Gov. Edwards reappointed him to the board for a term of three years. During 1885–88 he was lecturer on diseases of children in the New York Polyclinic. In 1889 he was one of the organizers of the American Pediatric Society, and its recorder until 1893. In 1891 he was chairman of the section of diseases of children of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, and was one of the committee of its Medical Information Bureau, resigning in 1919. He held all the offices in the Hudson County Medical Society and was its permanent delegate to the Medical Society of New Jersey. He was also a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, Morristown, the Masonic fraternity, the Carteret and Cosmos clubs (Jersey City), and the University Club of Hudson county, of which he was president in 1910. He was a director and past first vice-president (1919) of the Home of the Homeless, Jersey City, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church. While at Rutgers College he was one of three organizers of Alpha Sigma Chi fraternity, and with his associates established also chapters at Cornell, St. Lawrence, Princeton and Columbia universities, Maine State College, and Stevens Institute of Technology. These chapters later amalgamated with Beta Theta Pi, making one of the largest secret college fraternities in the country. He was president of their New York alumni in 1906. During 1899–1910 he was president of the Rutgers Association of Beta Theta Pi. He was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society. Dr. Watson founded in 1884 "The Archives of Pediatrics," a monthly journal devoted exclusively to diseases of infants and children, the first of its kind printed in the English language, and which is still published, practically after the original make-up (Treats, New York). His bibliography includes: "Muriate of Pilocarpine in Diphtheria" ("Medical Record," 1881); "Benzoate of Soda in the Treatment of Acute Gastrointestinal Disease" (ibid, 1883); "Fever Cot for Infants" ("Archives of Pediatrics," 1884); "Cholera Infantum" (ibid, 1885); "The Therapeutics of High Temperature in Children" (ibid, 1885); "Multiple Necrosis Following Vaccination" ("Medical Record," 1885); "Atropine in Enuresis" ("Archives of Pediatrics," 1889; brief extracts subsequently copied in many medical journals, including foreign); "The Value of Creosote in Fifty Cases of Disease of the Air Passages" (Trans. of the Medical Society of New Jersey, 1889; reprinted in the "Virginia Medical Monthly"); "Twelve Signed Editorials on Eminent Pediatrists of the World" ("Archives of Pediatrics," 1893); "Discussion of the Legality of the State Medical Examinations and Reciprocity of Interstate Medical Licensure" (Jour. Medical Society of New Jersey, 1907); "The Prudential's Ordinary Mortality Experience from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1886–1913" (ibid., 1915). In 1921 he gave $5,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons to establish a permanent fund to be known as the "Dr. Wm. Perry Watson Foundation in Pediatrics," for providing prizes. He was married Oct. 31, 1882, to Cornelia Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob R. Wortendyke, a member of congress from Jersey City, N. J., and they had one child: Ripley Watson, a lawyer of Jersey City. He died in Jersey City, N. J., July 17, 1925.

POMEROY, James Edmund, lawyer, was born at Canal Fulton, Stark co., O., Dec. 14, 1867, son of Francis M. and Mary (Duley) Pomeroy, and a descendant of Sir Ralph de Pomeroy, who was an aide-de-camp under William the Conqueror in his conquest of England. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Pomeroy, who came from Liverpool, England, in 1730, and settled near Chambersburg, Pa., his being one of the first two white families to locate west of the Susquehanna river. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John, his son Francis and his son George Pomeroy, who was the grandfather of James E. Pomeroy. About the close of the French and Indian war, Thomas Pomeroy (1), nearly all of his family, and about twenty other citizens of Chambersburg were massacred by the Indians. John Pomeroy (2) was made colonel of the colonial troops that were raised and the Indians were punished so effectively that he was ever afterwards called the "Indian killer." He subsequently settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where in 1782 he became lieutenant colonel of the 1st battalion of Westmoreland county militia and was in actual service on the frontier of that county. Francis Pomeroy (3) removed to what is now a part of Stark county, O. James Edmund Pomeroy's father was a coal operator and shipper. He was graduated at the high school of Canal Fulton in 1884, began his law studies there under James Sterling, and taught school in Ohio and Indiana until 1894. He attended the college of law of Northern Indiana University, and completed his studies in a law office. In 1895 he was admitted to the Indiana bar and began the practice of law at Auburn. He soon built up an extensive practice in all the state and Federal courts. For many years he was connected with most of the important cases tried in the DeKalb county court, one of the most noted of which was that of Grover Ensley, accused of murdering his wife's paramour. Mr. Pomeroy represented the defense and after a dramatic trial which stirred the entire state, he secured an acquittal for his client. Mr. Pomeroy was distinguished both for the high order of his legal

talent and his close attention to detail in all that concerned his professional work. His unfailing sense of fairness and his patient courtesy, even in the most stubbornly fought cases, merited for him the confidence and admiration of his colleagues, the court and the public. In addition to his law practice, he was a director in the Sterling Sales Co. of Auburn. He took an important part in the civic life of the community and gave liberally of his time and his substance to all movements for the public good. He was a member of the Auburn board of education during 1918–21, and president in the latter year. He was a director and the chairman of the house committee of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and by his financial assistance helped many young men to secure college educations. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Indiana State Bar Association, the DeKalb County Bar Association, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Commercial Club, Auburn. Politically he was a Republican, and he was president of the board of trustees of the local Methodist Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in reading, fishing and gardening. He was married Sept. 1, 1895, to Ella, daughter of Frederick Henry Bunge of Moore, Ind. They had four adopted children: Iris Ladd, Myrth, Alta and Blaine La Mar Pomeroy. He died at Indianapolis, Oct. 29, 1922.

HADLEY, Horace Webster, inventor, was born at Dummerston, Vt., Sept. 10, 1835, son of Rufus and Joanna (Bemis) Hadley. In his youth he was apprenticed to a machinist. While working at his trade he became interested in the sewing machine, and designed a hand sewing machine which was patented in 1864, and was manufactured by him at Winchendon, Mass. Entering the employ of W. L. Grout, he devised a new feed movement for the Domestic Machine which he patented in 1867 and sold to the Domestic Co. for $100. It proved to be a most valuable invention and is a feature of all sewing machines of the present day. During 1871–81 he was engaged in the drug business at Ypsilanti, Mich. In 1881 he became assistant superintendent of the New Home Sewing Machine Co. at Orange, Mass., and ten years later went to the National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Ill., in a similar capacity. While with the New Home Co. he invented an improved takeup (patented June 18, 1881); a new shuttle known as the box shuttle (June 21, 1881); an automatic spooler (Aug. 28, 1882); a new method of supporting and driving a sewing machine shuttle, either the rotary or oscillating kind, and a new rotary shuttle (January, 1889). He invented and patented a washing machine (December, 1880), and an adjustable piano stool (Nov. 18, 1884), the latter still being used by piano manufacturers. In 1905 he designed a portable sewing machine (patented May 17, 1905), known as the "Little Pixie," which was operated by hand. After manufacturing the "Little Pixie" for two years at Belvidere he sold the business to the American Co. of Rockford, Ill. During the last ten years of his life he was perfecting an embroidery machine. His chief recreation was in travel, music, and reading, and to his friends he was known as a living encyclopedia. He was active in church and religious welfare work, and once taught a large Sunday school class of young men. He was a musician of more than ordinary talent, playing the violin with great skill, and possessing a pleasing baritone voice. He was a genial companion, kindly, charitable, and studious. When his advanced age made it necessary for him to resign as assistant superintendent of the National Co. he refused to seek the retirement which his many years of endeavor had earned for him, and spent his last days at the toolmaker's bench in the company's plant, literally dying in harness. He was married January, 1859, to Sedelia Louise, daughter of Christopher Boleyn of Hinsdale, N. H., and had one daughter, Lulu Maebelle, wife of Dr. W. G. Hawkey of Belvidere, Ill. He died at Belvidere, Nov. 27, 1921.

WOTHERSPOON, William Wallace, army officer, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1850, son of Alexander Somerville and Louisa Adelaide (Kuhn) Wotherspoon. His father was an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army and a veteran of the Mexican war. William W. Wotherspoon was educated in private schools and in 1870 enlisted in the U. S. navy, serving on various ships and stations. In March, 1873, as a master's mate on the U. S. S. "Wabash" in the port of Marseilles, France, he boarded a burning oil ship, made it fast to a tug and towed it to the open sea. For this deed of heroism he received the thanks of the city of Marseilles and was offered the decoration of the Legion of Honor by France. In October, 1873, he transferred from the navy to the U. S. army, being appointed second lieutenant by Pres. Grant. During the early years of his military career he served with the 12th infantry regiment in the West, becoming regimental, post and acting departmental quartermaster, and participating in various Indian campaigns. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1879. During 1889–94 he was in charge of 500 Apache Indian prisoners of war, of whom Geronimo was chief, and commanded a company of them at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., being promoted to captain in 1893. He was professor of military science at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts during 1895–98 and during the Spanish-American war was on duty with his regiment in Georgia. In 1899 he went to the Philippine Islands where he served as collector of customs at Iloilo until October, 1901. He was promoted to major in 1901 and later commanded the 30th regiment at Boac. Returning to the United States in command of the 1st battalion in 1903 he served for a year as instructor in the general staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., being promoted to lieutenant-colonel in July, 1904. He was the first director of the army war college, which he established, serving from October, 1904, to October, 1906, when he went to Cuba as chief of staff of the army of occupation. In February, 1907, he returned to Washington and became head of the army war college, continuing in that relation until April, 1912. He was appointed brigadier general in October, 1907, and major general in May, 1912. After six months' duty as commander of the department of the gulf he was appointed assistant to the chief of staff, serving also as president of the national land defense board and the Panama canal fortification board and in April, 1914, he succeeded Gen. Leonard Wood as chief of staff, which position he occupied until his retirement from the army, Nov. 16, 1914. After his return to private life he served for four years (1915–19) as superintendent of public works of the state of New York. During his term of office he completed (1917) the New York state barge canal.

As an army officer Gen. Wotherspoon's attainments and capacity were of the highest order. He was one of the recognized masters of strategy and tactics and possessed a comprehensive understanding of the proper functioning of a military machine. His well-poised, clear-thinking mind, his ability to act quickly and decisively, his sound judgment, even temperament and high sense of honor contributed to the making of a character and career that were an inspiration to thousands of army officers and which won the esteem and affection of all, whether in army or public life, who came into contact with him. Pres. Roosevelt, Pres. Taft, ex-Secretaries of War Root, Stimson and Garrison, under whom he served, were all his warm admirers and friends. Gen. Wotherspoon was married Apr. 27, 1887, to Mary C., daughter of Charles D. Adams of Utica, N. Y., and had one son, Alexander S. Wotherspoon, lieutenant, U. S. N. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1921.

PAYNE, Edward Townsend, lawyer and banker, was born at Old Haddam, Conn., Oct. 10, 1853, son of Oliver N. and Ellen Mansfield (Bolles) Payne, grandson of Thomas, great-grandson of Benjamin, a captain in the Continental army in the revolutionary war, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Payne, a Yale graduate and pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cutchogue, Long Island, during 1748–66. His father, Oliver N. Payne, was a lawyer, practicing at different times in New York city, Brooklyn and Glen Cove, N. Y. Edward T. Payne received his primary education in the public schools of Glen Cove, and was graduated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1874 and at the Columbia Law School in 1876 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and in that year began the practice of his profession in New York in association with his father. In 1882 he settled in Glen Cove and continued there the remainder of his life. He withdrew from practice in New York and formed a partnership with Halstead Scudder, with offices at Glen Cove and Mineola, N. Y. This firm continued until 1910 when Mr. Payne became senior partner in the firm of Payne, Wood & Littlejohn at Mineola. Aside from professional activities, Mr. Payne was one of the organizers and vice-president and a director in the Glen Cove Bank, and a director in the Nassau & Suffolk Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. He was a member of the Glen Cove board of education during 1885–95, and it was largely through his efforts that a new school building was erected and the grounds enlarged. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Glen Cove. Politically he was an independent Republican. He was a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Nassau County Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Payne was a man of high standards in principle and conduct, of strong convictions, of unswerving integrity, and generous disposition. He inspired the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was married Nov. 8, 1882, to Grace, daughter of Henry M. W. Eastman, a lawyer of Roslyn, L. I. He had three children: Owen Street, a writer on financial and economic topics; Oliver Edward, a member of the law firm of Payne, Wood & Littlejohn, and Dorothy Eastman Payne. He died at Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1922.

BOTKIN, Jeremiah Dunham, U. S. congressman and clergyman, was born in Logan county, Ill., Apr. 24, 1849, son of Richard and Nancy (Barr) Botkin, grandson of George and Sarah (Hester) Botkin and great-grandson of Charles and Jemima (Karl, afterwards Curl) Botkin. Charles Botkin came to America as a boy from the north of Ireland with Gen. Braddock's army and served as a soldier in the ranks. He lived for a time in Pennsylvania and in Virginia and in 1802 located in Ohio. Botkin Springs, Va., was probably named for him. After a public school education and one year spent in De Pauw University, he taught school for a term in Linn county, Kans., and also began preaching. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and, as a member of the southwest Kansas conference, was pastor of various churches in Illinois and Kansas. During 1886–92 he was presiding elder of the Pratt and Wichita, Kans., districts. He was identified with important educational movements in the church, was a delegate to the general convention in New York city in 1880 and to the ecumenical conference in Washington, D. C., in 1892. He was chaplain of the Kansas state senate in the latter eighties. He was in early life a Republican in politics, but in 1888 he allied himself with the Prohibition party and later with the People's party movement, and in 1894 he resigned his pastorate to devote himself to politics. During 1897–99 he was representative-at-large from Kansas to the U. S. congress, having been elected on the People's party ticket, and he was regarded as one of the leaders of the bimetallic and reform forces of the state. He made the first speech in the debate in congress concerning a declaration of war with Spain and was active in behalf of the old soldiers of the civil war. Later he took an active part in Democratic politics in Kansas. He was noted as a prohibition orator and assisted in prohibition campaigns in Ohio and Michigan, as well as in Kansas. He was warden of the state penitentiary at Lansing, Kans., during 1913–15. At one time he was the editor of the "Western Methodist." During 1921 he was engaged in Chautauqua and evangelistic work. Always on the side of progress and reform, he was absolutely fearless and never permitted personal bitterness to enter into his political fights. He was a charter member of the board of trustees of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans., and remained a trustee until a few years before his death. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and of the Modern Woodmen of America. His chief recreations were reading, hunting and fishing. He was married three times: (1) July 28, 1875, to Carrie, daughter of Samuel D. Kirkpatrick of Litchfield, Ill., who died in 1878; (2) Apr. 24, 1879, to Laura Helen, daughter of Henry Waldo of Oak Grove, Ill., who died in 1888, and (3) Oct. 9, 1889, to Mary (Oliver) Monroe, daughter of Rev. David Oliver of Neodesha, Kans. He had five children: Ralph Waldo, Kansas City, Mo.; Mildred N., Harper, Kans.; Frances W., wife of Vernon R. McMillan, Terre Haute, Ind.; Paul O., Kirksville, Mo., and Dorothy J. Botkin. He died at Liberal, Kans., Dec. 29, 1921.

SNOW, Zerubbabel Levi [Zera], lawyer, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 26, 1854, son of Zerubbabel and Augusta (Hawkins) Snow, and a descendant of Richard Snow, who appears to have sailed from England for Barbados in 1635 and was an early settler at Woburn, Mass. From him and his wife, whose maiden name was Anis, the line is traced through their son Zerubbabel and his wife Jemima Cutler; their son John and his wife Abigail Pratt; their

son Zerubbabel and his wife Mary Trowbridge; and their son Levi and his wife Lucinda Streeter, who were the grandparents of Zerubbabel Levi Snow. His father, a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was associate justice and attorney general of the territory of Utah, and probate judge of Iron county and of Utah county, Utah. His uncle, Erastus Snow, was an apostle of the Mormon church. Zera Snow attended the University of Utah, at that time called the University of Deseret, was graduated LL.B. at the College of Law of the University of Michigan in 1875 and in the same year was admitted to the bar of Utah. He was for a time deputy district attorney at Beaver, Utah, in which office he showed marked ability in criminal prosecutions under the Edmonds act. In 1884 he located at Portland, Ore., where he was associated with William S. Gilbert until 1892, and with Wallace McCamant from that year until the latter's appointment to the supreme bench of Oregon in 1917. He retired from the active practice of law in 1918. Mr. Snow built up an extensive practice and took part in many of the most important cases of his time in Oregon, one of the most notable involving the receivership of the Oregon Washington Railway & Navigation Co., in which he was associated with Sen. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, representing the Union Pacific system. His work was characterized by thoroughness and by a broad outlook upon all issues bearing upon a case. One of his colleagues said of him: "Mr. Snow was profoundly learned in the law. He had an analytical, legal mind. He was a safe counselor and an able trial lawyer. He had high ideals as a member of the bar, and, however heated a legal controversy became, he was fair to the court, never contending for legal propositions which he believed to be unsound. He had a singularly detached point of view and was able to maintain a just attitude toward his antagonists." He was keenly interested in politics and was a delegate to several Democratic national conventions. At the Chicago convention of 1896 he withdrew from the Bryan faction and gave his support to the gold Democrats, sitting as a delegate in the convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner. In this connection he acquired national prominence, his full beard being featured by newspaper cartoonists above the caption "Zero" Snow. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association, the Multnomah County Bar Association, and the Arlington, Meadow Lake and Waverly Country clubs. In religion he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was fond of sport and, although he suffered throughout his life from the effects of an amputated leg, the result of an accident while playing baseball in youth, he did not permit this handicap to impair his usefulness or to prevent his indulgence in fishing, riding, golf, hunting, and club life. He was married Nov. 24, 1885, to Emily Wood, daughter of Charles McCormick, of Omaha, Nebr. and had two children: MacCormac and Berkley H. Snow. He died at Portland, Ore., March 11, 1922.

TAGGART, David Arthur, lawyer and acting governor of New Hampshire, was born at Goffstown, Hillsboro co., N. H., Jan. 30, 1858, son of David Morrill and Esther (Wilson) Taggart, and a descendant of Hugh Taggart, one of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry, N. H. He attended the public schools in his native town, and was graduated at the Manchester (N. H.) high school in 1874 and at Harvard College in 1878. Entering the law office of Judge David Cross, he was admitted to the bar in 1881 and at once became a partner with his preceptor. He represented Goffstown in the legislature of 1883–84, where he served on the committee of elections, also on the committee on statute revision. In 1889 he was elected to the state senate, of which he was chosen president. On the subsequent incapacity of Gov. Goodell, in 1890, in consequence of illness, he was required by a mandamus of the supreme court of New Hampshire to exercise the functions of the office, and this, following the example of John Langdon (q.v.) he did, assuming the title of governor pro tem., Apr. 22, and holding the office until July 1. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for congress in the 1st district, but in later years the demands of his profession caused him to withdraw from active participation in political affairs. In these, however, as in all public questions, he maintained a keen interest, and he was a close student of international and national issues. He was an extensive reader, an observant traveler, made many friends and filled a place of high regard in the community. At the time of his death he was a state bar examiner. He was a member of the American Bar Association, and vice-president and acting president of the New Hampshire Bar Association. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a Knight Templar, and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Derryfield, Intervale Country and New Hampshire Harvard clubs. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He was married Nov. 11, 1884, to Mary Elbra, daughter of Dr. Abram B. Story of Manchester, N. H., and had two daughters: Mary Esther, wife of Ernest R. Cooper of Boston, and Ruth Story, wife of Stanley C. Whipple of Boston. He died in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 9, 1922.

ANTISELL, Thomas, chemist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 16, 1817, son of Thomas Christopher Antisell, queen's counsellor of Kings county, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, the Dublin School of Medicine and the Irish Apothecaries' Hall and was graduated at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1839. In 1844, he studied chemistry in Paris and Berlin, under the most celebrated chemists of the time, including Dumas, Pelouse, Biot and Berzelius. During 1845–48 he was lecturer on chemistry in the "Original School of Medicine" in Dublin and also extra professor to the Dublin Royal Society. As a member of the "Young Ireland" party, he was sentenced to exile, a friend procured a position for him as surgeon on an outgoing vessel and he came to New York in 1848. He was professor of chemistry in the Berkshire Medical Institution, Massachusetts, in 1848; practiced medicine in New York city for six years and was professor of chemistry in the Woodstock (Vt.) Medical College during a part of 1854. In that year he became geologist, under Lieut. Parke, topographical engineer, U. S. A., to the survey for a southern railway to the Pacific, on the 32nd parallel of latitude. After making a geological reconnoissance of southern California and Arizona, he settled in Washington, D. C., in 1856, and there spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of an interval of army service and five years during 1871–76 devoted to work for the Japanese government in developing northern Japan. During the civil war he was brigade surgeon, volunteers, 1861–65; medical director, twelfth army corps; surgeon-in-charge of

Harewood Hospital and of the sick and wounded officers in Washington, D. C. He was brevetted colonel for faithful and meritorious services. Soon after going to Washington, Dr. Antisell became connected with Georgetown University, where he was successively professor of chemistry and toxicology, military surgery and physiology and hygiene, and finally emeritus professor of chemistry and toxicology. He was a popular teacher, lived an unobtrusive home life and was faithful to duty. In addition to his work at Georgetown University he was chief chemist of the U. S. department of agriculture during 1866–71 and professor of chemistry in the Maryland Agricultural College during 1869–70. He was the author of a number of works on a variety of technical subjects including: "Soils of Ireland" (1840); "On Sanitary Improvement of the City of Dublin" (1847); "Manual of Elementary Geology" (1846); "Outlines of Irish Geology" (1847); "Manual of Agricultural Chemistry" (1847); "Addresses on the Philosophy of Manufactures," delivered at Castle Garden, New York city, during the 22nd annual fair of American Institutes, October, 1849; "Home Cyclopedia of the Arts and Manufactures" (1852); "Applications of Chemical Science to Agriculture" (1859); "Geological Reconnoissance of Southern California and Arizona," "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of Washington" (1864); "Epizootic of Horned Cattle" (1861); "Report of Committee on Medical Education to the American Medical Association" (1865); "Cultivation of Cinchona" (1867); "On the Value of the Sewerage of the City of Washington" (1869); "Introductory and Valedictory Addresses in Medical Colleges at Washington" (1854–71); and "The Currents of the Pacific Ocean" (1876). In appreciation of his valuable services to Japan the emperor conferred upon him the "Order of the Rising Sun of Meijii." He received from Georgetown University the degree of Ph.D. He was twice married: (1) in 1841, to Eliza Ann Nowlan of Dublin; and (2) in 1854, to Marion Stuart Forsyth of Detroit, Mich. He died in the District of Columbia, June 14, 1893.

POST, Philip Sidney, jurist, was born in Vienna, Austria-Hungary, Nov. 10, 1869, son of Philip Sidney and Cornelia Almira (Post) Post. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished general in the civil war and consul-general to Austria-Hungary. He was graduated A.B. at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1887. For a time he worked on several Washington newspapers and served as private secretary to his father, other members of congress, and the U. S. commissioner of patents. Meanwhile he studied law in Washington. was graduated LL.B. at the National Law School in 1892 and admitted to the Illinois bar that year. He began the practice of law in the office of Judge L. C. Collins of Chicago, Ill., in 1894 and two years later removed to Galesburg, Ill., where for a time he practiced in partnership with George W. Prince, a congressman. From 1898 to 1902 he was judge of Knox county and during 1903–08 was master in chancery of the circuit court. He was also interested in several newspapers and took an active part in all the public affairs of that vicinity. In 1907 he became general attorney for the International Harvester Co., Chicago, and after eleven years of constructive service in the law department he was elected to a vice-presidency with special executive duties, including full charge of the company's public relations. His connection with the Harvester company continued until the close of his life. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Winnetka plan commission. For several years Judge Post was a trustee of Knox College, his alma mater. He also was a member of the Loyal Legion, the American and Illinois bar associations, the Phi Gamma Delta and Masonic fraternities. His political affiliation was with the Republican party and he was a member of the Congregational church. He wrote a number of articles on economics and political questions, and was a frequent contributor to the "Outlook" and other periodicals. He was married Aug. 27, 1902, to Janet, the daughter of Hugh Greig of Oneida, Ill., and dean of women at Knox College. Judge Post died at his home in Winnetka, Ill., June 27, 1920.

LEACH, Albert Ernest, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 7, 1864, son of John Brooks and Mary Pamelia (Bellows) Leach. He was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1886, having specialized in mathematics and mechanics, but devoted considerable time to chemistry. During 1887–92 he worked in a patent law office, where he laid the foundation for his subsequent skill as an analyst and his mastery of the art of clear and exact expression. During 1892–99 he was an assistant analyst for the Massachusetts state board of health and during 1894–96 he also pursued post-graduate studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was appointed analyst of the state board of health in 1899 and, during the next few years, won a foremost place among food chemists by devising important analytical processes. Among them was the refractometric method of detecting wood alcohol in liquor, which at once superseded the laborious and unsatisfactory methods then in use. He applied the refractometer to various other new lines of investigation, greatly enhancing the value of this instrument in the food laboratory, and devised practical methods of milk analysis in connection with the complete and rapid detection of watering, skimming, preserving and coloring. His methods in the examination of condensed milk have been widely used for purposes of inspection. His work on vinegar was also of especial value. Among other foods he studied were molasses, glucose, corn oil and other oils and fats, mustard and other spices and drugs. He also delivered courses of lectures at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and before various organizations and clubs. From 1904 to 1907 he was consulting chemist of the sanitary laboratory of Robert Spurr Weston, and from 1907 until the time of his death he was chief of the Denver food and drug laboratory, bureau of chemistry of the U. S. department of agriculture. Mr. Leach was the author of a comprehensive treatise on "Food Inspection and Analysis" (1904, 1909, 1913, 1920), of which the Journal of the American Medical Association said: "It is not too much to say that it takes its place at once as the authoritative standard in the English language"; also of a number of articles on food inspection and adulteration which were published in scientific journals and as bulletins of the U. S. department of agriculture. He was one of the editors of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" from its organization until the time of his death and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Chemical Society; the American Association of Official Agricultural Chemists; the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments,

and the Society of Arts, of Boston, Mass. He was a member of the Swedenborgian church. He was married Sept. 2, 1890, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Martha Hughes Thompson, daughter of John C. Thompson, and they had four children: Winthrop Worcester; Charlotte, wife of Ross L. Sheely; Katharine, wife of Wayne M. Akin, and Dorothy Leach. He died in Denver, Colo., Aug. 22, 1910.

SPITZKA, Edward Charles, neurologist, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1852, son of Charles A. and Johanna (Tag) Spitzka, of German-Slavonic ancestry. He attended the city's public schools and from 1870 to 1873 was a student at the College of the City of New York, meantime studying medicine at New York University, where he was graduated M.D. in the latter year. Thereafter he spent three years in Europe, chiefly at the universities of Leipzig and Vienna, and while at the latter served as assistant in the laboratory of embryology and histology under Prof. Samuel Schenk. His studies abroad were especially directed to embryology, brain morphology, psychiatry, and diseases of the eye and ear. Upon his return to the United States in 1876 he began the practice of medicine in New York city. The same year the British Medico-Psychological Association awarded him the Tuke prize of 100 guineas for an essay on "The Somatic Etiology of Insanity" in an international competition, and from the American Neurological Association he gained the Hammond prize for a paper on the physiological effects of strychnia. The first-named essay was largely based upon pathological data gathered from public and private asylums in or near New York city. During 1882–87 he was professor of medical jurisprudence and neurology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical College. Other professional positions he occupied included those of consulting neurologist to the Northern Dispensary and to the Sydenham and St. Mark's Hospitals; surgeon to the outdoor department of Mount Sinai Hospital, and professor of comparative anatomy at the Columbia Veterinary College. Almost from the outset of his career Dr. Spitzka limited his professional work to nervous and mental diseases, in which field his studies were chiefly in the direction of the deep anatomy of the brain, the morbid anatomy of organic diseases of the central nervous system and the classification of mental disorders by clinical methods. His original discoveries included the interoptic lobes of the iguana; the identification of the hitherto unrecognized post-optic lobes in birds and reptiles, as well as of the spinal course of the cortex lemniscus in man, the marginal tract (also discovered by Lissauer and referred to as the Lissauer or Spitzka-Lissauer tract), the auditory tract in the cetacea, and the superficial decussation of the pyramids in pteropus. He was the author of a text-book on "Insanity" (1883), articles on spinal and cerebral diseases in Pepper's "System of Medicine by American Medical Authors" and on brain histology in Wood's "Reference Handbook," in addition to numerous contributions to the medical press, embracing papers on the clinical features of grave delirium, race and heredity as related to insanity, legal and biological relations of natural children, the historical rôle of mental disorders, and errors regarding the alleged abnormality of criminals. A bibliography of his voluminous writings, prepared by his son, is contained in the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases" for April, 1914. He was editor of the "American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry" during 1881–84. In court proceedings, criminal and civil, in which the sanity of the persons involved was in question, he was frequently called as medical witness. A notable trial in which he appeared as an alienist was that of the assassin of Pres. Garfield, Charles J. Guiteau, in 1882, when he testified to the prisoner's insanity, the only expert to do so. His testimony was only obtained through an attachment, which was resorted to after both the prosecution and defense had vainly sought to secure his attendance by the usual process. Dr. Spitzka was a member of the American Neurological Association (president 1890), Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Neurological Society (president 1883–84), Association of American Anatomists, New York Pathological Society, New York County Medical Society, and an honorary fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine. He was vice-president of the section on neurology of the 9th international medical congress held at Washington in 1887, and chairman of the section on somatology at the congress of arts and sciences held at St. Louis in 1904. He was married June 30, 1875, to Catherine, daughter of Anton W. Watzek of Vienna, Austria, and had one son, Edward Anthony Spitzka (q.v.). He died in New York city, Jan. 13, 1914.

SPITZKA, Edward Anthony, physician, was born in New York city, June 17, 1876, son of Edward Charles and Catherine (Watzek) Spitzka. His father was a famous alienist and brain anatomist. The son was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1902, receiving the third Harsen Clinical prize, and being made fellow in anatomy. He was demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson Medical College in 1904–06, then professor of general anatomy during 1906–14, and meantime directed the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy in Philadelphia (1911–14). From 1914 until his death he was in private practice in nervous and mental diseases in New York city. He performed the autopsy and examined the brain of Czolgosz, the assassin of Pres. McKinley, and attended many electrocutions, recording detailed observations upon electric death and anatomical variations of criminals. Some of his most distinguished work was done in studying the brains of extraordinary men and comparing them with the brains of average people who died as public charges and came to the college dissecting table. One of his researches had to do with the effect of electricity on the human tissues, and he held that a criminal who had been hanged could be resuscitated by the expert use of electricity if his neck were not broken. One of Dr. Spitzka's notable tasks at Jefferson Medical College was the organization of the Baugh Institute of Anatomy, to which in his later years at Philadelphia he gave most of his time and effort. He was especially interested, also, in Mammalian morphology and anthropology. In 1901 his father founded the American Anthropometric Society, which enrolled among its members some of this country's most noted scientific men, and of this society he was one of the youngest members. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of Commission on First Aid Treatment of Surgical, Medical and Gas Poisoning Cases, the Commission on Resuscitation from Electric Shock, the International As-

sociation of Fire Engineers, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Anthropological Association, the American Philosophical Society, the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, seventh regiment, N.G.N.Y., the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Sigma Xi Society (honorary scientific). One of his notable achievements was the revision of "Gray's Anatomy" (1913). Dr. Spitzka was a contributor to the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and the author of forty articles on brain anatomy. On June 1, 1917, he was commissioned captain in the medical relief corps, and assigned to the command of the Field Hospital, company 341, 311th sanitary train, 86th division, Camp Grant, Ill.; he was promoted major, Dec. 13, 1917, and assigned as commander of the 311th field hospital section. He was made lieutenant colonel of the medical corps, Aug. 9, 1918, and assigned as commander of the 311th sanitary train; was upon overseas duty from Sept. 16, 1918, to Jan. 12, 1919, was honorably discharged Jan. 28, 1919, and was made lieutenant colonel of the medical relief corps Nov. 7, 1919. In 1921 he was certified as special expert, medical referee, by the U. S. civil service commission. From Mar. 1 to Aug. 25, 1921, he was medical referee of the neuro-psychiatric section of the U. S. veterans bureau, Washington. From Aug. 25, 1921, until his death he served as chief of the medical rating section of the U. S. veterans bureau, New York office. He was married June 20, 1906, to Alice, daughter of Christian Eberspacher, of New York, and had one son, Jefferson Spitzka. He died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1922.

BOURNE, Jonathan, merchant, was born in Sandwich, Mass., Mar. 25, 1811, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Tobey) Bourne, and a descendant of Richard Bourne (q.v.), an Englishman, who emigrated to the American colonies in 1636. He was first employed in business in New Bedford, spending the winter months at school in Sandwich, and subsequently found employment in the grocery store of John Webster, with whom he afterward formed a partnership. Purchasing his partner's interest, he managed the business alone until 1838, when he sold out. He engaged in the whaling business, opening offices on Merrill's wharf, which he occupied until his death. Mr. Bourne's first venture in his new enterprise was with the bark "Roscoe" of 235 tons, which sailed in May, 1836, on a south Atlantic voyage and returned eleven months later, with a catch of ninety-two barrels of sperm oil, 10,033 barrels of whale oil and 11,674 tons of whalebone. During the fifty-three years he was in the whaling business, his agency covered twenty-four vessels with a tonnage of 7,461 and part interests in twenty-two others of 7,421 tons, a total of 14,882 whaling tons. He was said to be the largest individual owner of whaling tonnage in the United States and probably in the world. His twenty-four vessels made 148 trips, their catch yielding $7,986,103.08. During the civil war, when other owners became discouraged and were selling their vessels to the government, Mr. Bourne not only retained his ships, but bought five new vessels and conducted his business with redoubled vigor. He was an alderman of the city of New Bedford during 1848–52, was a member of three national Republican conventions, and member of the executive council for five years, serving under Gov. Robinson in 1884–86 and Gov. Ames, 1887–88. For five terms of two years each he was elected by the legislature a state director of the Western (later Boston & Albany) railroad. He was a director and president of the Merchants National Bank of New Bedford, and also president of the Bristol County Fire Insurance Co. He was quick and self-reliant in the solution of problems, just in his decisions and upright in all his business relations, and his success was due to his exhaustless energy, financial probity and unfailing courage. He was married Dec. 2, 1834, to Emily Summers, daughter of John Howland, of Fairhaven, Mass., and they had six children: Emily Howland; Anna Gibbs, wife of Thomas G. Hunt; Helen Church, wife of William A. Abbe; Hannah Tobey, second wife of William A. Abbe; Elizabeth Leonard, wife of Henry Pearce, and Jonathan Bourne, U. S. senator (q.v.). He died in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 7, 1889.

FORD, Sheridan, art critic and journalist, was born at Dundee, Mich., Jan. 28, 1867, son of Valoris and Eliza (Bell) Ford, grandson of Abner and Catherine (Frint) Ford, and great-grandson of Jonathan and Rachel (Johnson) Ford. Jonathan, his great-grandfather, came from England about 1773 and settled at Huron, Mich. After a public school education, Sheridan Ford embarked upon his journalistic career in New York city. His bent lay toward art criticism and he spent much of his leisure in art galleries, where he studied the works of old and modern masters preparatory to contributing articles to the press on art subjects. His critical writing came to the notice of William M. Laffan, then editor of the New York "Sun," who advised him to continue his art studies in Europe, gave him letters of introduction to influential art and literary leaders in London, and commissioned him to write on art matters for the "Sun" news syndicate. He settled in England as an art connoisseur and his reviews of contemporary paintings attracted wide attention, especially as art critic for the New York "Herald" and New York "World." He had a strong inborn taste for art and was hostile to all forms of trickery in painting and to imposing on the public shallow and meretricious canvases under the guise of art. He expressed his views on the spurious art which marked the period in "Art a Commodity" (1888), a pamphlet then widely read both in England and America. His artistic associations and nationality brought him in contact with James A. McN. Whistler, then at the crest of his fame as an artist, and of whose genius he was a devoted admirer. In the spring of 1889 he contributed a series of articles almost daily on Whistler and his work to the London edition of the New York "Herald." His intimacy with the great artist culminated in a proposal that Whistler's letters answering the defamations of his critics and other writings as well should appear in book form under the title of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." The suggestion and the title, according to Pennell's life of Whistler, emanated from Ford, who with Whistler's approval, undertook to collect the letters, edit them with annotations of his own, and publish the book for his own benefit. Being a young man Ford looked forward to the book's publication as inaugurating for him a happy and profitable career in literature. He unearthed Whistler's old letters from the newspaper files of the British Museum and the artist showed great interest in the work's preparation. The book was almost complete and the preface written when Whistler requested him to discontinue the work. Ford contended that Whistler had conferred upon him the right to publish the letters and he was

not alone in taking the view that Whistler had done him a wrong in denying him further interest in the work just as it was about ready for publication. He declared he had rights in the book, continued its preparation and found a publisher, who was printing it when Whistler through his solicitors threatened suit and stopped its publication. Ford then had the work printed in Antwerp, but there Whistler's lawyers followed him and with the aid of the Procureur du Roi seized the edition (2000 copies) at the printers on the day of publication. The dispute came before the Belgian courts in October, 1891, and judgment was found in Whistler's favor. An attempt was made to publish the book in Paris, and some copies reached England and America for review. Whistler's action in changing his mind was explained on the supposition that had the book been published under Ford's editorship, too much credit and profit would have accrued to Ford rather than to him. "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," as published by Whistler himself, was described by him as the "authentic edition." In a series of prefatorial notes the artist refers to Ford as "a certain person" engaged in an "extraordinary piratical plot," and quotes several press accounts of Ford's endeavors to have his version of the book printed. Ford used his influence as an art critic towards directing public recognition of the Glasgow school of painting. He was among the first of his critical contemporaries to espouse the new school and in doing so stirred a storm of protest among English "Philistines," as he called the opponents of the movement. He became the friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, W. E. Henley, Oscar Wilde, Paul Verlaine, Zola and other men of world note, and as a cosmopolitan journalist was for years a familiar figure in European capitals and on the Riviera. After his return to the United States, he lived in Detroit, where in 1914 he established the "Inside American," a journal devoted to art, literature and liberalism. In that year he was elected to the Michigan house of representatives and in 1916 was reëlected by a plurality of more than 12,000. Afterwards he appeared occasionally on the lecture platform. In addition to "Art a Commodity," before mentioned, he was the author of "The Art of Folly" (1907), largely caustic verse satirizing much of the so-called art of the period; "The Larger Life" (1904), which contains his philosophy of life; and "The Embellishment of Life," an earnest plea for making art a part of daily existence. In these writings and in his journalistic work Ford revealed a wise culture, distinction of style, acumen, and a balanced judgment in his appraisal of art values. He was married Aug. 10, 1907, to Maude, daughter of Wallace Halsted of Lyons, Mich., and had one child by a previous marriage, Marjorie Ford of London, England. He died in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 7, 1922.

GOFF, Frederick Harris, banker, was born at Blackberry, Ill., Dec. 15, 1858, son of Frederick Channing and Catherine J. (Brown) Goff, grandson of Isaac Case and Phoebe E. (Ward) Goff, great-grandson of James and Martha (Case) Goff, and great-great-grandson of Nathan Goff. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1881 with the degree of Ph.B. After studying law in Cleveland, O., he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1883. The next year he began the practice of his profession in that city in partnership with William F. Carr as a member of the firm of Carr & Goff, which in 1890 became Estep, Dickey, Carr & Goff with the admission of Edwin J. Estep and Moses R. Dickey as partners. During 1896–1908 he practiced with Virgil P. Kline and S. H. Tolles, as a member of the firm of Kline, Tolles & Goff. His banking career began in 1908 upon his election as president of the Cleveland Trust Co., whereupon he withdrew from legal practice and devoted the rest of his life to the management of that organization. In a comparatively brief period he won a wide reputation as an authority on all matters pertaining to the administration of trust finances. Under his able direction the Cleveland Trust Co. expanded into an institution with a capital and surplus of $13,000,000 and deposits of $170,000,000. It was the first bank in Cleveland to open branches in various parts of the city for the convenience of its patrons. Mr. Goff was the originator of what became known as the "community trust," by which bequests and gifts made for philanthropic purposes were concentrated in a single trust fund, controlled and administered on sound and economic principles for the permanent welfare of the community at large. The board of directors adopted the plan in 1914, when the Cleveland Foundation was established. Its aim was to provide a means for distributing funds for assisting charitable and educational institutions, whether supported by private donations or public taxation, as well as for promoting education and scientific research, caring for the sick, aged or helpless, improving living conditions, providing recreation for all classes, and for other charitable purposes. In its practical operation the Cleveland Foundation, which was the first organization of its kind in America, successfully fulfilled its mission, and Mr. Goff lived to see some fifty similar organizations functioning in other American cities. He took an active part in the work of the foundation and in large measure was responsible for obtaining pledges of bequests from wealthy citizens of Cleveland and from other sources, aggregating nearly $100,000,000. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, generous instincts and public spirit, and devoted to the welfare of Cleveland, where he commanded the deep respect of the public at large and of the banking and legal professions. During the World war he served as vice-chairman of the capital issues committee, which passed on proposed bond issue for non-war purposes. He was vice-president of the Cleveland, Terminal & Valley Railroad Co. and of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Co.; chairman of the board of the Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railway Co.; and a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Island Creek Coal Co., Pond Creek Coal Co., American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Co., White Sewing Machine Co., Sherwin-Williams Co., National Acme Manufacturing Co., Lake Shore Electric Railway Co., Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railway Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society, International Acceptance Bank, Inc., and of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. He was a trustee of Western Reserve University, and while a practicing lawyer was president of the Cleveland Law Association in 1908. Politically he was a Republican and in creed a Unitarian. His clubs were the Union, Rowfant, Country and Kirtland Country of Cleveland. He was married Oct. 16, 1894, to Frances, daughter of William P. Southworth of Cleveland, O., and had three children: Fredericka S., Frances Mary and William Southworth Goff. He died in Cleveland, O., Mar. 14, 1923.

BRYAN, William Jennings, politician and orator, was born in Salem, Marion co., Ill., Mar. 19, 1860, son of Silas Lillard and Mariah Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan, grandson of John and Nancy (Lillard) Bryan and great-grandson of William Bryan, who settled in Culpeper county, Va. His father, who removed from Virginia to Illinois early in life, was a lawyer of note, a state senator, judge of the second judicial district, and member of the state constitutional convention in 1870. The son was graduated at Illinois College in 1881 with highest honors and as valedictorian of his class. Influenced by his father's interest in public affairs, he decided to prepare himself for public life. To that end he studied law at Union College, Chicago, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1883. After taking a post-graduate course in history and political science at his alma mater, he received the degree of A.M. in 1884, and began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Ill. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Nebr., and formed a partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He was a delegate to the state Democratic convention in 1888 and two years later was nominated by the Democrats for congress on a platform declaring for a reduced tariff and the free coinage of silver. Although the district normally was strongly Republican, he was elected by 6,713 majority and soon gained prominence in the house of representatives as an eloquent and effective debater on the tariff and silver questions. He made a special study of the income tax in European countries, and as a member of the ways and means committee assisted in preparing the income tax provision—later declared unconstitutional—which was incorporated in the Wilson tariff bill. In the fall of 1892 he was renominated for congress, and although the Republican candidate, Allen W. Field, was one of the ablest men in the state, Mr. Bryan was elected by 140 votes in a new district, normally Republican by several thousand. During his second term he made further notable speeches on the tariff, income tax and monetary reform. He declined a third nomination for the house, but ran for U. S. senator and was defeated by John M. Thurston. He then became an editorial writer on the Omaha "World-Herald" and through the columns of that newspaper and on the lecture platform he carried on his battle for political reforms, chiefly the free coinage of silver. The silver question had been a perplexing one for many years and both Democrats and Republicans had evaded it in non-committing terms at every national convention. In nominating McKinley in 1896 the Republicans adopted a near gold-standard plank with an endorsement of international bimetallism attached to it, whereupon the western silver Republicans seceded. Mr. Bryan attended the Democratic national convention in Chicago as chairman of the Nebraska delegation. The "free silver" forces gained control and drew up a platform containing a plank on bimetallism, written by him and declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Sen. David B. Hill, leader of the gold-standard forces, sought to eliminate the free silver declaration and made a brilliant appeal for a gold plank. Mr. Bryan, who had been entrusted with the majority report, and was the only speaker who could adequately reflect the sentiments of the silver delegation, took the platform and made his famous speech ending with the words: "If they dare to come out in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests, and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.'" The speaker's clear and resonant voice, his forceful eloquence and commanding presence, brought the convention to its feet. He was nominated on the following day and in the ensuing campaign delivered more than 2,000 speeches, his magnetic oratory holding audiences spellbound. In the November election he was defeated by more than 500,000 votes, his electoral vote being 176 against 271 for William McKinley, the Republican candidate. This repulse did not terminate his fight for free silver, for he continued to speak on the subject throughout the country and contributed numerous articles on political questions to the public press. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he organized the 3rd Nebr. volunteer infantry, of which he became colonel, but saw no active service, and resigned the day the treaty of peace was signed. He opposed the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States, and the resulting problems of colonial expansion called forth earnest warnings from him against the menace of imperialism. At the Democratic national convention of 1900 he was nominated for the presidency by acclamation on the first ballot, and again endorsed by the Populist and silver Republican parties. He continued to advocate the free coinage of silver, but made imperialism the leading issue of the campaign, and his speech upon this subject entitled "The Ideal Republic" was one of his most eloquent addresses. Again he was defeated, this time by a popular plurality exceeding 860,000, receiving 155 electoral votes to 292 for McKinley. After his defeat he established in Lincoln, Nebr., and became editor of "The Commoner," a weekly paper which served as the vehicle of his views on political, economic and other questions. At the Democratic national convention in St. Louis, 1904, he sustained the first defeat at the hands of his own party. The controlling conservative element nominated Alton B. Parker, but Mr. Bryan loyally supported his party during the unsuccessful campaign that followed. In 1905–06 he made a tour of the world and devoted himself to editorial work and lecturing. In 1908 the Democratic national convention, held in Denver, Colo., once more made him its candidate for the presidency, nominating him on the first ballot and again a majority of the voters (1,269,000) repudiated him, the election going to his Republican opponent, William Howard Taft, by 321 to 162 electoral votes. Notwithstanding these repeated defeats, he retained his leadership in the Democratic party during the next four years. Although he lost the chairmanship contest at the national convention in Baltimore, Md., in 1912, he forced the nomination of Woodrow Wilson before the platform had been adopted, a most unusual proceeding. Most of the delegates, though not a majority, were instructed or pledged in favor of Champ Clark of Missouri, and among them were those from Nebraska. Thirteen ballots had been taken and at the most critical and dramatic moment of the convention, Mr. Bryan threw his influence openly and decisively in favor of Gov. Wilson. Clark needed but a few votes to give him the required

two-thirds majority, and there were no signs of weakening among his supporters. On the roll-call for the fourteenth ballot, the Nebraska delegates were polled and when the name of Mr. Bryan was reached, he took the floor to explain his refusal to support Clark. He declared that so long as New York continued to vote for Clark he would vote for Wilson. The New York vote, he said, represented the will, not of the ninety delegates, but of one man, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and a number of the Nebraska delegates, including himself, would not participate in the nomination of any man who was willing "to accept the high honor of the presidential nomination at the hands of Mr. Murphy." This speech defeated Clark. Following Wilson's nomination Mr. Bryan worked enthusiastically for his candidate throughout the ensuing campaign and the President appointed him to the most important office in his cabinet, that of secretary of state. When he assumed office the difficulties with Mexico presented the most serious problem before the state department. Six weeks later another problem equally as acute arose over the proposed legislation in California restricting the right of aliens to hold land, which had caused Japan to protest that it discriminated against Japanese subjects and violated the treaty of 1911. The Mexican problem was handled largely by Pres. Wilson, but the secretary of state took a prominent part in the negotiations over the California land question, going to Sacramento to make a personal appeal to the legislature not to enact legislation that would offend Japan or violate an American treaty. His suggestion that action be deferred pending the negotiation of a new treaty was rejected and on May 3, 1913, the California legislature passed a compromise bill extending the right to own land to those aliens eligible to citizenship and to all other aliens who held that right by virtue of existing treaties. The tactful methods of Mr. Bryan during the negotiations in Washington frequently overcame difficult situations. On one occasion, after an extended and apparently futile conference with the Japanese ambassador, the latter inquired if a certain statement made by Mr. Bryan was the "final word" of the American government. Turning to him with a smile, the secretary answered, "Viscount, nothing is final between friends." Negotiations with Japan had not been concluded when the outbreak of the World war diverted both nations to questions of greater moment. He subjected himself to considerable criticism by leaving his official duties to deliver a series of lectures for the Chautauqua circuits at whose gatherings he had long been a popular figure. As secretary of state Mr. Bryan hoped to make an enduring name as peace maker among nations, and shortly after taking office, he outlined a program for the prevention of war by what he called treaties of investigation, in which the contracting nations would agree not to declare war before a commission of inquiry had investigated and reported upon the facts in dispute. All the great powers accepted the basic principles of justice in the plan and thirty nations, representing three-fourths of the world's population—Germany being a notable exception—entered into such conventions with the United States. He also negotiated a treaty with Colombia for the adjustment of the long-standing differences over the Panama affair but it was not ratified by the senate until it had been amended in the Harding administration. In the settlement of the Panama canal tolls question Mr. Bryan was in hearty accord with the President's view that the United States was bound by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to tax American ships passing through the canal and he used his prestige to win the support of unwilling Democrats in congress to the bill repealing the exemption measure which congress had previously adopted. And his influence with opposing legislators was also used in the discussions leading to the adoption of the federal reserve law, the Underwood tariff act, with its income tax provision, for which Bryan had long been fighting, and the Clayton anti-trust act, supplementing the Sherman law. It was part of the irony of events that the greatest war in all history should occur while he was in office, but to him at least it was unquestioned that it would not have happened had all the nations involved in the conflict been parties to his arbitration treaties. His pacifism was not lessened even when Germany's practices brought the United States day by day closer to the conflict, and he made many futile efforts, not only to avert American participation in the war but to induce the European belligerents with the President's coöperation to stop hostilities and submit the issues to an investigating commission. The war's developments, however, proved to be more decisive factors in determining America's course than pacifism in the cabinet. A crisis came on June 8, 1915, when the cabinet met to decide finally the terms of the second "Lusitania" note to the German government. Mr. Bryan had advocated a policy towards Germany that under no circumstances would have involved the United States in war. On the other hand, the President and the other cabinet officers were firmly resolved against modifying the note to meet Mr. Bryan's objections to it. The note intimated that the rights of the United States would be upheld in any eventuality that might arise and required Germany to respect neutral rights in her conduct of the war and the safeguarding of the lives of Americans on the high seas. Mr. Bryan felt that he could not endorse the note in fairness to the cause which was nearest his heart, namely, the prevention of war, and resigned his portfolio, a step which aroused a storm of criticism and censure throughout the entire nation for abandoning his post at such a crisis, and seriously impaired his prestige as a political leader. Notwithstanding his withdrawal he actively supported Pres. Wilson in the campaign of 1916, praising his record and advocating his reëlection. From the outset of his public career he was an ardent temperance advocate. When he became secretary of state, his refusal to change the habit of a lifetime by serving wine at diplomatic functions, and his substitution of grape juice, gave rise to the expression "grape-juice diplomacy" in the newspapers of the day. In 1918 he was elected president of the National Dry Federation and in that capacity carried on a continuous campaign in favor of the prohibition amendment to the U. S. constitution. Bryan's last political battle was at the Democratic national convention in New York city in 1924. As a delegate from Florida, which became his legal residence in 1921, and a member of the resolutions committee, he prevented denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan from being inserted in the party platform, and he was one of the most active supporters of William G. McAdoo for the presidential nomination but finally pledged his support to John W. Davis, the nominee. During

the last four years of his life he waged almost a continuous campaign against acceptance of the scientific process of evolution. In his lectures and writings he opposed the Darwinian theory and advocated state laws forbidding the teaching of evolution as an established fact in state-aided schools and colleges. As vice-moderator, at the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Columbus, O., in 1925, he stoutly but unsuccessfully opposed the election of Dr. Charles R. Erdman of the Princeton Theological Seminary, to be moderator, because the latter held modernist views of biblical interpretation. In 1925 the indictment of a public school teacher of biology in Tennessee for violating a law recently enacted in that state which prohibited teaching in the public schools the theory that man is descended from a lower order of animals, drew Mr. Bryan as a leading protagonist into a religious controversy that arrested the attention of the entire world. Appearing at the trial as one of the prosecuting counsel he made a strong argument to the court for the exclusion of testimony of scientists in support of the theory of evolution, and in a lengthy examination by Clarence Darrow, of counsel for the defense, expounded his orthodox beliefs in the infallibility of the Bible. His sudden death at the close of the trial furnished a dramatic dénouement to the legal proceedings. He was the author of "The First Battle" (1897); "Republic or Empire?" (1899); "Under the Other Flag" (1904); "Letters to a Chinese Official" (1906); "British Rule in India" (1906); "The Old World and Its Ways" (1907); "Heart to Heart Appeals" (1917); "The Bible and Its Enemies" (1921); "The Menace of Darwinism" (1921); "In His Image" (1922); "Shall Christianity Remain Christian?" (1924); and many magazine articles. The career of the Commoner, as he was called, was notable, if disappointing. He held a dominant place in American political history for almost thirty years. Few popular leaders in America approached him in staying power and resiliency and in retaining hold of an immense following, yet no other leader who held his leadership for long, was ever so often wrong in his judgments. He was essentially an orator and an advocate rather than a thinker and an administrator, potent in politics but lacking the qualities that make for stable political power. Possessing the spirit of the crusader he paved the way for the success of many practical political and social reforms. A number of progressive measures that reached the statute books were advocated by him long before their enactment, such as state primary elections, legislation providing for the popular election of U. S. senators, a national department of labor, curbs on trade monopolies, federal regulation of railroads, tariff reduction, an income tax, woman suffrage and national prohibition. One of the most gifted public speakers of his generation, he was master of an emotionalism that matched his eloquence and enabled him to sway vast multitudes at will. He had a keen sense of dramatic values in championing causes that appealed to the masses and in giving effective voice to their likings and repulsions. After his withdrawal from the Wilson cabinet he turned more and more to religious and moral issues, becoming a lay preacher and evangelist, and in a final effort, crowning a life of incessant conflict, succumbed in the arena of a religious combat between fundamentalism and modernism. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the universities of Nebraska, Maryland and Arizona. He was married Oct. 1, 1884, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Baird of Perry, Ill., and they had three children: William Jennings, Jr.; Ruth, wife of Maj. Reginald A. Owen of the British army, and Grace, wife of Richard L. Hargreaves. He died at Dayton, Tenn., July 26, 1925.

GOODYEAR, William Henry, archaeologist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Apr. 21, 1846, son of Charles and Clarissa (Beecher) Goodyear. He was descended from Stephen Goodyear, one of the organizers of the New Haven colony and its first deputy governer from 1643 to 1658. His grandfather, Amasa Goodyear, was one of the founders of the American hardware industry and the inventor of steel pitchforks, and his father (q.v.) the celebrated discoverer of the vulcanization of rubber and the inventor of many of the processes used in its manufacture. Upon receiving his degree of A.B. at Yale College in 1867, he took a post-graduate course of study in Roman law and general history at the University of Berlin and in the history of art at Heidelberg. Afterwards he traveled in the Near East, studying Cypriote art and the archaeology of Syria, Palestine, Greece and Italy. With his return to the United States in 1870, he began teaching and lecturing on the history of art and civilization, and for some thirty-five years thereafter pursued this educational work in colleges, schools, institutions, clubs and classes in the eastern and middle western states. He broke new ground in these courses and was regarded as America's first art historian. His wide culture was based on an interrelated and well-proportioned grasp of the entire scope of artistic expression as illustrating the sequence, connections and contrasts of great epochs of history, and in part embraced historic painting, Greek and modern sculpture, ceramics, jades, ancient glass, and ancient and medieval archaeology. He acted as curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, in 1882–88. Two years later he became titular curator of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in 1899 was appointed curator of fine arts, a post he retained throughout his long career. As a pioneer of historical art culture in American education he showed his breadth of knowledge of his subject by delivering a course of 130 sequent public lectures at the Brooklyn Museum, beginning with the early art of Oriental civilization and closing with that of the nineteenth century. In connection with his work as curator he conducted many research expeditions abroad, some under the auspices of the museum authorities, to examine and record evidences of "refinements" in Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance architecture. These architectural refinements are irregularities or deviations from the geometrical accuracy of purely structural lines. They have been recognized as intentional and predetermined departures from rectitude of design both in plan and elevation, probably in order to express artistic feeling working by free and unmechanical methods. First noted by Pennethorne in the Parthenon at Athens in 1837, Mr. Goodyear was the discoverer of their presence in numerous other classical ruins and also in Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance structures. He found "refinements" of widely diversified types in the construction of many notable buildings erected throughout the centuries intervening between the ancient Egyptian and the modern Renaissance periods. Mr. Goodyear's discoveries in this field

rank first among his many achievements. They began with those he found in the Pisa cathedral and St. Mark's in Venice in 1870. These refinements he conceived as survivals of an established practice of the old builders, and demonstrated that their use was of great antiquity and extended into the Renaissance. With that era came a general contempt for medieval art in consequence of which much traditional knowledge of old construction practice was lost, including all trace of the underlying design and method pursued by early builders in the effective use of refinements. In 1891 Mr. Goodyear made observations for horizontal curves in the temples of Karnak, Luxor and Edfou. Four years later he was in Italy surveying and photographing his discoveries there, and recorded them in the "Architectural Record" in 1896, 1897 and 1898. From 1900 to 1912 he made further extended studies of many Italian buildings and also spent much time on historic structures in France, including Paris, as well as in Constantinople, England and Ireland. The fruit of these architectural explorations, notably those made of the cathedral of Notre Dame, Rheims cathedral, St. Mark's at Venice and the Pisa cathedral, was a great collection of photographs, prints and surveys, furnishing irrefutable proofs of the wide prevalence of refinements, now in the Brooklyn Museum. They revealed many buildings with convincing evidences of purposed constructive asymmetry and perspective illusions, or predetermined deviations having that effect. Through them Mr. Goodyear overwhelmingly answered noted English and French archaeologists who had challenged his findings and viewed the numerous departures from dry geometrical uniformity and rigidity as due to carelessness, settlings, failure in construction or inaccurate workmanship. An outcome of this explanation of refinements was the concern manifested in Venice in 1904 regarding the safety of St. Mark's, that was feared to be in danger because of the leaning observed. Mr. Goodyear assured the city that the leaning was calculated and did not portend that the basilica might collapse, and hence a costly restoration was needless, as the church was quite safe. Similar fears were stirred in 1910 in Pisa over the stability of its celebrated campanile or Leaning Tower, a famous example of the medieval use of refinements, following a disturbing report by an investigating commission, which announced that the tower was settling and needed extensive repairs. Mr. Goodyear came to the rescue in the "American Architect" and demonstrated the errors of the Pisan commission. By allaying misgivings, he was credited with having been virtually the savior of the famous Leaning Tower, which was spared an unnecessary renovation that would have been disastrous to its beauties. In addition to conserving this remarkable structure from virtual destruction, Mr. Goodyear's researches had the further practical effect of influencing modern architects to incorporate refinements in many new buildings, which they endow with the stimulating beauty produced by variations, while by contrast mathematically correct buildings appear cold and lifeless to the perceptions of students susceptible to the emotional appeal of structural art. The results of his infinite studies of historic buildings are recorded in the Brooklyn Museum's "Memoirs of Art and Archaeology," and in its bulletins, as well as in the "American Architect," the Smithsonian Institution's reports, the journal of the Archaeological Institute, and in the British "Architectural and Contract Reporter," "Building News and Engineering Journal," "Architectural Review," "Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects," and in the French "Revue de l' Art Chrectian." His other writings in current periodicals included numerous critiques on notable contributions to the literature of art, architecture and archaeology. He was the author of "Ancient and Modern History" (1883); "A History of Art" (1888); "The Grammar of the Lotus" (1891), an outgrowth of his studies of the lotiform decorations in Cypriote art, and a work viewed as one of the most impressive contributions to scholarship of American origin; "Roman and Medieval Art" (1893); "Renaissance and Modern Art" (1894) and "Greek Refinements" (1912). Honors accorded him abroad included honorary membership of the Royal Academies of Venice and Milan; Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland; Edinburgh and Rome Architectural Associations, and the British Society of Architects. He was also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a founder of the American Anthropological Association and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1904. Mr. Goodyear was one of the few survivors of a type of American genius which expressed itself in aggressive action with an intense fervor of intellectual conviction, allied to an impenetrable modesty that cared more for being right than for fame. His self-imposed mission of proving the intellectual and artistic methods of dead builders as the mainspring of the beauty of famous edifices and that the enchantment, grandeur, mystery, and power of their work was design, not accident, stirred him to unremitting toil. His honors and fame never affected the simplicity of his nature. He retained a considerate courtesy which kept the facts of his researches foremost and avoided always the obtrusion of the personal as he did the publication of theories. Mr. Goodyear was married: (1) June 3, 1871, to Sarah Sanford of Cleveland, O., and (2) Feb. 1, 1879, to Nellie F. M. Johns of New York city, by whom he had five children: Mary Lord, wife of Reginald Wells Earle; Katharine F., wife of Nelson Goodyear; Charles William H.; Jane Eleanor and Rosalie Heaton Goodyear; and (3) Feb. 9, 1917, to Mary Katherine Covert. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1923.

CLARKE, John Mason, geologist and educator, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1857, son of Noah Turner and Laura Mason (Merrill) Clarke. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Clarke, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled, first at Dorchester Plantations and, in 1658, at Northampton, Mass. He was a representative in the Massachusetts General Court for seventeen years and a lieutenant of militia during King Philip's war. From him and his wife the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Hannah Strong; their son William and his wife Bethia Williams; their son William and his wife Lydia Lamb; their son William and his wife Mary Warner Mower, and their son Lorenzo and his wife Laura Turner, who were the grandparents of John Mason Clarke. William Clarke (5) was a member of the Massachusetts assembly and served in the revolutionary war, while Noah T. Clarke, father of the subject, was principal of Canandaigua Academy for forty years. John M. Clarke was graduated at Amherst College in 1877

and received the degree of M.A. from that institution in 1882. From that year until 1884, he studied at Göttingen University, Germany. After teaching for three years, he was made professor of geology in Smith College, which position he held for three years. During 1885 he was lecturer on geology and zoölogy in the Massachusetts State College and from the next year until 1893, assistant state paleontologist at Albany, N. Y. The next year he was appointed professor of geology in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., a position he held till 1924. He served also as assistant state geologist and paleontologist from 1893 to 1898 and was appointed, in the latter year, New York state paleontologist and in 1904 state geologist and paleontologist and director of science in New York state and of the State Museum. He was the author of the following published works: "Life of Lieut. William Clarke, Puritan and Pioneer" (1892); "Sketches of Gaspé" (1908); "The Magdalen Islands" (1911); "The Heart of Gaspé" (1913); "Origin of Dependent Life and Significance of Disease" (1921); "Life of James Hall" (1922); "L'Ile Percee" (1923) and many pamphlets, reports and articles in scientific magazines, and served for a time as co-editor of the "American Geologist." His special professional interests were the composition, evolution and migration of Paleozoic faunas, the origin, classification and cartography of Paleozoic rocks, the structure of Paleozoic organisms and the geological history of parasitism. His work on the Paleozoic brachiopoda, reticulate sponges and Paleozoic crustaceans greatly broadened the scientific knowledge of that geological age and his New York researches include notable contributions to the Devonian geology and paleontology of America. He received the Hayden Memorial Geological Award (gold medal) in 1908; the Spindiaroff prize of the International Congress of Geologists at Stockholm in 1910, the gold medal of the Wild Life Permanent Protection Fund, for services in effecting the statutory protection of the waterfowl of Gaspé in 1918, and the Thompson gold medal of the National Academy of Sciences in 1925. He was officially the wampum keeper of the Iroquois nation in the state of New York. Many honorary degrees were bestowed upon him. In 1898 the University of Marburg conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D.; in 1902, Amherst that of LL.D.; in 1909 Colgate University gave him the degree of Sc.D.; in 1915, Johns Hopkins University that of LL.D., and in 1916 the University of Chicago and, in 1919, Princeton University, made him a Doctor of Science. In 1917, on the organization of the National Research Council, he was made chairman of the geological committee. He was a trustee of the Dudley Observatory and of the Schuyler Mansion, and a member of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society (president), the National Parks Association (vice-president), the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (fellow), the Geological Society of America (president, 1916-17), the Paleontological Society (first president, 1909), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, 1910), the National Academy of Sciences (chairman of the geological section), the American Philosophical Society, the Geological societies of Germany, London and Washington, the Mineralogical Society of Russia, Albany Burns Club, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and the Authors' Club of London, a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen, the Geographical Society of Quebec and the Antiquarian Society of Montreal and of various other organizations. He endeared himself to scientists in every field and to the people of New York state because of his intelligent, practical and helpful interest in everything in the realm of nature. He was a friend of birds, trees and wild flowers, and even befriended the migratory birds that flew only across the state and followed them to their homes in the Gaspé or elsewhere to protect them there. He was twice married (1) in 1887, to Emma, daughter of Joseph Juel, and (2) in 1895, to Fannie V., daughter of Samuel Hoffman, and had one child: Noah Turner Clarke. He died in Albany, N. Y., May 29, 1925.

WILLIAMS, Charles David, fourth P. E. bishop of Michigan, was born at Bellevue, O., July 30, 1860, son of David and Eliza (Dickson) Williams. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated A.B. at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in 1880, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1893. He was prepared for the ministry at Bexley Theological Seminary, Gambier, O., and was ordained deacon in 1883 and priest in 1884. His first charge was as rector of the Church of the Resurrection at Fernbank, O., and Church of the Atonement, Riverside, O., where he remained during 1884–89. He then became rector of St. Paul's Church at Steubenville, O. In 1893 he went to Cleveland, O., as dean of Trinity Cathedral. It was during this incumbency that he was elected bishop of Michigan to succeed Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D., and as the fourth in the Episcopal succession. He was consecrated Feb. 7, 1906, at St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, O., the ceremony being attended by ten bishops and 100 clergymen. Bishop Williams was chaplain of the Ohio national guard during 1893–96. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Ohio and a delegate to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church since 1895. He was the author of "A Valid Christianity for Today" (1909); "The Christian Ministry and Social Problems" (1917); "The Prophetic Ministry for Today" (1921), and "The Gospel of Fellowship," Cole Lectures (1923), in addition to various addresses and sermons and articles in magazines. His writings evince profound scholarship and a broad sympathy with the spirit of the times. His interest in matters concerning the public benefit was shown by his service as president of the Cleveland library board for two terms, and as president of the Hiram House Social Settlement of Cleveland. Kenyon College conferred upon him the degrees of D.D. in 1899 and L.H.D. in 1906, and Hobart the degree of LL.D. in 1907. He belonged to the Authors Club of Boston, and the Cobden Club of London. Bishop Williams was one of the most forceful leaders of his church. He delivered his sermons and addresses in picturesque, pungent language and translated his religious convictions into terms of life and living. Of an ardent temperament, the fervor of his belief was expressed in his militant stand for righteousness in public and private life. He was married in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 29, 1886, to Lucy B., daughter of Rev. Samuel Benedict, D.D., and had nine children, namely: Julia Benedict, Lucy Elizabeth, Annie Cleveland, Mary Olivia, Charles David, Jr., Dorothy Douglass, Robert Dickson, Benedict and Ernest Brainard Williams. He died in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14, 1923.

ELLWOOD, William Liddle, lawyer, was born near Skaneateles, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1851, son of Isaac and Ann E. (Hugill-Grimes) Ellwood. His father a native of England, was a soldier in the queen's life guards; came to the United States about 1849, and settling in Illinois in 1852, engaged in farming successively near Jacksonville, Woodford and Mackinaw. In the civil war he served as a drill master in the Federal army, afterwards becoming captain of Co. I, 11th Ill. vol. cavalry. In 1865 the family settled at Metamora, Ill., where William L. Ellwood received his early education. He was graduated at the Illinois Soldiers' College, Fulton, in 1869, and after teaching school for less than a year began the study of law at Metamora, in 1870, under S. M. Garrett. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1872 and in that year began the practice of his profession at Watseka, Ill., returning to Metamora in 1873 and forming a partnership with John Clark under the firm style of Clark & Ellwood, a relation which continued for four years. He then formed a partnership with Judge Samuel S. Page under the firm name of Page & Ellwood, which continued until 1896, when Mr. Ellwood went to Peoria, Ill. He practiced in partnership with F. L. Meek for a few years, and thereafter was alone in active practice until his death. He established a wide reputation for ability and learning in the law and enjoyed an extensive and prosperous practice, both at Metamora and Peoria. He was held in high esteem not only by the bench and bar but by the citizens in general. The following tribute was made by his former associate and friend, Judge Page: "His character and conduct were always above reproach. He was honest to his heart's core, good in all the relations of life. These qualities endeared him to all who knew him. It is no trite thing to say of him that those who knew him best, loved him most. The memorial resolutions of your (the Peoria Bar) association regarding him are the finest I have ever seen, because they are free from fulsome flattery and yet, withal, so fair, just and true an appraisal of the man. They are worthy of all praise. . . . His love for the good acted like a magnetic attraction. His turning to it was as natural and inevitable as the turning of the needle to the pole, or the speeding of the stars in their fixed and everlasting courses. He realized that good is the greatest thing in life. He was a cheerful spirit, living his life joyously and his example should stimulate us to live our lives likewise." Mr. Ellwood held a high place in Masonry, was the first president of Peoria County Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, the Creve Coeur Club (Peoria) and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, Peoria. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 26, 1875, to Mary E. Bullock of Menard county, Ill., who died in 1896; and (2) Jan. 14, 1898, to Caroline, daughter of Michael Ioerger of Metamora, Ill. He had two children: Edna, wife of Guy de Guibert, and Beulah, wife of Ray Deffenbaugh. He died in Peoria, Ill., Feb. 11, 1924.

PARADIS, Edouard Antoine, publisher, was born at Lacadie, Quebec, Canada, July 6, 1850, son of John B. and Isabelle (Bronillette) Paradis. His parents moved to Ste. Anne, Ill., while he was still a child. The son was deprived of all school advantages by a religious controversy that rent the community and completely destroyed the peace of his home and at the age of fifteen he began his wage-earning career in the logging country near Menomonie, Wis., with the lumber firm of Mix & Orr. A few months later he entered the employ of the American Bridge Co., Chicago, Ill., and was engaged in building railroad bridges at various points for two years. In 1868 he joined with an elder brother, J. B. A. Paradis, in establishing the Momence (Ill.) "Reporter." They sold the paper in 1873, and Edouard Paradis went to Cloud county, Kans., and founded the Clyde "Reporter." Business depression caused by the grasshopper plague in Kansas led him to settle in St. Paul, Minn., in 1875, as a journeyman printer. In 1877 he went to the Plainview (Minn.) "News," which he soon afterward purchased, and published it for ten years. Selling the "News," in 1888, he returned to St. Paul and established a publication called "The Word" which he intended to be a political review of the Minnesota press. Soon discovering that the time was not ripe for such a publication he relinquished that undertaking and founded "The Midway News," a weekly, at Merriam Park, St. Paul, continuing that publication until his death. Throughout his newspaper career he was active in harmonizing the activities of local newspaper publishers and in promoting the well-being of members of the profession generally. He led a successful fight in both the city and state governments to place weekly newspapers on an equal footing with dailies with respect to the publication of legal advertisements and official printing. His newspaper methods were modern in every particular and he constantly maintained a high moral standard in the character of its news. For practical politics he had a pronounced aversion. The advancement of the church, regardless of denominational distinctions; of the schools, of the medical and legal professions, of fraternal societies, of women's clubs, and of commercial and industrial institutions, was always the object of his best efforts. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Elks, Minnesota State Editorial Association, and the Commercial and Press clubs (St. Paul). He was an incorporator and first president of the Northwestern Publishers' Association and he founded the "Northwestern Odd Fellows Review" of St. Paul. His chief recreation was in literary pursuits, and he made exhaustive studies of religion, of spiritualism, of socialism, and of political economy. He was thoroughly familiar with the classics and the Bible and possessed a score of New Testaments of all versions, in French and English, including the Thomas Jefferson rearrangement of the gospels in Greek, Latin, French and English. He was married Oct. 8, 1877, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John Hamill, a farmer of Madelia, Minn. He died at Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25, 1924.

CORBIN, Floyd Stewart, real estate, was born at Thomaston, Upson co., Ga., Apr. 27, 1869, son of Charles H. and Mary Virginia (Greene) Corbin, and a descendant of Henry Corbin of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England, who settled in Stratton Mayor, King and Queen co., Va., in 1654, and also owned land in Lancaster, Westmoreland and Middlesex counties. He was burgess for Lancaster in 1659, justice of Middlesex in 1673 and a member of the council in 1663. John Corbin, one of his descendants, served as a sergeant of the Virginia volunteers during the revolution, and was given a farm for his services. His ancestors were famous in civic, military, ecclesiastical and diplomatic circles in Virginia, be-

ing contemporaneous and intermarrying with the Taliaferros, Lees, Curtises, Beverlys, Churchills, Fitzhughs, Woodfords, Batailes and many others famous in colonial days and immediately following the revolution. In the early days the family adhered to its English training, and the homes of the members were noted for priceless plate and armorial trappings which had been brought from the old country. One of the cherished relics was an officer's side-arms and accoutrements which one of the forbears wore while an aide-de-camp on the staff of Napoleon Bonaparte. The right of the Corbin family to use a crest is attested by the Herald's College, where the family arms, "Sable on a chief or, three ravens proper," are recorded. The motto is, "Deus Pascit corvos—God feeds the ravens." On the maternal side Mr. Corbin was a descendant of John Floyd (q.v.), governor of Virginia during the years 1830–34, whose son, John Buchanan Floyd (q.v.), was also governor of Virginia during the years 1850–52 and secretary of war under Pres. Buchanan. Floyd S. Corbin was educated in the schools of his native state. He began his business career in the service of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" and "Globe-Democrat." In 1895 he removed to New York and engaged in the real estate business. He soon established a reputation as a specialist in dock and terminal property, and he devoted years of study to this one branch of the real estate business, being often called upon to give expert testimony in cases where valuation questions arose. He also lectured before the real estate class of the Young Men's Christian Association on "Water-Front Properties in New York Harbor." Perceiving the great possibilities of Staten Island, for more than twenty-five years he bent his energies to its development. It was largely through his influence that the channel was deepened so that ocean-going vessels might, with their cargoes, gain access to the land. It was he who induced the railroad to extend their line to cover the western coast. He saw the possibility of reclaiming the enormous acreage of marsh lands and of utilizing them for industrial plants. When in the future the history of Staten Island is written it must record the vision, the indefatigable efforts and faith of Floyd S. Corbin. His activities were wide, and at the time of his death his interests included the Corbin Land Co., Inc.; the Water Front Industrial Sites Co., Inc.; the Atlantic Industrial Alcohol Co., Inc.; the South Natrona Oil Co., Inc., in all of which he was president, director and stockholder, and the Carter-Collier Co. of Barnesville and Macon, Ga., of which he was a director and stockholder. His standing in New York city placed him in appreciative contact with the leading financiers, and his mental grasp, his honor, his integrity, his ability and the gentleness of his nature were the qualities that won for him their respect, admiration and friendship. His tenacity of purpose and nobility of mind were remarkable. Of a quiet demeanor, with great concentration and wonderful absorption of facts, his alertness and energy showed in remarkable speed in work and effective accomplishments that demonstrated his exceptional ability. He was constantly engaged in works of beneficence, without regard to creed, color or race. No cry of distress went unheeded; he had a willing ear for opportunities to help and the aggregate of his good deeds was great. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a former secretary and member of the board of governors of the Georgia Society. His affiliations included the Bankers' Club, Uptown Club, Ardsley Country Club, New York Athletic Club, and the Southern Society of New York city. He was married in December, 1896, to Adelia, daughter of Henry Myers of Augusta, Ga. There were no children. He died in New York city, Jan. 21, 1924.

STAFFORD, Leroy Augustus, banker, was born at Edgefield plantation, near Cheneyville, Rapides parish, La., Nov. 21, 1869, son of George and Edwarda (Skillman) Stafford, and grandson of Gen. Leroy A. Stafford, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness while serving in the Confederate army during the civil war. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1888, being the youngest man in his class and one of the youngest graduates in the history of the institution. From his graduation until 1892 he served in the marine corps, and was a survivor of the Samoan disaster, being one of the officers of the U. S. S. "Vandalia" when that vessel went down. After resigning from the navy, he engaged in the wholesale grocery and produce business and became a dominant factor in the financial and social life of the city of Alexandria and of Rapides parish. He was president of the Rapides Grocery Co., the Alexandria Steam Laundry Co. and the Alexandria Oil & Refining Co. and a director in the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. and other organizations. At the time of his death he was serving his second term in the Louisiana house of representatives. His legislative career was distinguished by a willingness to meet every situation frankly and to make known his attitude on all public questions, also by his untiring vigilance in guarding the interests of his home parish. With a rare faculty for forming correct judgments of men and of conditions, great energy, a wide range of interests and extraordinary constructive power, he was one of the commanding figures of his parish. He was for some time a member of the city council of Alexandria and of the Rapides parish Democratic executive committee. He was actively interested in all movements for the public welfare and his ready sympathy and spontaneous humor endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances in private life. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Rapides Club of Alexandria. He was married Feb. 9, 1893, to Bettie Moore (Hyams) Butler, daughter of Kosciusko Hyams, and had six children: Beryl Margaret; George Augustus; David Grove; Bettie Moore, wife of Walter Hill; Leroy Gordon and Thomas Overton Moore Stafford. He died in Alexandria, La., Apr. 8, 1923.

HAWKS, John, pioneer, was born in Sligo, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1832, son of William and Bridget (Doherty) Hawks. His parents emigrated to New York in 1833, and seven years later removed to Slocum Hollow, Pa., where the city of Scranton now stands. In 1840 the father was given the contract to build the foundation of a blast furnace for William Henry and George W. Scranton (q.v.). It was the first industry established in Scranton. While excavating for the furnace an out-cropping of coal was discovered and the new fuel was used for the furnace. John Hawks grew up working about the furnace, and when large enough became an iron moulder. As the wooden cylinders first used in the furnace did not work well, he and some companions made cast iron cylinders that would withstand the hot blasts. He designed and had made from muslin the first

United States flag ever floated in Scranton. Flown from the Scranton schoolhouse, it attracted much attention. Some muleteers employed in the vicinity tried to haul it down, not knowing it was the official emblem of their country. Just as they were about to get it from the pole, young Hawks appeared on the scene and threatened to shoot the first man who molested the flag. In 1857 he went to New York city, where he was employed as a brick mason on some of the large buildings and also at the Croton water works. Subsequently he worked as a mason in Baltimore, Md., and Georgetown, D. C. Mr. Hawks possessed an unusual gift as a woodcarver and from a cedar tree carved with a penknife a cane of unique design, containing forty-two characters, which was presented to Pres. Lincoln at the time of his inauguration, Mar. 4, 1861. He was in Ford's Theater, Washington, when Pres. Lincoln was shot, and was an eyewitness to the assassination and the scenes which followed it. He was one of the organizers of the first total abstinence society in Scranton, and of the first Scranton branch of the Irish Land League and he was the first organist of St. Peter's Cathedral in 1867. He was a leader in organized labor circles, forming the bricklayers' union, the moulders and mechanics union and other labor organizations. Although always interested in the welfare of Ireland, his sympathies were primarily American, and the American flag typified for him all that was best in our national life. He was a valued member of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science of Scranton, his unusually accurate memory of the early days of Scranton constituting a rich source of information for the institute. He was also a member of the American Catholic Historical Society, the Scranton Surface Protective Association (for the prevention of mine caves), and the Retail Merchants' Protective Association. He established a grocery business in Park place, Scranton, in 1870, and conducted it for fifty-two years. Mr. Hawks was an incorruptible public-spirited citizen, a lover of good music and literature, and a delightful companion. He was married at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 4, 1860, to Ann, daughter of Richard Lahey, and they had seven children: John, Teresa, wife of John T. Gibbons; Mary R., wife of John W. Shields; Gertrude E., wife of M. J. Ruddy; Ella A.; Anna I., and Charlotte H. Hawks. He died in Scranton, Pa., May 4, 1922.

FORSYTHE, Matthew Leander, physician and surgeon, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Dec. 19, 1840, son of Andrew and Narcissa (McAfee) Forsythe, and grandson of Matthew and Jane (McAfee) Forsythe. His paternal grandfather came from Scotland, and with his brother John served as privates in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Forsythe was graduated at Center College, Danville, Ky., in 1861, with the degree A.B., and obtained his medical degree at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1864. He began the practice of his profession at Harrodsburg, Ky., and was successful from the outset. Always interested in the welfare of the community, he served as a member of the Harrodsburg city council; was mayor during 1898–1901, and secretary and executive officer of the local board of health from 1881 to 1923. Politically he was a staunch Democrat, and he was an elder in the Presbyterian church. Gov. Cox appointed him delegate to the Anti-Tuberculosis Congress, Washington, D. C., in 1908. During the World war he was chief medical officer for Mercer county. He held a high place in Masonry, and was a member also of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Mercer County Medical Society, and at times of various local social and civic organizations. He found his chief recreation in literary studies, and was ever a great reader and thinker. Dr. Forsythe was peculiarly the kind friend of young men. Many times they brought their troubles and perplexities to him, and they never left his office without the needed help and advice. He was a splendid type of the self-sacrificing country doctor of fifty years ago who endured hardships second only to the pioneers themselves. In his earlier practice he traveled, in all kinds of weather, over almost impassable roads and after driving as far as possible, frequently saddled his horse for the remainder of the journey. Neither bitter weather nor the darkness of the night stopped him in his ministries, and often the consciousness of duty done and suffering alleviated would be his only compensation. He was married June 27, 1871, to Bettie, daughter of Jaspar Dunbar Griffing, of Rodney, Miss., and they had five children: Lavinia, wife of Conrad H. Syme, Washington, D. C.; Andrew Dunbar; Louisa, wife of Frank Douglass Curry, Harrodsburg; Bessie Lee; and Willette Forsythe. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1924.

HANSELMAN, George, manufacturer, was born in Detroit, Mich., in September, 1862, son of George and Louise Hanselman. After receiving a public school education in Detroit he engaged in mercantile pursuits and in 1882 removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where, beginning in a small way and with only a few dollars capital, he engaged in the manufacture of candy. Eventually he built up one of the largest confectionery establishments in the Middle West, acquired much property, and erected a large office building at Kalamazoo, known as the Hanselman block. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the order of Elks. Politically he was a Republican and in religion a member of the Christian Science church. His chief outdoor recreations were fishing and hunting. Mr. Hanselman bore a high reputation in the candy industry and was an outstanding figure in the business life of his city. The successful development of the Hanselman Candy Co. was due to its president's enterprise and capacity. He was a worker as well as chief executive and to the men and women who labored with him was never master. The human and generous spirit in which he conducted his factory made the firm of note throughout the Kalamazoo section. He was married Feb. 16, 1890, to Margaret, daughter of August Reinsch, and had three children. He died at Kalamazoo, Mich., June 26, 1923.

KOCH, Charles Rudolph Edward, dental surgeon, was born at Birnbaum, Polish Prussia, Apr. 24, 1844, son of Augustus and Josephine (Von Lutz) Koch. Coming to America with his parents in 1853 he received a public school education in Manitowoc, Wis., where they had settled. He began to study dentistry under Dr. J. A. Kennicott in Chicago, Ill., in 1860, but after the civil war began he enlisted as a private in the 72nd Ill. volunteer infantry. He served in the Mississippi campaign and later was made captain of the 49th U. S. colored infantry. After the war he was provost marshal in Mississippi. Rejoining Dr. Kennicott in Chicago in 1866 he was associated with him in the practice of dentistry until 1871, after which he practiced inde-

pendently until 1898. He was secretary of the Northwestern University dental school from 1904 until his death. He was recognized as one of the most eminent members of his profession, having been honored with various offices in dental societies, and was widely known as a lecturer on dental subjects. He served as president and secretary of the Illinois State Dental Society and the Chicago Dental Society, and president of the Illinois state board of dental examiners, the National Association of Dental Examiners and the American Association of Dental Faculties. He was active in Illinois national guard circles, rising from the ranks to the position of colonel of the 1st regiment. He was president of the Illinois Grand Army Memorial Hall Association and at various times was post commander, inspector general and adjutant general in the department of Illinois, G. A. R., and adjutant general of the national body in 1913. He was associate member of the Military Service Institution of the United States; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; secretary of the Illinois Vicksburg Military Park Commission and president of the Vicksburg Statue Commission. He was military editor of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" in 1880–82. He received the honorary degree of D.D.S. from Washington University in 1888. He was author of "History of Dentistry" (1909) and "Illinois at Vicksburg" (1907). Dr. Koch made many contributions to dental science. His public as well as his professional activities covered a wide range and he was held in the highest esteem by all who came within the sphere of his influence. He was generous and charitable in all his dealings with his fellow men. He was married June 25, 1868, to Sylvia Bigelow, daughter of Otis Adams of Grafton, Mass., and had three children: Josephine, wife of Arthur Merriam Crain of Newtonville, Mass.; Alice Adams, wife of Charles Parish Tobin of Evanston, Ill., and Mabelle Koch. He died at Newtonville, Mass., while visiting his daughter, July 21, 1916.

ELLSWORTH, Henry William, penmanship expert, was born at Stockton, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Mar. 20, 1837, son of William Gardiner and Harriet Maria (Keith) Ellsworth, and grandson of Henry and Polly (Wheeler) Ellsworth. He completed his early education at the Fredonia (N. Y.) Academy, and having taken private lessons in penmanship, conducted classes in penmanship and bookkeeping at the Fredonia Academy and Lockport Union School. It was about this period that the business college was being exploited by Bryant and Stratton in Cleveland and Buffalo, also the Eastmans of Rochester and Oswego; in 1859 he went to the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Detroit, and the next year was transferred to the New York city college of the firm. During this period he taught penmanship in the public schools. Upon completing his engagement with Bryant and Stratton in 1860, he decided to devote himself entirely to the public schools of the city and secured appointment as special teacher of penmanship, continuing until 1867. An earnest student of penmanship, he believed that the prevailing styles of handwriting with flourishes, shading and long loops could be simplified and made more practical, and he prepared a series of writing books, containing a simplified style and shorter loops. His ideas were exemplified in his "Text Book on Penmanship" (1862), which was followed by a series of blackboard charts for the use of schools, said to be the first of the kind (1863). In 1866 he published the first journal devoted to penmanship, "The Writing Teacher," which was continued until 1872. In 1867 the idea of teaching penmanship by the tracing method occurred to him and he prepared a series of dotted copies on which the pupil with pen and ink might lean lightly during the act of writing. His improved loose-leaf copy books paved the way to the now popular demand for loose-leaf blanks for bookkeeping, which he also applied to his own bookkeeping sets. He contributed many other aids to the chirographic art. As the crowning feature of his life work for the benefit of business colleges, public schools, teachers and their pupils, he published in 1897, "Lessons and Lectures on Penmanship," which was the best treatise on writing known at that time. Prof. Ellsworth was author also of "The Theory and Art of Penmanship," "Bookkeeping Manual," "Steps of Bookkeeping," and "Manual of Letter Writing." For many years he was proprietor of a business college in New York city. He was president and general manager of the Ellsworth Co., organized by him in New York to publish and market his copy books which were familiar to the school children of several generations. He was called the penmanship epoch maker. His books were really illustrated lectures and lessons on the philosophy, physiology, psychology, pedagogy, training and practice of penmanship, for students and teachers and home readers everywhere. He knew just what difficulties beset the teacher and these he anticipated and cleared away, making the teaching of writing a pleasant exercise. He was married May 1, 1860, to Lucy M., daughter of Henry Coe of Ellery, N. Y., and they had eight children: May, wife of Joseph Y. Johnston; Harriet Maria, wife of Robert R. Dean; Evangeline, wife of William H. Dean; Charles O.; Grace; Lorenzo; Frederick, and William Ellsworth. Prof. Ellsworth died in Binghamton, N. Y., July 8, 1924.

HOBGOOD, Franklin P., college president, was born in Granville county, N. C., Feb. 22, 1847, son of James Benton and Elizabeth (House) Hobgood. During the civil war he served in the junior reserve brigade of the Confederate army. Resuming his studies in 1866 he was graduated A.B. at Wake Forest (N. C.) College in 1868, as valedictorian of his class, and captained the first baseball team organized at Wake Forest. He began his career as an educator in 1869 as principal of a boys' school at Reidsville. Two years later he associated himself with Dr. William Royall, founder of the Raleigh (N. C.) Female Seminary, and was president of that institution for a decade. In 1880 he became president of the Oxford Female Seminary (later Oxford College). This school, chartered by the general assembly of North Carolina in 1850, had already won distinction by its pioneer efforts for the education of girls and by its sturdy endurance even through the trials of the civil war. Pres. Hobgood gradually brought the institution under his exclusive ownership and control, until for some years prior to his death it was entirely self-sustaining. Though a small college, accommodating about 100 boarding students, it maintained a useful and honorable position in the educational system of the state. During his presidency more than 500 young women went out from the school equipped for useful service in their communities and in 1922 it was radically reorganized as a junior college, becoming a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges. Dr. Hobgood was, even in his latter years, a remarkably versatile and

active man. His duties at Oxford College did not prevent him from doing valuable service to many other institutions in the town and state. Always a devoted Christian he was generous in his gifts to religious and charitable causes. For forty-four years he was a deacon in the Oxford Baptist Church, for a decade moderator of the Flat River Baptist Association, and for several years chairman of the laymen's committee of the Baptist State Convention, of which organization he was also at different times vice-president. He was a trustee of the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville and at his death, president of the board, and trustee of the Masonic Orphanage at Oxford. He held a high place in Masonry. For six years he was chairman of the board of education of Granville county, and a life member and president of the North Carolina State Teachers' Assembly. He was a member for sixteen years of the board of one hundred guarding the interests of the University of North Carolina; his personality was a distinct force in that body, and his sage advice was helpful to successive presidents. Wake Forest College, of which he was also a trustee and president of the board, gave him the honorary degrees of A.M. in 1871 and LL.D. in 1918. Pres. Hobgood never seemed to lose the enthusiasm and vision of his youth, retaining to the last the vivacity of mind and manner that had characterized his earlier manhood. Love of truth and a high sense of duty were the outstanding traits of his character. His personality was gracious and genial and one of rare spiritual strength. Alert and keen in mind, awake to the grave problems of the times, versed in subjects as varied as Latin and philosophy, poetry and physics, yet he never lost interest in boyish sports and activities. He was an excellent horseman and at fifty-five played a strong game of tennis. He was married Oct. 7, 1868, to Mary, daughter of Dr. William Royall, an educator of Wake Forest, N. C., and they had six children: Frank P.; J. Edward; William Royall; Carrie; Elizabeth, wife of Frank W. Hancock, and Mary, wife of Gen. Beverley S. Royster. Pres. Hobgood died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1924.

HOAG, Ernest Bryant, physician, was born at Evanston, Ill., Mar. 23, 1868, son of Thomas Clarkson and Maria Louisa (Bryant) Hoag. He was graduated B.S. at Northwestern University in 1892 and in 1902 received from that institution both the degrees of A.M. and M.D. He was a graduate student and assistant in biology and physiology at Leland Stanford, Jr. University during 1892–94 and graduate student at the University of Wisconsin in 1898. From 1895 to 1898 he was professor of biology and later director of hygiene and physical examinations at the Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, Calif. After receiving his medical degree he was pathologist for a year at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. During 1902–09 he practiced medicine at Pasadena and for several years maintained a private laboratory for clinical pathology and was city bacteriologist and medical director of the Pasadena schools. He was visiting physician to the Los Angeles county hospital (mental and nervous diseases) and a member of the lunacy commission for four years. He was medical director of schools at Berkeley, 1909–12, and during that period lecturer in child hygiene at the University of California. He then made a special survey of school hygiene for the Minnesota state board of health, which was published by the U. S. bureau of education. For ten years he was medical examiner of the Los Angeles juvenile court and had a consulting practice in mental and nervous diseases; was lecturer on criminology and mental hygiene at the University of California, University of Southern California, and the police school, Los Angeles police department; also director of the bureau of criminology of the University of Southern California. In 1920, by invitation of the superintendent of public instruction of the Hawaiian Islands, he made a mental survey on the intelligence level of children of different races. He also made a survey of the Honolulu juvenile court and the two industrial schools. During the World war he was contract surgeon for the U. S. army, S.A.T.C., University of California. He was the author of "Elementary Technique in Histology and Bacteriology" (1895); "Health Studies for Schools" (1909); "The Health Index of Children" (1910, revised 1924); "Child Hygiene" (joint author, 1912); "Health of the Child in School" (1917); "Crime, Abnormal Minds and the Law" (1923); "Our Fear Complexes" (1923); "The New Hygiene" (1923); "Rest and Grow Strong" (1924); "Every Day Health Habits" (1924); "Hawaii, Yesterday and Today, with Chapter on Racial Studies" (1924); and of many articles on technical subjects. He was councillor of the American School Hygiene Association; a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, the American Medical Association, California State Medical Society, Southern California Medical Society, Southern California Society for Mental Hygiene, Phi Beta Kappa, Nu Sigma Nu, Beta Theta Pi and the Sigma Xi fraternities and the University Club, Los Angeles. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in yachting. He was married at Pasadena, Calif., June 30, 1896, to Sarah (Blanchard) Judd, daughter of William Blanchard, a lumberman of Evanston, Ill., and they had one child, Junius William Hoag. He died at Los Angeles, Calif., June 11, 1924.

BELL, James Montgomery, soldier, was born at Williamsburg, Pa., Oct. 1, 1837, son of William and Elizabeth (Good) Bell. He was graduated A.M. at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., in 1862 and enlisted in the Federal army for the civil war, being commissioned first lieutenant in the 86th O. infantry. The following year he was transferred to the cavalry and after serving as captain of an independent Pennsylvania troop for three months was assigned to a troop in the 13th Penn. cavalry, which he commanded until the end of the war. Throughout the war he participated in sixteen notable engagements, being brevetted captain for gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, and major for heroic conduct at Ream's Station, Va. In 1866 he entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the 7th U. S. cavalry, and for the next thirty-two years served at numerous army posts in the West, participating in various campaigns against the Indians. During the surveying of routes for and the construction of the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads he commanded troops of cavalry which guarded the engineers and builders. In the war with Spain he served in Cuba as major of the 1st cavalry and was wounded three times. He was posthumously cited by the war department in 1924 for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. He was appointed colonel of the 27th U. S. volunteer infantry in 1899 and served with it in the Philippines, becoming brigadier general of volunteers in 1900.

He was military governor of the third district, department of southern Luzon, from March, 1900, to March, 1901. He was appointed brigadier general in the regular army Sept. 17, 1901, and on Oct. 1, that year, was placed on the retired list, after which he settled in California, where he spent his remaining years. Gen. Bell was widely recognized as an able and gallant cavalry officer and Indian fighter. He was faithful to every duty and courageous, just and honorable in all the relations of life. He was married Mar. 12, 1872, to Emily M., daughter of Thomas M. Hones of London, England, and died without issue at Hermosa Beach, Calif., Sept. 19, 1919.

MITCHELL, Andrew, contractor and builder, was born at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Nov. 22, 1831, son of Michael and Mary (Jeffrey) Mitchell. His father designed and executed the cabin and paddles of "Old Comet," a boat built at Lymington from which Robert Fulton took drawings for use in his design of the "Clermont." He received his education in the schools of his native country, and at the age of twenty years came to the United States. After a brief period in New York city, he went to Cuba where he was engaged in erecting sugar-refining machinery for fourteen years. During his residence on the island, he was one of five white men in a colony of 1,000 negroes. The latter planned a massacre of the whites, which was prevented only a few moments before the appointed time by the intervention of the troops from the nearest Spanish garrison. In 1866 Mr. Mitchell settled at Carbondale, Pa., where he engaged in the contracting and building business. After the fire of 1868, which destroyed the central portion of the city, he acquired large real estate holdings in the devastated area, erected many buildings of which he remained in possession until his death, and became one of the largest realty owners in the city. He established one of the first planing mills and was interested in one of the first foundries of Carbondale, and was the proprietor of a sash and blind factory. For many years he was member of the select council, participating in numerous municipal reforms, especially increased fire protections, and the second fire organization of the city was named Andrew Mitchell Hose Company in his honor. He was a Republican, a communicant of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a man of constructive foresight, rare business ability and active civic interest. He was married in 1867 to Mary H., daughter of Alexander S. Douglas Jeffrey of Paisley, Scotland, and they had eleven children: Miguel Douglas; Christina May, wife of H. H. Major; Andrew; Marguerite Muirhead, wife of Frank M. Garney; Robert; Helen Ada; Alexander McLeod; Virginia Cassels; Isabella Wyllie, wife of Robert Harrison; Florida Fowler and Donald Clyde. Mr. Mitchell died at Carbondale, Pa., Mar. 22, 1923.

PEERY, J[unius] Woodson, lawyer, was born at Edinburg, Mo., June 28, 1855, son of William and Lucy Ann (Forkner) Peery. He was educated at Grand River College at Edinburg and studied law under the preceptorship of Judge George W. Lewis at Albany, Mo. Admitted to the bar in 1871 he began the practice of his profession at Bloomington, Nebr., but in 1875 he settled at Albany, Mo., where he built up an extensive and profitable practice. He was recognized as one of the most brilliant lawyers of the state and at any time he could have had almost any office within the gift of the people of Missouri, but he never desired political preferment and hence never held public office, although frequently chosen by the Gentry county bar to act temporarily as circuit judge. His distinguished career at the bar was marked by unwavering devotion to the laws and institutions of his country, profound respect and admiration for the majesty of its courts and an intense yearning for the correct administration of equity and justice among his fellow men. These qualities, together with his great learning and ability as a lawyer, and his upright, courteous conduct, gained for him the highest respect of all the judges before whom he practiced as well as that of the legal profession as a whole. A man of unblemished character, of lofty ideals and of unswerving fidelity to his obligations as a man and citizen, with complete freedom from all small, petty motives, he never departed from the path of duty and rectitude and earned the high regard of the people of his state. He never espoused a cause which he considered unjust and he guarded carefully the interests of his clients, his watchful eye never permitting a right to be sacrificed. He was a member of the American, Missouri and Gentry County bar associations. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was married Apr. 9, 1890, to Leora, daughter of Frederick W. Trent, a merchant of Chillicothe, Mo. They had one child, Louise Trent Peery. He died at Albany, Mo., July 10, 1922.

VONCANON, Charles Banner, lumberman, was born at Banner's Elk, N. C., May 13, 1872, son of William and Mary Mildred (Banner) Voncanon, grandson of Jacob and Nancy (Hammonds) Voncanon, and great-grandson of Peter and Susa (Cooper) Voncanon. Peter Voncanon came to America from Germany, and settled first in Maryland and later in North Carolina. Charles attended Sutherland (N. C.) College and Milligan (Tenn.) College. He began his business career as a commission merchant in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, and in 1898 became an active partner in the J. Walter Wright Lumber Co., then located at Mountain City, Tenn. At his death he was president of the C. B. Voncanon Lumber Co., which operated two plants at Johnson City, Tenn.; vice-president of the J. Walter Wright Lumber Co. of Bristol, Tenn., in charge of the extensive operations of the company in the mountains of North Carolina, and president of the Avery County Bank, Newland, N. C. He was a road commissioner of Avery county during 1914–15 and was active in building the first good roads in the county. During the World war he was a member of the local draft board. Mr. Voncanon reached his position as one of the leading lumber men of western North Carolina and east Tennessee after repeated discouragements, having started his business anew three times before he finally achieved success. He was a man of high moral courage and scrupulous integrity in his business and private conduct and of unfailing fidelity to the Golden Rule in all the relations of life. He was a member of the order of Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In politics he was a Republican, and he attended the Christian church. His recreations were hunting and fishing. He was married in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7, 1898, to Nollie, daughter of John Wesley Bailey, a Methodist clergyman of Dalton, Ga., and they had three children: Mary Lewis, wife of Guignard Maxcy; William Bailey, and Rosa Lee, wife of L. D. Donaldson. Mr. Voncanon died at Johnson City, Tenn., July 3, 1922.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

INDEX—VOLUME XIX

A

ABBOTT, Frank F., historian, 430
ABRAMS, Albert, physician, 386.
ADAMS, George E., lawyer, 35
ADAMS, John W, clergyman, 399.
ADAMS, Oscar F., author, 45.
ALDEN, Ebenezer, biographer, 415.
ALDRICH, Edgar, jurist, 209.
ALLEN, John R., mechanical engineer, 296.
ALLEN, William W., soldier, 321.
ALVERSON, Claude B., jurist, 365.
AMES, Frederick L., financier, 225.
AMOS, James O., journalist, 104.
ANDREWS, James O., jurist, 373.
ANTISELL, Thomas, chemist, 448.
ARMSTRONG, David M., artist, 69
ARMSTRONG, Frank H., merchant, 274.
ARMSTRONG, George D., author, 233.
ARNOLD, Orson M., merchant, 100.
ARREL, George F., jurist, 188.
ASHLEY, Herbert H., banker, 70.
ATWOOD, Fred H., lawyer, 167.
AUSTIN, Thomas, banker, 381.
AXLINE, George A., educator, 214.
AYRES, Patti, singer, 182.

B.

BABBITT, Charles A., lawyer, 176.
BABCOCK, Courtlandt G., soldier, 232.
BABSON, Joseph E., author, 404.
BACHE, Benjamin F., publisher, 28.
BAIRD, Richard L., lawyer, 367.
BAKER, Frank, anatomist, 260.
BAKER, William E., engineer, 346.
BALCH, William R., journalist, 262.
BALDWIN, Henry E., editor, 91.
BALDWIN, John B., statesman, 135
BALDWIN, Ward, civil engineer, 337.
BALL, John C., clergyman, 294.
BALL, William C., manufacturer, 23.
BALLOU, Barton A., manufacturer, 405.
BANDHOLTZ, Harry Hill, soldier, 434.
BANNERMAN, Francis, merchant, 197.
BANTA, Charles W., surgeon, 349.
BARNES, Elmer C., educator, 100.
BARTH, Moritz, financier, 307.
BASSETT, William, colonist, 156.
BATEMAN, Warner M., lawyer, 148.
BATES, William A., architect, 436.
BATES, William R., editor, 324.
BAUGH, Daniel, manufacturer, 109.
BAYLEY, Edwin Fisher, lawyer, 192.
BEADLE, Erastus F., publisher, 125.
BEEGLE, Frederick N., manufacturer, 90.
BEER, George L., historian, 167.
BELDEN, Augustus A., agriculturist, 342.
BELL, George W., educator, 196.
BELL, Isaac B., lawyer, 182.
BELL, James M., soldier, 462.
BEMENT, Robt. B. C., civil engineer, 138.
BENNETT, Alden J., banker, 208.
BENNETT, Joseph A., merchant, 290.
BENT, Charles, pioneer, 172.
BENT, Charles D., merchant, 365.
BENT, William W., pioneer, 173.
BERGER, Christian L., manufacturer, 396.
BERTCH, George E., clergyman, 227.
BESWICK, Samuel, lumberman, 290.
BETTINGER, Albert, lawyer, 256.
BIGGS, Hermann M., physician, 219.
BILLINGHURST, Christopher C., banker, 67.
BINGHAM, Millard F., manufacturer, 55.
BIRGE, Julius C., manufacturer, 418.
BISPHAM, George T., lawyer, 123.
BIXBY, Tams, editor, 222.
BLACK BEAVER, Indian scout, 235.
BLACK, David W., manufacturer, 344.
BLACK, James, lawyer, 216.
BLACK KETTLE, Indian chief, 308.
BLACK, Lewis C., lawyer, 158.
BLACKFORD, Charles M., lawyer, 186.
BLAKE, Ebenezer N., merchant, 264.
BLAKE, Marshall B., merchant, 162.
BLAKE, T. Whitney, manufacturer, 107.
BLISS, Daniel, missionary, 176.
BLISS, George R., theologian, 302.
BLISS, Howard S., clergyman, 177.
BOATSMAN, Deark M., merchant, 250.
BOLLING, Raynal C., lawyer, 242.
BOLTON, Adelbert E., lawyer, 319.
BOND, Charles O., illuminating engineer, 237.
BOND, Francis A., soldier, 78.
BONZANO, Maximilian F., civil engineer, 198.
BOOTH, Henry M., clergyman, 309.
BORGMEYER, Charles L., lawyer, 106.
BOTKIN, Jeremiah D., congressman, 447.
BOUDINOT, Elias, Indian leader, 224.
BOUDINOT, Elias C., Indian leader, 225.
BOURNE, Jonathan, merchant, 451.
BOUTON, Edward, soldier, 80.
BOWMAN, George L., banker, 226.
BOWMAN, Shadrach L., clergyman, 230.
BOWMAN, Thomas, bishop, 60.
BOWSER, Edward A., mathematician, 415.
BOYD, Linnaes C., banker, 359.
BOYLE, Henry, manufacturer, 408.
BRADDOCK, John S., realtor, 370.
BRADFORD, Andrew, printer, 276.
BRADFORD, Gamaliel, banker, 29.
BRADLEY, Alfred E., physician, 315.
BRADY, James B., manufacturer, 412.
BRAINERD, Erastus, journalist, 61.
BRAY, Charles W., physician, 372.
BRITTAIN, Carlo B., naval officer, 137.
BRITTON, Frank H., railway president, 165.
BROCKENBROUGH, William, jurist, 316.
BROCKWAY, Zebulon R., penologist, 160.
BRODHEAD, Robert P., R.R. builder, 272.
BRODNAX, William H., legislator, 228.
BROOKS, William M., lawyer, 61.
BROSS, Ernest, editor, 206.
BROUN, William LeRoy, educator, 118.
BROWN, Alexander, historian, 171.
BROWN, Benjamin F., manufacturer, 437.
BROWN, James F., lawyer, 247.
BROWN, Joseph N., lawyer, 305.
BROWNE, Albert G., journalist, 316.
BROWNE, Bennet B., surgeon, 79.
BRYAN, William J., statesman, politician and orator, 453.
BUCKLEY, Ernest R., geologist, 443.
BULLOCK, Mary A., author, 125.
BURCH, Charles S., P. E. bishop, 298.
BURK, John D., historian, 145.
BURKET, J. Fremont, dental surgeon, 44.
BURNHAM, Hosea B., physician, 314.
BURNHAM, Thomas W., financier, 218.
BURR, Willie O., editor, 431.
BURRELL, David H., manufacturer, 126.
BURROUGHS, Edith W., sculptor, 241.

C.

CALLEN, John F., journalist, 223.
CAMERON, Frederick W., lawyer, 198.
CAMMANN, Henry J., merchant, 353.
CAMPBELL, Charles, historian, 322.
CAMPBELL, Henry C., editor, 40.
CAMPHOR, Alexander P., bishop, 143.
CAPPELEN, Fred'k W., civil engineer, 88.
CARDOZO, Ernest A., lawyer, 414.
CARDOZO, Michael H., lawyer, 413.
CARMACK, George W., gold miner, 437.
CARPENTER, Edmund J., journalist, 97.
CARPENTER, Henry A., manufacturer, 20.
CARTERET, Philip colonial governor, 263.
CASE, Charles, manufacturer, 127.
CASE, Nelson, lawyer, 103.
CASE, Willard E., scientist, 112.
CASE, William S., jurist, 370.
CASTLE, John H., clergyman, 400.
CHAMBERLAIN, John, clergyman, 425.
CHAMBERLAIN, Myron L., physician, 78.
CHAMBERLIN, Thomas C., geologist, 25.
CHANNING, Walter, alienist, 124.
CHAPMAN, Ervin, clergyman, 229.
CHASE, Robert H., psychiatrist, 24.
CHAUNCY, Charles, lawyer, 221.
CHAUNCY, Charles, jurist, 221.
CHENEY, Charles, manufacturer, 71.
CHENEY, Frank, manufacturer, 73.
CHENEY, Frank, Jr., manufacturer, 76.
CHENEY, Frank W., manufacturer, 75.
CHENEY, George, miller, 71.
CHENEY, George W., Jr., mfr., 74.
CHENEY, James W., manufacturer, 76.
CHENEY, John, artist-engraver, 359.
CHENEY, John M., jurist, 434.
CHENEY, John S., manufacturer, 74.
CHENEY, Knight D., manufacturer, 75.
CHENEY, Ralph, manufacturer, 72.
CHENEY, Richard O., manufacturer, 76.
CHENEY, Rush, manufacturer, 73.
CHENEY, Ward, manufacturer, 72.
CHESSMAN, William A., mining operator, 304.
CHILDS, Albert H., merchant, 195.
CHISHOLM, Jesse, pioneer, 189.
CHRISTIE, Thomas D., missionary, 217.
CLARK, James J., inventor, 265.
CLARK, Lafayette, banker, 205.
CLARK, Samuel, merchant, 199.
CLARKE, John M., geologist, 456.
CLAUSS, John H., manufacturer, 85.
CLAYTON, John, botanist, 179.
CLEMENT, Richard E., educator, 395.
CLEMENTS, James M., jurist, 356.
COATES, Charles T., educator, 51.
COATES, Edward H., financier, 326.
COBURN, Foster D., agriculturist, 47.
COE, Howard S., agriculturist, 419.
COLEMAN, William H., physician, 51.
COLLINS, Isaac, printer, 190.
COLTON, George S., manufacturer, 401.
CONNELL, James Peter, physician, 237.
CONNER, James, soldier, 369.
CONOVER, Frederick K., lawyer, 160.
COOLIDGE, David H., lawyer, 248.
COOPER, David Y., manufacturer, 420.
COOPER, Theodore, civil engineer, 261.
CORBIN, Floyd S., real estate, 458.
CORDELL, Eugene F., physician, 366.
COSGRIFF, Thomas A., banker, 147.
COTT, George F., physician, 183.
COWAN, John F., jurist, 409.
COWLES, Edward, physician, 250.
COWLES, James L., author, 41.
COWMAN, Charles E., clergyman, 295.
COXE, Richard S., lawyer, 354.
CRABBE, John G., educator, 43.
CRAIG, Alexander R., physician, 103.
CRAIG, Frank M., philanthropist, 323.
CRAIG, Hugh, pioneer, 148.
CRAIG, James W., physician, 259.
CREGIER, DeWitt C., engineer, 433.
CROUGHTON, George H., artist, 121.
CROUSE, Charles M., merchant, 310.
CROW, William E., senator, 411.
CROWELL, John S., publisher, 163.
CUDDEBACK, William H., jurist, 121.
CUMMINGS, Porter E., manufacturer, 168.
CUPPLES, Samuel, merchant, 169.
CURTIS, Charles D., archaeologist, 410.
CURTIS, Edward C., legislator, 389.
CURTIS, Frank G., lawyer, 351.
CURTIS, George M., manufacturer, 282.

CURTIS, John G., merchant, 143.
CUSHING, Henry P., geologist, 249.
CUYLER, T. De Witt, lawyer, 370.

D.

DAILEY, William, merchant, 334.
DALY, John Michael, inventor, 159.
DARLING, Flora A., founder D.A.R., 138.
DARLING, Samuel T., pathologist, 417.
DARLINGTON, Joseph J., lawyer, 272.
DAVENPORT, Joseph J., jurist, 429.
DAVIDSON, Charles, educator, 211.
DAVIDSON, Hannah A., educator, 212.
DAVIDSON, William L., judge, 274.
DAVIS, Lowndes H., lawyer, 244.
DAVIS, Oscar C., manufacturer, 384.
DAY, Moses H., manufacturer, 239.
DEADY, Matthew P., jurist, 50.
DEANS, John S., civil engineer, 162.
DE BACA, Ezequiel C., governor, 278.
DEDERICK, Peter K., inventor, 131.
DEINARD, Samuel N., rabbi, 391.
DELANO, Jane A., nurse, 131.
De LASHMUTT, Van Banks, banker, 331.
DE LEON, Thomas C., author, 242.
DELFELDER, Jacob A., cattleman, 153.
DENISON, Mary A., author, 214.
DEXTER, Aaron, physician, 345.
DEXTER, Franklin B., educator, 344.
DIMENT, James M., miller, 397.
DIMMICK, Joseph B., lawyer, 306.
DIMOCK, Susan, physician, 30.
DODD, William S., physician, 139.
DODGE, Horace E., manufacturer, 267.
DODGE, John F., manufacturer, 266.
DOOLITTLE, Eric, astronomer, 300.
DORSHEIMER, William E., lawyer, 326.
DOYLE, John H., jurist, 80.
DRAKE, Luther, banker, 235.
DRANSFIELD, Thomas, educator, 83.
DRAPER, John, printer, 256.
DROMGOOLE, George C., statesman, 172.
DUDLEY, Plimmon H., engineer, 281.
DUNHAM, George E., editor, 155.
DUNLAP, John, printer, 363.
DUNLAP, Samuel C., lawyer, 339.
DUNNING, William A., educator, 27.
DU PUY, Harry W., manufacturer, 181.
DURHAM, Ezra D., banker, 117.

E.

EAKIN, Robert, jurist, 416.
ECKMAN, George P., clergyman, 197.
ECOB, James H., minister, 233.
EDGAR, Charles, lumberman, 333.
EDSON, Tracy R., engraver, 394.
EELLS, Howard P., capitalist, 400.
ELLINGHAM, William, merchant, 403.
ELLIOTT, Ezra T., lawyer, 301.
ELLIS, Edward S., author, 204.
ELLIS, George E., mayor, 210.
ELLSWORTH, Henry W., penmanship expert, 461.
ELLWOOD, William L., lawyer, 458.
ELLYSON, Gideon D., banker, 81.
EMERSON, Edgar C., jurist, 64.
EMMONS, William H. H., jurist, 150.
ENANDER, John A., journalist, 232.
ENDICOTT, Henry B., manufacturer, 294.
ERWIN, James B., soldier, 404.

F.

FAIRCHILD, Edward T., educator, 38.
FARRAR, Edgar H., lawyer, 346.
FARRINGTON, Leander M., physician, 368.
FAYLE, George A., merchant, 291.
FENNO, John, printer, 326.
FERNOW, Bernhard E., forester, 166.
FISCHER, Carl D., manufacturer, 186.
FISCHER, Edgar, musician, 428.
FISH, Stuyvesant, R.R. president, 15.
FISHER, Alex. M., mathematician, 194.
FISHER, Mark, artist, 92.
FISHER, Oliver W., merchant, 439.
FITTS, Clarke C., lawyer, 333.
FLAGG, Charles A., librarian, 247.
FLAGG, Wilson, author, 431.
FLANNERY, Lot, sculptor, 337.
FLATT, Cornelius J., educator, 283.
FLEET, Henry, pioneer, 380.
FLEMING, John, missionary, 305.
FLETCHER, Allen M., governor, 89.
FLICKINGER, Daniel K., bishop, 177.
FLOOD, Henry D., lawyer, 206.
FOLSOM, Benjamin, lawyer, 377.
FOLSOM, Charles F., physician, 375.
FONTAINE, William M., geologist, 187.
FOOTE, Elijah H., manufacturer, 224.
FORAN, Martin A., congressman, 156.
FORD, Sheridan, journalist, 451.
FORNOF, John W., journalist, 338.
FORSYTHE, Matthew L., physician, 460.
FORT, John H., lawyer, 388.
FOSTER, Francis A., merchant, 45.
FOXCROFT, Frank, editor, 212.
FRANCIS, Harry C., mechanical engineer, 398.
FRANK, Tenney, historian, 236.
FRANKLIN, Alvin B., soldier, 342.
FRASCH, Herman, chemist, 347.
FREER, Paul C., chemist, 423.
FULKERSON, Claude W., merchant, 132.
FULMORE, Zachary T., lawyer, 62.

G.

GALBRAITH, Frederick W., merchant, 170.
GALT, Alexander, sculptor, 187.
GANNETT, Henry, geographer, 207.
GARDENER, Cornelius, soldier, 339.
GARDINER, George S., lumberman, 239.
GATHRIGHT, Josiah B., merchant 21.
GAY, Wilson R., jurist, 424.
GEBHARD, Charles A., merchant, 110.
GEORGE, Herbert, economist, 428.
GETTY, George H., clergyman, 116.
GEYER, Andrew, publisher, 406.
GIBBON, Thomas E., lawyer, 382.
GIBBS, James E. A., inventor, 255.
GIBSON, John G., lawyer, 342.
GILDERSLEEVE, Ferdinand, merchant, 98.
GILLETTE, Arthur J., physician, 227.
GILMER, Francis W., lawyer, 329.
GISH, Moses N., jurist, 412.
GLEASON, John H., surgeon, 142.
GLENN, Robert B., governor, 317.
GLOVER, Thomas J., wood-carver, 258.
GOFF, Frederick H., banker, 452.
GOODELL, Thomas D., philologist, 146.
GOODHUE, Bertram G., architect, 402.
GOODMAN, Edward, journalist, 157.
GOODYEAR, Wm. H., archaeologist, 455.
GORDON, Clarence, author, 332.
GOULD, Ashley M., jurist, 397.
GOULD, James, jurist, 23.
GRAHAM, Edward K., educator, 147.
GRAHAM, James, lawyer, 174.
GRANT, Henry F., merchant, 199.
GRATWICK, William H., lumberman, 132.
GRAVES, Albert H., lawyer, 154.
GRAY, John A., mathematician, 67.
GRAY, Samuel M., engineer, 175.
GREEN, Bennett W., surgeon, 16.
GREENE, Edward L., botanist, 332.
GREGG, Josiah, traveler, 331.
GREGORY, Daniel S., editor, 251.
GRIGGS, George B., lawyer, 114.
GRIGSBY, Hugh B., author, 379.
GRIMES, Hanson M., jurist, 199.
GRINSTEAD, James F., merchant, 164.
GROBHISER, Wm. C., manufacturer, 188.
GRONNA, Asle J., senator, 420.
CROSS, Howard H., merchant, 372.
GROZIER, Edwin A., publisher, 435.
GRUENING, Emil, ophthalmologist, 47.
GUILD, Edward C., clergyman, 329.
GUIOU, Arthur P., merchant, 387.
GUNNISON, Frederic E., lawyer, 122.
GUTHERZ, Carl, artist, 338.

H.

HADLEY, Horace W., inventor, 446.
HAGAN, Oliver C., oil merchant, 410.
HAGERMAN, Barton C., educator, 407.
HAGGIN, James B. A., financier, 213.
HAINES, William T., governor, 66.
HAIRE, Norman W., jurist, 332.
HALE, Edward J., diplomat, 200.
HALEY, George P., physician, 150.
HALL, Florence M. H., author, 88.
HALL, Thomas L., soldier, 24.
HALSTEAD, Benton, lawyer, 134.
HAMERSLEY, William, jurist, 371.
HAMILTON, Samuel, educator, 379.
HAMLIN, George J., singer, 59.
HAMLIN, Homer, civil engineer, 307.
HANAN, John H., financier, 64.
HANNA, Septimus J., lawyer, 119.
HANSELMAN, George, manufacturer, 460.
HANSON, Joseph M., social economist, 151.
HARDING, George F., lawyer, 129.
HARDING, Warren G., president, 268.
HARJES, John H., financier, 262.
HARKNESS, Albert G., philologist, 413.
HARPER, Joseph H., engineer, 444.
HARRIS, Henry B., theatrical manager, 340.
HARRIS, Iverson L., theosophist, 324.
HARRIS, James A., horticulturist, 166.
HARTWICK, Edward E., soldier, 92.
HASBROUCK, David S., editor, 418.
HASTINGS, Wilmot R., publisher, 67.
HATCHER, William E., clergyman, 344.
HAVEN, Alfred C., physician, 318.
HAWKS, John, pioneer, 459.
HAWLEY, Henry S., R.R. president, 327.
HAYNES, Frank J., photographer, 376.
HAYWOOD, Alfred W., lawyer, 178.
HAZEN, Gaines H., lawyer, 114.
HEALY, A. Augustus, merchant, 134.
HEAPHY, William A., contractor, 424.
HECKERT, Charles G., educator, 144.
HEITMAN, Harvie E., financier, 421.
HEMINGWAY, Alfred T., lumberman, 237.
HERRINGTON, Bertram A., lawyer, 377.
HESTER, William, publisher, 231.
HEWITT, William, mechanical engineer, 89.
HEYWOOD, Abbot R., lawyer, 352.
HIEMENZ, John W., merchant, 353.
HILBERT, Pierre A., physician, 259.
HILL, Daniel H., author, 437.
HILL, Lew C., manufacturer, 57.
HILL, Samuel, judge, 431.
HILL, Walter B., educator, 93.
HILLERICH, John F., manufacturer, 415.
HINCKLEY, Watson D., jurist, 173.
HINDMAN, Albert D., underwriter, 401.
HINE, Charles D., educator, 257.
HINMAN, Edward C., manufacturer, 441.
HISCOCK, Charles E., banker, 132.
HITCHCOCK, Frederick L., lawyer, 390.
HITCHCOCK, Romyn, scientist, 42.
HOAG, Ernest B., physician, 462.
HOBGOOD, Franklin P., educator, 461.
HODGES, Thomas E., educator, 144.
HOEY, Matthew J., physician, 223.
HOFELLER, Eli D., contractor, 310.
HOISINGTON, Jacob, soldier, 243.
HOLLAND, Clifford M., civil engineer, 381.
HOLLAND, James W., physician, 297.
HOLLENBACK, John Welles, financier, 46.
HOLLIDAY, John H., publisher, 398.
HOLLOWELL, Amos K., mfr., 273.
HOLMES, Robert T., inventor, 241.
HOOPER, Robert, merchant, 435.
HOOPES, William, electrical engineer, 418.
HOSEA, Lewis M., jurist, 360.
HOSHOUR, Samuel K., clergyman, 324.
HOSKET, Charles F., manufacturer, 95.
HOSMER, Alfred, physician, 312.
HOSMER, George S., jurist, 21.
HOUGH, Emerson, author, 60.
HOWARD, Alfred F., lawyer, 172.
HOWE, Elmer P., lawyer, 322.
HOWISON, Robert R., lawyer, 302.
HUGHES, William L., lawyer, 48.
HUGO, Nicholas F., engineer, 27.
HULBERT, Edmund D., banker, 54.
HULL, George H., merchant, 193.
HULL, John, educator, 390.
HUN, Henry, neurologist, 285.
HUNT, Benjamin P., jurist, 240.
HUNT, Gaillard, historian, 81.
HUNT, Robert W., metallurgist, 17.
HUNT, Walter, inventor, 245.
HUNT, Ward E., physician, 310.
HYATT, Frederick H., underwriter, 336.
HYNSON, Henry P., pharmacist, 367.

J.

JACKSON, Benjamin A., financier, 159.
JACKSON, Frederick H., underwriter, 380.
JAMES, George W., author, 68.
JAYNE, Harry W., chemist, 398.
JAYNE, Henry LaB., lawyer, 279.
JAYNES, Allan B., journalist, 42.
JENCKES, Lawrence B., engineer, 366.
JENKINS, James G., jurist, 188.
JENKINS, Newell Sill, dental surgeon, 111.
JENKS, Anson B., lawyer, 330.
JENKS, James M., merchant, 380.
JENNINGS, Cortez H., lumberman, 298.
JOCELYN, Stephen P., soldier, 237.
JOHNSON, Amos H., physician, 112.

JOHNSON, Harry L., manufacturer, 295.
JOHNSON, Otis C., chemist, 94.
JONES, Edwin, manufacturer, 208.
JONES, Richard W., educator, 21.
JOYCE, Charles D., importer, 394.
JOYCE, John F., journalist, 204.
JUSTICE, Michael H., jurist, 108.

K.

KAERCHER, Aaron B., lawyer, 348.
KAUFFMAN, George B., pharmacist, 33.
KAVANAUGH, Williams M., senator, 419.
KEELER, Fred L., educator, 116.
KEIGWIN, Albert N., clergyman, 189.
KEITH, Jehu F., lumberman, 313.
KENNAN, Thomas L., lawyer, 191.
KENT, William S., merchant, 213.
KILLIKELLY, Sarah H., author, 98.
KILMER, Joyce, poet, 290.
KING, Cyrus M., educator, 144.
KING, Frank I., merchant, 161.
KING, Franklin H., scientist, 292.
KING, Harry E., missionary, 365.
KINNEY, C. Spencer, physician, 142.
KIRCHNER, Otto, lawyer, 349.
KITCHEL, Horace, publisher, 383.
KNAPP, George, journalist, 210.
KNIGHT, Jesse, mining operator, 276.
KNOWLTON, Julius W., postmaster, 896.
KOCH, Charles R. E., dental surgeon, 460.
KOHLMANN, William, physician, 160.
KOHLSAAT, Herman H., journalist, 65.
KOLB, Charles E., manufacturer, 289.
KOREN, John, sociologist, 397.
KUNKEL, John A., merchant, 142.

L.

LADD, Edwin F., senator, 432.
LA FOLLETTE, Robert M., senator, 425.
LAMBERT, John, capitalist, 77.
LAMBUTH, Walter R., bishop, 264.
LANE, Elisha F., financier, 82.
LANE, Franklin K., cabinet member, 101.
LANSING, J. Townsend, financier, 201.
LARABEE, Frank S., manufacturer, 191.
LATZER, Louis, manufacturer, 409.
LAWRENCE, George E., lawyer, 275.
LAWSON, Publius V., manufacturer, 255.
LAY, Albert T., lumberman, 165.
LEACH, Albert E., chemist, 449.
LEACH, Josiah G., lawyer, 268.
LEEDY, William H., publisher, 254.
LE FEVRE, Owen E., jurist, 327.
LEIDY, Thomas H., physician, 352.
LEIGHTON, Benjamin F., lawyer, 215.
LEIX, Frederick, roentgenologist, 284.
LENAHAN, John T., lawyer, 341.
LEONARD, James A., educator, 40.
LEVISON, Wallace G., scientist, 141.
LEWIS, Ebenezer E., lawyer, 363.
LIBBEY, George A., surgeon, 416.
LIBBEY, Laura Jean, author, 141.
LINDSAY, Alexander M., merchant, 209.
LINFIELD, Francis E. R., educator, 83.
LINFIELD, George F., clergyman, 83.
LINTON, Arthur W., pharmacist, 433.
LITTLETON, Jesse Matlock, lawyer, 438.
LITTMANN, Max, manufacturer, 87.
LOCKE, Warren A., musician, 203.
LODGE, Henry Cabot, senator, 52.
LONG, John H., chemist, 31.
LONGWELL, William H., publisher, 236.
LONGYEAR, Howard W., physician, 140.
LOOSE, Jacob L., manufacturer, 34.
LORD, John W., lawyer, 318.
LORIMER, John H., inventor, 69.
LOUGHEAD, Isaac M., merchant, 78.
LOUGHRIDGE, Robert M., missionary, 127.
LOWELL, Amy, poet, 407.
LUBIN, David, merchant, 440.
LUDLOW, Arabut, banker, 38.
LUDLOW, Henry, banker, 349.
LUKE, Frank, jr., aviator, 90.
LYON, Edmund, humanitarian, 802.
LYON, Frank A., lawyer, 258.

M.

McANDREW, James W., soldier, 16.
McCALL, John E., lawyer, 229.
McCAMMON, Robert M., county official, 391.
McCARRELL, Samuel J. M., jurist, 184.
McCARTER, Thomas N., lawyer, 276.
McCARTHY, Charles, librarian, 251.
McCARTY, William M., jurist, 301.
McCLURE, John, jurist, 224.
McCLURE, Samuel, manufacturer, 376.
McCORMICK, Andrew P., jurist, 259.
McCORMICK, Medill, senator, 94.
McCOY, George L., physician, 174.
McCRACKAN, William D., historian, 146.
McCREARY, George D., congressman, 114.
McCULLOCH, Oscar C., clergyman, 184.
McDONALD, William N., educator, 312.
MACFARLAND, Henry B.F., journalist,226.
McGLINCHEY, John, merchant, 348.
McGOLRICK, James, bishop, 140.
MACKENZIE, John J., pathologist, 373.
McLAREN, Malcolm, detective, 357.
McLAUGHLIN, William B., banker, 233.
MACLEAN, Richard E., lumberman, 141.
MACLOSKIE, George, biologist, 181.
McRAE, Floyd W., physician, 283.
McWILLIAMS, Daniel W., financier, 113.
MADDUX, Charles J., lawyer, 187.
MAHONY, Emon O., jurist, 287.
MAKUEN, George H., physician, 30.
MALICK, Simon P., contractor, 274.
MALLETT, Charles W., irrigation, 185.
MANN, Parker, artist, 207.
MANN, William O., physician, 252.
MARBLE, J. Russel, merchant, 168.
MARKS, Josephine P. (Peabody), poet, 95.
MARQUAND, Frederick, mfr., 399.
MARSHALL, Thomas R., vice-president of U. S., 137.
MARTIN, Frank, surgeon, 373.
MASON, Ebenezer P., astronomer, 156.
MASSEY, John E., statesman, 106.
MASTEN, Alvin E., banker, 385.
MATHENY, Albert R., physician, 86.
MATHIASEN, Karl, manufacturer, 154.
MATTHEWS, Matthew C., jurist, 128.
MAY, Samuel, clergyman, 244.
MAY, William A., coal operator, 411.
MAYFIELD, Mrs. Reuben N. (Patti Ayres), singer, 182.
MAYO, William W., physician, 241.
MAYOR, Alfred G., zoologist, 121.
MEAD, John A., governor, 61.
MEEKER, Ralph, journalist, 93.
MEESE, William A., lawyer, 325.
MERRIFIELD, William T., contractor, 128.
MERRILL, Catharine, educator, 297.
METCALF, Lee G., merchant, 49.
MILHAM, Frank H., manufacturer, 303.
MILLER, Daniel L., clergyman, 32.
MILLER, Frank T., lawyer, 84.
MILLER, George LaF., journalist, 135.
MILLER, Henry B., consul-general, 318.
MILLER, Joel D., educator, 319.
MILLS, Susan Lincoln, educator, 438.
MILLS, William J., jurist, 245.
MILNER, John T., civil engineer, 194.
MILOT, Arthur C., manufacturer, 355.
MITCHELL, Andrew, contractor, 463.
MOFFITT, Edward R., inventor, 222.
MONAHAN, Louis J., inventor, 379.
MONTEITH, John, clergyman, 117.
MOORE, David H., bishop, 20.
MOORE, J. Herbert, physician, 169.
MOORE, Thomas V., clergyman, 362.
MORGAN, Edwin L., physician, 196.
MORGAN, Fred W., manufacturer, 322.
MORGAN, John, physician, 150.
MORGAN, Newton, dental surgeon, 865.
MORRISON, Alexander F., lawyer, 277.
MORRISON, Dennis A., manufacturer, 139.
MORROW, Thomas R., lawyer, 387.
MORSE, Harmon N., chemist, 279.
MOSLE, Heinrich, merchant, 334.
MOXOM, Philip S., clergyman, 57.
MULGREW, John E., chiropractor, 293.
MUNFORD, George W., state official, 337.
MURRAY, Dwight H., physician, 331.
MURRAY, James B., merchant, 124.
MUSSER, George W., jurist, 235.
MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard J., photographer, 152.
MYERS, Quincy A., jurist, 353.

N.

NACK, James, poet, 119.
NEELY, J. Howard, lawyer, 339.
NEIGHBORS, Robert S., pioneer, 343.
NELSON, Jeremiah, congressman, 403.
NELSON, Knute, senator, 18.
NEVINS, Winfield S., journalist, 248.
NEWILL, David L., lawyer, 217.
NEWTON, Mark T., physician, 39.
NICOLLS, William, clergyman, 391.
NOGGLE, David, jurist, 50.
NORTON, Oliver W., manufacturer, 153.
NOTT, Josiah C., physician, 84.
NOTTINGHAM, William, lawyer, 328.
NOURSE, Henry S., civil engineer, 215.

O.

OAKES, Thomas F., R.R. president, 63.
O'CONNOR, John C., physician, 306.
ODLIN, James E., clergyman, 328.
OGLE, Robert A., engineer, 144.
OHL, Edwin N., capitalist, 387.
OLDS, Schuyler S., lawyer, 249.
OLIVER, Henry K., physician, 378.
O'NEILL, Henry, merchant, 117.
O'REAR, John D., diplomat, 56.
ORR, James W., banker, 308.
OSBORN, George W., physician, 39.
OSBORN, William H., internal revenue commissioner, 243.
OSBORNE, Henry Z., congressman, 85.
OTEY, Peter J., soldier, 246.
OTIS, Charles E., jurist, 265.
OTT, Charles H., surgeon, 38.
OULD, Robert, lawyer, 275.
OWEN, Thomas McA., lawyer, 183.

P.

PAGE, Thomas, miller, 139.
PAGE, Thomas Nelson, author, 405.
PAGE, Walter Hines, editor and diplomat, 13.
PARADIS, Edouard A., publisher, 458.
PARKER, Carleton H., educator, 321.
PARKER, Rolla J., R.R. executive, 245.
PATTENGILL, Henry R., educator, 257.
PATTERSON, Charles A., chemist, 393.
PAYNE, David L., pioneer, 325.
PAYNE, David W., mechanical engineer, 401.
PAYNE, Edward T., lawyer, 447.
PEABODY, Josephine Prescott, author, 95.
PECK, John B., manufacturer, 393.
PEDERSEN, Lars A., packer, 263.
PEERY, J. Woodson, lawyer, 463.
PEIRCE, William S., soldier, 239.
PENNOCK, John D., chemist, 211.
PERKINS, Angie V. W., educator, 163.
PERKINS, Thomas L., merchant, 97.
PERRINE, Frederic A. C., electrical engineer, 388.
PHILIPP, Emanuel L., governor, 427.
PHILLIPS, Benjamin T., physician, 248.
PHILLIPS, John B., underwriter, 208.
PHILLIPS, Llewellyn, educator, 69.
PHILLIPS, Walter P., journalist, 43.
PHYFE, Duncan, cabinet-maker, 422.
PIERCE, Charles C., clergyman, 185.
PIKE, Robert G., jurist, 130.
PINCKNEY, Merritt W., jurist, 168.
PLATNER, John W., theologian, 352.
PLATT, James D., soldier, 150.
POLLARD, Clark N., judge, 319.
POLLOCK, William P., senator, 41.
POMEROY, James E., lawyer, 445.
POOR, Agnes B., author, 133.
PORTER, Pleasant, Indian chief, 188.
POSEY, Alexander L., educator, 335.
POST, Martin H., physician, 31.
POST, Philip S., jurist, 449.
POTTER, Chester D., journalist, 212.
POTTER, Ezra B., physician, 162.
POTTER, Nathaniel B., physician, 49.
POTTER, Thompson E., physician, 386.
POWELL, John S., judge, 218.
POWELL, Leven, soldier, 234.
POWELL, William H., artist, 393.
POWER, Thomas C., senator, 288.
PREBLE, Edwin B., jurist, 62.
PRENDERGAST, Albert C., jurist, 443.
PRESBREY, Oliver S., metallurgist, 171.
PRITCHARD, Jeter C., senator, 223.
PRUITT, John H., soldier, 200.
PUTNAM, Arthur S., merchant, 304.
PUTNAM, William LeB., jurist, 278.
PYLE, Walter L., oculist, 130.
PYNE, Moses Taylor, lawyer, 178.

Q.

QUINCY, Josiah, mayor, 435.
QUISENBERRY, Anderson C., author, 294.

R.

RAHN, John, manufacturer, 314.
RAINEY, Paul J., explorer, 411.
RANDOLPH, Innes, lawyer, 123.

RANDOLPH, Isham, civil engineer, 385.
RANDOLPH, Lingan S., mechanical engineer, 240.
RANKIN, Stacy B., banker, 115.
RANSOHOFF, Joseph, physician, 184.
RAUH, Henry, financier, 293.
RAUSCHENBUSCH, Walter, clergyman, 193.
RAUSKOLB, Fred W., manufacturer, 139.
REED, John, author, 282.
REED, John, preacher, 185.
REED, Verner Z., financier, 284.
REEDY, William M., journalist, 140.
REID, Daniel G., financier, 392.
REINSCH, Paul S., political economist, 285.
RENZ, Carl J., clergyman, 58.
REYNOLDS, Henry V., physician, 436.
RHODES, Albert J., merchant, 340.
RICHARDS, George H., physician, 382.
RICHARDSON, Thomas F., civil engineer, 360.
RICHMOND, Edward G., capitalist, 287.
RIGGS, Walter M., educator, 206.
RIVES, Alexander, jurist, 111.
ROBERTS, Charlotte F., chemist, 63.
ROBERTS, Edward D., banker, 145.
ROBERTSON, William J., lawyer, 383.
ROBINSON, John B., architect, 231.
RODGERS, Hickman P., jurist, 87.
ROGERS, Albert C., surgeon, 419.
ROGERS, Henry H., financier, 286.
ROGERS, Thomas, manufacturer, 174.
ROLLINS, Charles C., manufacturer, 334.
ROSA, Charles A., electrical engineer, 96.
ROSE, Walter M., lawyer, 196.
ROSS, John W., physician, 323.
ROSS, Walter D., merchant, 166.
ROSS, William P., Indian leader, 227.
ROTCH, Thomas M., physician, 350.
ROTHROCK, Joseph T., scientist, 180.
ROUSSEAU, Charles M., architect, 378.
ROWERDINK, William H., merchant, 261.
RUNDLE, Samuel H., manufacturer, 199.
RUSHTON, Joseph H., merchant, 395.
RUSSELL, Robert M., college president, 192.
RYAN, Daniel J., lawyer, 301.
RYAN, Emmons B., pioneer, 118.

S.

SALTUS, Edgar E., author, 201.
SAMFORD, William J., governor, 55.
SANDERSON, George, lawyer, 368.
SARGENT, Herbert H., soldier, 133.
SCARRITT, Nathan, clergyman, 118.
SCHINDEL, Samuel J. B., soldier, 70.
SCHMAUK, Theodore E., theologian, 149.
SCHMIDLAPP, Jacob G., banker, 315.
SCHOFF, Frederick, civil engineer, 296.
SCHWARTZ, Herbert W., missionary, 205.
SCOTT, John, jurist, 235.
SCOTT, Nathan B., senator, 59.
SCOTT, Robert E., statesman, 116.
SCOTT, Winfield G., chemist, 157.
SEARLE, Arthur, astronomer, 34.
SEELY, Linus, contractor, 357.
SEMPLE, Eugene, governor, 228.
SEVERANCE, Cordenio A., lawyer, 143.
SEVERENS, Henry F., jurist, 354.
SEWALL, May Wright, educator, 108.
SEXTON, Martin L., surgeon, 442.
SHACKLETON, Robert, author, 346.
SHARP, George W., lawyer, 254.
SHARP, William G., manufacturer and diplomat, 299.
SHAUGHNESSY, Edward H., government official, 358.
SHELBY, John T., lawyer, 100.
SHEPPARD, William L., artist, 291.
SHIPMAN, Nathaniel, jurist, 234.
SHORT, Frank H., lawyer, 330.
SHORTER, James H., physician, 316.
SHUMAN, Frank, inventor, 253.
SIDDALL, John M., editor, 97.
SIEBECKER, Robert G., jurist, 400.
SIMS, Frederick W., jurist, 407.
SKINNER, Le Grand, engineer, 369.
SLAYDEN, James L., congressman, 355.
SMALLEY, Frank N., chemist, 414.
SMALLWOOD, William H., lawyer, 107.
SMITH, Alexander H., miller, 79.
SMITH, Charles A., governor, 284.
SMITH, Delavan, publisher, 442.
SMITH, Everett R., physician, 250.
SMITH, Frank B., manufacturer, 317.
SMITH, Frederick A., jurist, 49.
SMITH, George E., underwriter, 44.
SMITH, J. Allen, mfr. & banker, 319.
SMITH, Junius, lawyer, 311.
SMITH, Madison R., congressman, 349.
SMITH, Oliver C., surgeon, 288.
SMITH, William Henry, journalist, 442.
SMYTH, Constantine J., jurist, 99.
SNIFF, Littleton M., educator, 421.
SNIVELY, John H., editor, 63.
SNOW, Neil W., athletic director, 307.
SNOW, Zerubbabel L., lawyer, 447.
SOMERS, Orlando A., soldier, 52.
SOUTHALL, James C., author, 115.
SOUTHARD, Elmer E., psychiatrist, 113.
SPITZKA, Edward A., physician, 450.
SPITZKA, Edward C., neurologist, 450.
SPOONER, Judah, publisher, 41.
SPRIGGS, Archibald E., mining, 246.
SQUIBB, Edward R., chemist, 56.
STAFFORD, Leroy A., banker, 459.
STANFORD, Arthur W., missionary, 58.
STANTON, Edgar W., educator, 382.
STANTON, Zed S., jurist, 120.
STEBBINS, Henry C., manufacturer, 432.
STEELE, Thomas J., ranchman, 291.
STELWAGON, Henry W., physician, 376.
STERLING, John W., lawyer, 36.
STEVENS, James F., physician, 216.
STEVENS, Morris H., journalist, 68.
STEVENS, Thomas H., 3rd, naval officer, 289.
STEVENS, William C., lawyer, 100.
STEVENSON, Richard T., educator, 328.
STEWART, Frank C., physician, 343.
STICKNEY, Alpheus B., R.R. builder, 33.
STIMSON, Fred S., lumberman, 297.
STOCKHAM, William H., mfr., 300.
STOKES, Ellis, merchant, 26.
STONE, Henry L., lawyer, 96.
STONE, John T., underwriter, 320.
STONE, Wilbur F., jurist, 335.
STOOPS, Harry E., advertising, 351.
STORER, George B., manufacturer, 252.
STORY, Julian, painter, 86.
STRAUSS, Ferdinand, merchant, 312.
STREET, Thaddeus, shipper, 82.
STROBRIDGE, James H., contractor, 278.
STROMME, Peer O., educator, 364.
STROTHER, Philip W., jurist, 371.
STUTESMAN, James F., lawyer, 19.
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah J., banker, 91.
SULLIVAN, Walter B., publisher, 37.
SWAIN, William, artist, 403.
SWARTZ, John H., inventor, 128.
SWEET, Frank E., lawyer, 104.
SYMONS, Thomas W., engineer, 37.

T.

TAGGART, David A., lawyer, 448.
TALBOT, Frank, judge, 104.
TALBOTT, Harry E., engineer, 32.
TAYLOR, Frank, manufacturer, 341.
TAYLOR, George C., president American Railway Express Co., 374.
TAYLOR, George W., architect, 66.
TAYLOR, Knox, engineer, 430.
TEAGUE, Eldred B., clergyman, 219.
TEASDALE, John W., merchant, 329.
TEDROW, Harry B., lawyer, 321.
TERRELL, Henry W., physician, 178.
THOBURN, Isabella, missionary, 149.
THOMAS, Allen C., educator, 355.
THOMAS, Charles H., physician, 163.
THOMPSON, Edward, publisher, 46.
THOMPSON, Frederic W., theatrical manager, 105.
THOMPSON, La Marcus A., inventor, 170.
THOMPSON, Neill A., physician, 375.
THOMPSON, Seymour D., jurist, 28.
THORLEY, Charles, florist, 357.
THRESHER, Joseph B., manufacturer, 125.
THROWER, James G., prohibitionist, 313.
TILLINGHAST, Mary E., artist, 361.
TOBIN, Benjamin F., manufacturer, 336.
TODD, Henry D., mathematician, 58.
TORRANCE, Jared S., financier, 238.
TOWNSEND, William K., jurist, 399.
TOWNSON, Andrew J., merchant, 190.
TROTT, Eli, welfare worker, 254.
TRUE, Frederick W., zoologist, 142.
TURNER, Albert E., banker, 179.
TURNER, Squire, jurist, 110.
TWINING, Alexander C., scientist, 17.

V.

VAN DE GRAAFF, Adrian S., jurist, 4
VAN HISE, Charles R., educator, 19.
VAN HOOSE, Azor W., educator, 159.
VAN NAME, Addison, librarian, 122.
VAWTER, William A., inventor, 314.
VENABLE, William H., author, 364.
VERITY, Jonathan, clergyman, 261.
VONCANON, Charles B., lumberman,
VOORHEES, Samuel S., chemical engine 218.

W.

WADDELL, Joseph A., editor, 280.
WAGER-SMITH, E., engineer & inven 136.
WAGGONER, William H., miller, 95.
WAGNER, Carl W., physician, 309.
WALKER, Elmer W., manufacturer, 3
WALKER, Williston, educator, 29.
WALLACE, Henry C., agriculturist, 14
WARDEN, William F., manufacturer,
WARDWELL, George S., lawyer, 190.
WATERHOUSE, Edson W. A., merch 180.
WATKINS, Jabez B., lawyer, 105.
WATSON, Irving A., physician, 389.
WATSON, Walter, physician, 418.
WATSON, William Perry, physician, 44
WATTS, George W., manufacturer, 22.
WEAKLEY, Samuel D., jurist, 280.
WEBER, Henry A., chemist, 277.
WEBSTER, Horace, educator, 320.
WEBSTER, Joseph P., composer, 428.
WEDGWOOD, Edgar A., lawyer, 304.
WEEKS, Arthur J., manufacturer, 146.
WEIL, Charles L., engineer, 311.
WEINSTOCK, Harris, merchant, 440.
WEISSE, Charles H., merchant, 219.
WELLINGTON, Charles H., contracto 362.
WELLINGTON, Stanwood G., lawyer, 3
WELLINGTON, Violet Irene, dramatic reader, 363.
WESTON, Franklin, manufacturer, 253.
WHEAT, Silas C., educator, 87.
WHITE, James C., physician, 358.
WHITE, James T., publisher, 404.
WHITLOCK, Philip, capitalist, 328.
WHITON, Francis H., physician, 356.
WHITTEMORE, Charles O., lawyer, 98
WHITTEMORE, Frank H., physician,
WICKWIRE, Chester F., manufacturer,
WIGMAN, John H. M., lawyer, 205.
WILEY, Edwin, librarian and author,
WILKINSON, Edwin, manufacturer,
WILLCOX, Charles H., inventor, 67.
WILLIAMS, Charles D., bishop, 457.
WILLIAMS, Henry R., railway presid 345.
WILLIAMS, Lawrence, manufacturer,
WILLIAMS, Robert S., banker, 120.
WILLIAMSON, James N., mfr., 93.
WILSON, Davies, civil engineer, 130.
WILSON, Ellen L. A., (Mrs. Woodrow)
WILSON, Oliver M., lawyer, 152.
WILSON, Woodrow, 28th U.S. presid
WINCHESTER, Caleb T., educator, 27
WINSTON, John C., publisher, 293.
WOELFEL, Albert, physician, 272.
WOLF, Rennold, playwright, 258.
WOOD, Henry, author, 284.
WOOD, Hiram R., lawyer, 155.
WOODBURY, Frederick E., mining e gineer, 203.
WOODBURY, Leander S., mfr., 202.
WOODBURY, Mary C., manufacturer,
WOODMAN, Clarence E., clergyman,
WOODS, William W., jurist, 284.
WOODWARD, James G., mayor, 368.
WORKMAN, William H., pioneer, 221.
WOTHERSPOON, Wm. W., soldier, 44
WREN, Christopher, archaeologist, 194.
WRIGHT, Carroll D., statistician, 421.
WRIGHT, Henry P., educator, 226.
WRIGHT, Stephen P., engineer, 377.
WRIGHT, Thomas R. B., jurist, 158.

Y.

YENNEY, Robert C., physician, 303.
YOUNG, Ella Flagg, educator, 26.

Z.

ZEIGLER, Jesse R., clergyman, 77.
ZIEGLER, Paul, clergyman, 238.

MILLS COLLEGE LIBRARY
3 3086 00188 5003

Mills College Library
WITHDRAWN